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THE GUARDIAN

London Wednesday November 3 1971 5p

WHYTE & MACKAYS
Scotch Whisky
From the House of great whiskies
DALMORE WHYTE & MACKAY

Two killed as bomb wrecks Belfast pub

The ruins of the Red Lion: the police station is to the left, out of the picture

From SIMON HOGGART in Belfast

A man and a woman were killed and 35 injured when a bomb destroyed a public house next door to a police station in Belfast late yesterday afternoon. A policeman exchanged shots with two of the bombers as they escaped, and a man is now helping the police with inquiries.

Seven of the injured were in a passing bus which caught the full force of the explosion. Others were hurt by a bomb which wrecked a dress shop on the other side of the police station at almost the same time. Of the 35 injured 22 are men, including 7 policemen, and 13 are women.

The explosion almost entirely wrecked the Red Lion bar, a local for people of Andersonstown, a Protestant residential area in the south of the city. According to Mr Jack Mackie, three armed men entered the downstairs bar and told the 20 customers inside to stand still. Then one man placed the bomb in a telephone cubicle and the men ran to the door. One of them said: "You have 10 seconds to get out."

At about the same time a bomb was also being placed in the dress shop by two armed men. Seconds later, the two bombs exploded, smashing windows and cars for dozens of yards around, and bringing down the whole pub.

Customers upstairs, in the lounge bar and grill, who had not heard the warning, were trapped under tons of masonry.

Police, troops, and civilians spent hours scrambling desperately to clear the rubble and release the trapped people. A bulldozer was used to move wreckage, and searchlights mounted on trucks were brought in as dusk fell to light the ruined buildings. Local people, many of them sobbing, were cordoned off by police as they watched the operation.

A dentist who was working in his surgery 20 yards from the Red Lion said that after the first explosion he heard some women begin to scream; then there was a second bang. "There were people screaming and lying injured on the ground," he said. "Nothing like this has ever happened to us here."

Aimed at police

Five people have been killed in public house explosions in Belfast during the past two months. This particular attack was clearly aimed at the police station next door, although the building is relatively undamaged. Last Friday a policeman was killed when his station on the Antrim Road, Belfast, was blown up by a bomb placed in a shop next door.

Northern Ireland police appealed on television last night for the relatives of a man who is lying critically injured in hospital as a result of the pub explosion to come forward. The man is in his late 60s. A Catholic MP, Mr Austin Currie, said he condemned the explosion "without reservation."

Yesterday's explosions in the heart of a Protestant area, will again test the resolution of Protestants not to be tempted to retaliate against the escalating terror. Last night there was a remarkable calm in the area as local people watched the rescue operation, but one man said: "If you hear of any lynch mobs, let me know."

Mr Faulkner, who gave news of the explosion to MPs at the Stormont House of Commons, said that this and other blasts showed the IRS's "utter disregard for life, and incomprehensible cruelty."

Mr Faulkner said that recent attacks on police and police stations were "senseless examples of IRA violence." During an adjournment debate, he said there was now a question which needed to be addressed to all Ireland: "It is this: what political cause has been furthered by these events?"

The Community had shown remarkable courage during the past two months. "And I would say you must continue to show it and in addition you must be patient."

It might appear to citizens that the terrorists wer now winning. But from information avalable to him, he was convinced the security forces were.

The bomb was the second major explosion in Belfast yesterday. In the morning the youth employment offices in College Square North were severely damaged. Four people were taken to hospital suffering from shock.

The bomb was placed on the first floor while workers on the ground floor were held at gun point. There was an interval of about 20 minutes before the bomb exploded and it was possible to evacuate the building, though many houses opposite the office, mainly occupied by Catholic people, were damaged.

Meanwhile 70 per cent of the Roman Catholic priests in Northern Ireland have signed a document saying they are convinced that "brutality, physical and mental torture and psychological pressures have been inflicted on men arrested under the Special Powers Act." The 387 priests say that they have based their belief on medical evidence and the statements of men "whose truthfulness is already known to us through our pastoral work."

Earlier yesterday four shots were fired and a handgrenade was thrown at troops in the Falls Road area of Belfast from behind a group of children. The grenade failed to explode and the shots missed the patrol of the Green Howards.

A man in a factory fired eight to 10 shots at an army post in Cupar Street, Belfast, and later three single shots were fired at the military observation post in the Albert Street mill.

Ten men and a woman were "lifted" by troops in early morning swoops on three areas of the city.

Five men face a total of 31 charges at a special court in Belfast yesterday, including five of attempting to murder an army patrol.

A youth who was alleged to have admitted blowing up a city club refused yesterday to recognise the court in Belfast. Joseph Patrick Surgenon (19), of Sheriff Street, was charged with causing an explosion at Glenmore Street, on September 4.

Vincent Brown (24), of Antrim Road, Belfast, Northern Ireland editor of the "Irish Press," was remanded on continuing bail for a fortnight, charged with illegal possession of a submachine-gun.

Election prospects in the Republic, page 6: new Labour policy on Ulster likely, back page

3 major Bills on way

By MARK ARNOLD-FORSTER

THE GOVERNMENT is publishing three major Bills today and tomorrow on the reform of local government, on "fair rents" for all tenants of unfurnished accommodation, and on commercial radio.

Ministers hope that Parliament will pass them all before the Common Market legislation is ready in February. But in yesterday's debate on the Queen's Speech—which summarises the legislative programme for the coming year—Mr Wilson promised stern opposition.

Labour will certainly find fault with the Government's fair rents proposal and will also object to the Government's proposal to legalise commercial radio.

The Local Government Reform Bill, published today, will propose the creation of 44 new counties in England and Wales. Six of them will include major cities.

The Queen's Speech mentions or hints at 20 Bills which, the Government hopes, will be passed this year. They include Bills to strengthen the protection of consumers (probably by adding to the powers of the Monopolies Commission), to subsidise new mineral mining ventures, to increase the credits available for shipbuilding, to oblige those convicted of crimes of violence to compensate their victims, and to make more generous provision for legal aid and civil service pensions.

PARLIAMENTARY report and details of legislation, page 8; Leader comment, page 12; Extension of legal aid, page 13; Local Government changes, page 15; Christine Eade on the ceremonial and Ian Aitken on the PLP, back page

Heathrow paralysed —no end in sight

By JOHN CUNNINGHAM

Scores of flights were cancelled or delayed at Heathrow Airport-London yesterday on the second day of the unofficial stoppage by baggage handlers. A bomb scare in the control tower added to the airport's difficulties. More disruption is expected today.

Talks on solving the dispute, under the auspices of the joint negotiating committee for the aviation industry, will be held today. But hostility between the unions and the British Airports Authority, has not been lessened by the BAA's success yesterday in obtaining a High Court injunction to prevent shop stewards inciting workers to break the airport's byelaws.

Air traffic control and telecommunications staff were evacuated from the control tower after a man "with a thick Irish accent" had told the airport switchboard that a bomb would explode within 30 minutes. The building was searched, but no explosives were found.

Earlier, 2,000 of the 8,000 ground staff employed by the BAA voted overwhelmingly to continue their strike as a protest against an independent company — General Aviation Services — undertaking bagging handling for Iberia Airlines. BEA, which lost nearly all its flights yesterday, responded with an ultimatum that unless the men resumed duties by noon today their jobs would be jeopardised.

By 7 p.m. yesterday BEA had cancelled 114 outward and 112 inward flights. Incoming BOAC flights were diverted.

The airlines' stand was reinforced by BAA's chief executive, Mr George Hole, who said that the authority would not give in to the pressures of a small group of militant trade unionists. At the same time, he insisted that the strikers' main fear—that redundancies would follow as a result of GAS winning new contracts — was groundless.

The flight programmes of BEA and BOAC were worst affected by the strike, but throughout yesterday the effects were felt by other airlines. Pan American had to reroute flights via Shannon when refuelling men joined the stoppage, and only two Air Canada flights got away. Meanwhile, in the terminal buildings, there were almost as many tales of woe as passengers.

This disarray is likely to spread to other airports in Britain if the shop stewards decide on further action.

Prestwick and Manchester airports handled between them nearly 1,000 extra passengers. While the London stoppage remains unofficial the diversion of flights is not expected to cause industrial trouble, although the London men claim support in these two places.

Prestwick, which has not had a strike in 25 years, was not expecting any problems last night. BOAC hired a train to take passengers to London.

The assistant airport director at Manchester, Mr Gordon Sweetapple, reported that any aircraft arriving there would be handled.

Mr Ian Stuart, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, leader of the Shop Stewards' executive committee, was one of six men named in the injunction. He blamed Mr Peter Masefield, chairman of the BAA, for the continued disruption. "We discussed with Mr Masefield ways in which the stoppage could be avoided. We pressed him to freeze the implementation of the Iberia contract for a month. We said that this would take the steam out of the situation, but he refused."

At the mass meeting, the second in two days, there was bitterness over police action at a previous gathering when a striker was bitten by an alsatian. Mr Stuart said that statements would be taken from men involved in the incident and that Mr Neville Sandelson, MP for Hayes and Harlington, had promised to question the Home Secretary about it.

● Strikers at Heathrow refused to handle the coffin of a British soldier killed in Londonderry, the Army claimed last night. Lance Bombardier David Tilbury, aged 26, died after a terrorist bomb blast on the Creggan Estate. His body was flown into RAF Thorney Island last night for burial in Portsmouth this afternoon.

All GAS and grumbles, page 13

Russia lets Jews go

From HARRY TRIMBORN,

Moscow, November 2

The Kremlin has approved —within a single day—about 200 exit visas for Soviet Jews seeking to emigrate to Israel, according to reliable sources.

The figure represents an apparent record for the number of such permits granted within a 24-hour period. It increases the total of Jewish emigrants to Israel so far this year to about 6,500—also a record for a single year.

The total does not include children aged 15 or under who, under Soviet law, are included on their father's, mother's, or guardian's exit permit. Such children are not listed in tabulations on emigration, and until recently their number in the Soviet Jewish exodus was considered insignificant. — Los Angeles Times.

1973 for local radio

By OLIVER PRITCHETT

The first local commercial radio stations could be open by early or mid-1973.

As announced in the Queen's Speech, the Independent Bradcasting Authority, which will control commercial radio, will be set up next year. Legislation will give the Government power to ensure that programme contractors do not make excessive profits.

The Bill enabling the Independent Television Authority to become the IBA and extend its functions to include radio will be published today. The ITA is at present forbidden by the Television Act to concern itself with radio. Detailed proposals for commercial radio will not be in the Bill.

The Government plans a network of 60 commercial stations as well as the BBC's existing 20. Provision will be made for certain local newspapers to have an interest in commercial stations.

Vorster security chiefs here

By PETER HARVEY

Two high-ranking members of the South African secret police arrived in London recently.

One of the men is thought to be the director of the Bureau of State Security (BOSS), General Hendrik J. van den Bergh. The other is described as a "commandant" of BOSS's external operations, the wing of the secret police responsible for the activities in Britain and elsewhere of South African agents.

BOSS agents in this country and South Africa investigated and prepared the case of terrorism against the Dean of Johannesburg, the Very Rev Gonville ffrench-Beytagh. On Monday, the retoria Supreme Court found the dean guilty on three or 10 counts of terrorism and sentenced him to five years' imprisonment. He has two weeks to prepare an appeal, and it is thought that the arrival of the two BOSS officials is connected with the case against the dean.

The ninth count of the indictment against the dean alleged that he received a large sum of money from the Defence and Aid organisation in London. This money, the South African police alleged, was used to further the dean's "plan to commit acts of violence against the State."

Concern at the activities of BOSS agents in Britain has been mounting for some time; South African expatriate organisations and anti-apartheid groups have repeatedly complained that they are being spied upon and harassed by the secret police.

Many British critics of the apartheid policies of the South African Government have also alleged that BOSS keeps them under surveillance, often employing local private detectives to "shadow" them and their families and to photograph people they meet.

In the Commons last month, Mr Wilson and Mr Heath clashed over the activities of the South African police in this country. Mr Wilson asked the Prime Minister: "Have you repeated the instruction to the security service, which I gave, that there was to be no cooperation between the British security service and South African officials in London for the purpose of exercising surveillance over South African liberals in this country?"

[Mr Wilson's questions followed an article in the "Observer" which said that BOSS agents working here were receiving cooperation from our security services.]

Mr Heath said he would not discuss security matters in public. Later, he said: "If the South African Government wishes to have officials here it can do so. But if any of them commit offences the necessary action will be taken."

British security is aware of the presence of BOSS agents, but it is unlikely that their activity falls into any category covered by the Official Secrets Act or any regulations against espionage. The agents' brief is to watch groups with contacts in South Africa.

During the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg, frequent mention was made of support given to plans for alleged terrorism in South Africa by so-called "subversives" in Britain. BOSS agents in London also followed the dean during visits he made a year ago to Britain and the Irish Republic.

Last night the South African Embassy could neither confirm nor deny reports of General van den Bergh's presence in London. "We would not necessarily be told of such a visit, anyway," the embassy said.

South African protest mounts, page 4

TV, radio—2

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STEM of "three-dimen- photography" which es an image to be pro- which the viewer can ound and even behind arned the Nobel Prize hysics for the man who ped it. Professor Dennis (above), of Imperial ge, London, published heory of the system, n as holography, in the 1940s. *Reports, page 2.*

obs at risk

RLY 3,000 jobs could dis- r in a reshuffle of the big Government-backed ls companies, BRS Par- and National Carriers. leaders are meeting the man of the National ht Corporation today to their reactions to the *(Keith Harper, page 5)*

rike threat

UAL workers on the orde aero-engine at ol voted yesterday to e over pay negotiations. Rolls-Royce management sisting that 50p of a £1.50 of living increase offered ,000 workers must be rbed in any nationally tiated cost-of-living rise e next six months.

lay it again

TIFF-BACKED, kilted tish piper played from bridge of HMS Berwick e 2,300 ton frigate sailed Portsmouth Harbour d for the West Indies erday. Then, while strains "A Scottish Soldier" drifting across the r, another frigate, HMS ebe, appeared and the ships collided gently. The r played on, as both fri- s docked for repairs.

Film splice

TISH LION, the film com- y, is to merge with Star ociated Holdings, the third gest British cinema chain. tish Lion has recently fered a severe drop in fit. Lord Goodman is to chairman of the combined up. *Details, page 17.*

UN choice

HAO KUAN-HUA, the nese Vice-Minister of reign Affairs, is to be the ad of the new Chinese dele- tion to the United Nations. e Chinese Ambassador to nada will take the Chinese at on the security council. *tails, page 2.*

OVERSEAS NEWS

Rogers says Senate has undermined Nixon's diplomacy

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 2

The Secretary of State, Mr Rogers, said today that the Senate's rejection of the foreign aid programme was "a very serious blow" to United States foreign policy. He claimed it had undermined the President's negotiating position with the Soviet Union and China.

After meeting the President at the White House, Mr Rogers lashed the Senate for its 41-27 vote in a cool bu carfully delivered attack tha was designed to put the maximum pressure on Congress. The Senate's hasty action, he noted, had seriously damaged the Administration's policy of reducing troop strength abroad and thus was "a damaging blow to the Nixon doctrine." It had, he *said, made it difficult for the* US to fulfil its treaty commitments and had weakened the President's negotiating position at the Paris peace talks, in the Middle East, and other key areas.

The Secretary of State said he would ask the Senate foreign relations committee tomorrow, when he came to testify before it, "to repair the damage" by approving a resolution to allow foregn aid to continue at the same level as last year's authorisation.

Mr Rogers's remarks were coolly received on Capitol Hill. The Senate Democratic leader, Mike Mansfield, said he was not convinced there was need for hasty action to revive foreign aid and instead suggested that the Administration should use the money it had on hand to pay the salaries of US foreign aid staff while a new Bill was drawn up.

Senator Fulbright, chairman of the foreign relations committee, described the Secretary's warning as "most unusual" in view of the President's threat last week to veto the Foreign Aid Bill if it included the Cooper-Church anti-Vietnam War amendment. "I don't know why this is all that important now if it wasn't very important then," he said acidly.

Senator Fulbright also predicted that his committee could have a new Bill ready by the end of this week, an action which would probably bring it into direct conflict with the Administration's demand for a continuing resolution.

Meanwhile an indication of the legislative fight that lies ahead was foreshadowed in a Foreign Aid Bill introduced by Senator George McGovern today. The South Dakota Democrat, a declared candidate for the Presidential nomination, said his Bill removed the most objectionable features of the Adminstration's programme, particularly the nearly 50 per cent in funds marked for military assistance, but it included arms sales to Israel.

*The McGovern Bill also con*centrates US economic aid through multilateral agencies such as the World Bank and it specifically bars military aid to Greece and Pakistan.

Nobel Prize for British physicist

By ANTHONY TUCKER, Science Correspondent

Professor Gabor—who it was Imperial College, London, has been awarded the 1971 Nobel Prize for physics. The announcement in Stockholm yesterday, said that the award was for his "invention and development of the holographic method"—an optical code system for recording and reproducing three-dimensional information.

The chemistry prize has been awarded to a Canadian, Dr Gerhard Herzberg, whose work has led to a greater understanding of the spectrum.

Professor Gabor—who it was also announced in Bonn yesterday will be presented with the 1971 culture prize of the West German Society for Photography—worked out the holographic method on a theoretical basis by 1947.

It became of great practical value with the invention of the laser and is already being seen as of potential value in computer-based information storage, surveying and map-making, engineering testing, and microscopy.

Professor Gabor, aged 71, who is Hungarian-born, considers himself an information theorist rather than a physicist. Educated in Budapest and Berlin he came to Britain in the early 1930s, worked with British Thomson-Houston, and became reader in electronics at Imperial College in 1949.

In 1958 he was appointed professor of applied electron physics and is now senior research fellow and professor emeritus.

He is also visiting professor of applied electronics at State University, New York, and a staff scientist at the Columbia Broadcasting Systems laboratories at Stamford, Connecticut.

He is the sixteenth British physicist to receive the Nobel Prize which is at present worth £36,000.

Holography depends on recording, on a photographic plate, the interference pattern between two similar light beams, one coming directly to the plate, the other reflected off the objects to be recorded. The light beams need to be monochromatic (of the same wavelength) for the pattern to have consistent meaning. The photographic recording of holograms consists of apparently random blobs and whorls, but has remarkable properties.

First, any part of it can be used to produce a virtual image of the entire recorded scene. Second, since the recorded information is about relationships in space, rather than appearance from a single viewpoint, *the virtual image has three*-dimensional properties.

Professor Gabor published the complete theory of holography in the period 1947-9, and has worked mainly in the fields of electron optics and information theory. But he has also published studies of social problems concerned with technical development, a point mentioned in the Stockholm citation. He is at present working in the United States.

Dr Herzberg, aged 66, was born in Hamburg. The citation said that his discoveries had stimulated the whole modern development of chemistry, from chemical kinetics to cosmochemistry. The author of about 200 publications on spectroscopy and quantum mechanics, he was famous for his work in experimental spectroscopy "which covers the full range from the infra-red to the vacuum ultra-violet," it said.

Society 'comes first'

By NICHOLAS DE JONGH

"I'M A tough guy; I'm feeling wonderful. I've given interviews for the past six hours and I feel about 51." The speaker was 71-year-old Professor Denis Gabor, whose Nobel Prize for physics was announced yesterday.

Professor Gabor was speaking on the telephone from America and delighted to provide a Nobel eye view of the world's chances of survival.

Science, he said, could look after itself. He now was more concerned with social matters. Population increase was a grave threat to the underdeveloped countries but the West had to contend with something more complicated —"listlessness and boredom." The young were aimless and confused. Violence, drug-taking, and crime had increased prodigiously. All the negative suggestions of Professor Marcuse—"that unreadable philosopher"—had been "marvellously absorbed" by the young.

He wanted a solution to pollution. What solution? He was reluctant to say. It forms the subject of his next book. But he wished to see "the direct creative intelligence involved in the restructuring of society. I'd like to see a Nobel Prize for that."

Mr Chiao Kuan-hua

China names UN men

From STANLEY KARNOW

United Nations, November 2

One of Premier Chou En-lai's closest associates, Deputy Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, will lead China's delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, it was announced today. The present Chinese Ambassador to Canada, Huang Hua, will become Mr Chiao's deputy, serving as the permanent UN representative and as China's representative on the Security Council.

A cabled message to the UN Secretary-General, U Thant, from China's acting Foreign Minister, Chi Peng-fei, however, still failed to disclose when the delegation will arrive in New York. "I will inform you later of the date of departure of the delegation of the People's Republic of China," Mr Chi said in his telegram. He gave the names of five delegation members and five deputies.

Some sources say that the Peking group may arrive here late this week to occupy the General Assembly and Security Council seats vacated by the expulsion of Taiwan.

According to a State Department spokesman, the United States will waive visa requirements for the Chinese delegates, some of whom may reach New York from China's missions in Europe and elsewhere.

The appointment of Mr Chiao, aged 57, a senior Chinese Government figure, is seen by China specialists here as an indication that Peking is seeking to make an initial impact on the UN. Huang Hua, one of China's most experienced diplomats, was involved in early Sino-American contacts before assuming his Ottawa post in July.

Mr Chiao, has long functioned within the small circle of "technocrats" close to Chou En-lai. Along with other senior members of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, he was seerely harrassed by Red Guards at the height of Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution in the summer of 1967. — Washington Post.

In Rome the ruling body of the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation voted unanimously to invite China to apply for membership.

Mars probe in trouble

The United States' Mariner 9 spacecraft has run into trouble only 11 days away from Mars and may have been struck by a meteroid, the Space Agency said in Washington yesterday. Scientists and technicians were meeting in Pasadena, California, to try to discover what had affected one of Mariner's navigation sensors and what could be done to put it right.

The Mariner, launched on May 30, was due to become the first man-made object to orbit Mars.—Reuter.

Mississippi plays it cool

From ADAM RAPHAEL: Washington, November 2

MISSISSIPPI went to the polls today to elect a new Governor and thousands of local officials, from sheriff to ratcatcher, after a campaign in which not a single candidate was *running on* an openly racialist platform.

Nothing illustrates better the revolution in Southern-style politics than that, in a state where civil rights and voting registration workers were in danger of their lives a decade ago, there was in this election no intimidation, no disturbance, and indeed more apathy than anything else on the part of the white electorate.

In the Negro communities an energetic, well publicised effort has been to elect black officials but except in those districts where Negroes are a large majority the successes are likely to be few. Overall, whites outnumber blacks by more than two to one in Mississippi; thus the black Mayor of Fayette, Mr Charles Evers, brother of the assassinated civil rights leader, is given little chance of defeating the Democratic gubernatorial candidate, William Waller, who is regarded as a moderate on race. Nevertheless, the states' old guard political leaders, Senators Stennis and Eastland, are fearful that a strong showing by Evers could upset their continued dominance.

Race is also an important issue in several of the State and local elections being held today across the nation. In Philadelphia Frank Rizzo, who likes to describe himself as the toughest cop in America (but who is regarded as a bigot by the black community) has run a harsh law-and-order campaign which is expected to bring him an easy victory for mayor against an *uninspiring* candidate.

In Boston's mayoral race the incumbent, Kevin White, has been battling hard to retain his job against the nation's expert in backlash politics — Mrs Lousie Day Hicks — whose slogan is: "You know where I stand."

In Indianapolis, and San Francisco, as well as in Boston, the bussing of schoolchildren to achieve racial balance is a *major issue and one that could* play an emotional part in next years' presidential election. Parents, both black and white, are often united in their dislike of making children travel long distances to schools in neighbourhoods far from their own. But that said, there is enormous degree of confu largely because of an absen political leadership.

The Nixon Administra has declared its support of Supreme Court's decision desegregating schools but it done everything it can sho flouting the law to hinder fulfilment where this inv bussing of children, lar because of pressure f Southern conservatives.

Today's electoral races also provide the first opp nity to assess on a nati scale the impact of the 18- old vote. Republicans are vous that this could be a f in next year's presidential tions but believe its si cance has been overplayed wishful liberal Democratic mentators.

Defence estimate awry

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, November 2

The French National Assembly today debated a revision of defence spending after the Parliamentary Defence Committee reported that the 1970 five-year estimate would not cover the present defence programme. M. Joel le Theule (Gaullist) and M. Jean Brocard (Independent Republican) said the country had to reconsider its fundamental options.

French military expenditure already absorbs 17 per cent of the total national budget and Communist Party members today argued once more that the programme should be reduced to liberate funds for social needs.

The assembly debated whether to spread the five-year plan over a longer period or make it less ambitious. There was some support for the argu*ment that any Moscow-Washing*ton agreement to reduce strategic arms should force Europeans to greater effort. Other speakers advocated that France should give a lead to foster a climate of international detente by reconsidering some of her own efforts, especially her nuclear costs, in the likelihood of a European security conference.

M. Michel Debre, Defence Minister, recently stated that Europe would have to take on a bigger defence burden if American troops left after 1972, especially as military costs, like most others, were constantly rising.

President Pompidou has assured senior officers of the Military Council that France would keep to her plans for nuclea r and tactical defence whatever the financial difficulties. Naval officers in particular have pressed for more possibilities of development.

The 1972 budget envisaged an 8 per cent increase on the 1971 allocation for defence. Nuclear expenses alone took almost one-third of the total sum.

Britain may back Persian claim

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

The British Government is faced with having to make a judgment of Solomon over the important island of Abu Musa in the Persian Gulf. It is expected that Sir Alec Douglas-Home will come down in favour of a straight handover of the whole island to Iran when British forces withdraw at the end of this year.

The special envoy of the Foreign Office who has been touring the Gulf States for the past month, Sir William Luce, is expected back in London today and will report to the Foreign Secretary in the next few days. Sir William is also expected to have detailed discussions with the Departments concerned.

With the deadline for the withdrawal of British military units from the Persian Gulf less than two months away, it can be presumed that this is the last of these personal visits by the roving envoy before the ending of the British presence.

At one point there appears to have been some idea in the mind of Sir Alec Douglas-Home and his advisers of dividing the island. But the suggestion of splitting Abu Musa between Iran and the Sheikhdom of Sharjah, the other claimant, produced such angry reactions from both Governments that it was quickly abandoned.

The island is potentially valuable in terms of offshore oil, quite apart from its strategic position commanding sea and air access to the Gulf. Sir William Luce appears to have had the task of suggesting the division, and reporting back to Whitehall on the negative outcome.

Given the military predominance in the area of the forces of Iran, and the very considerable British financial interest in the Iranian oil industry, the path of realism would appear to be to accept the inevitable and recognise the determination of the Shah's Government to occupy Abu Musa as soon as the British forces are gone.

Presumably this is the message Sir William is bringing with him to the Foreign Office today, and with his formidable reputation as an expert on the Gulf, it should be sufficient to convince Mr Heath and Sir Alec's other Cabinet colleagues that Britain really has no option.

Car men end strike

From our Correspondent, Madrid, November 2

Strikes in Barcelona by public transport workers and employees of Spain's biggest car factory ended today but there was no indication from official sources whether they had won any concessions.

The car workers' strike began on October 18 with a demand for the reinstatement of 26 men who were sacked for their part *in an earlier labour dispute. On* Friday, Barcelona's bus drivers walked out in sympathy for the Seat workers and in support of a bonus claim.

A report published in Spanish newspapers today said that the worker who was shot by police when a sit-in at the Seat factory was broken up 15 days ago has died of his injuries. But the report did not prevent his colleagues from returning to their jobs today, when a lock-out at the factory ended.

Coal miners in the Asturian region of Northern Spain are continuing their strike, however. They, too, were locked out until this morning, but they ignored a call to return to work. About 11,000 miners are idle. They began their strike on October 1 and their action has already caused serious depletion of Spain's coal supply. They are demanding a pay rise and fringe benefits.

Refugee die in cyclone

New Delhi, November

The official death toll re ing from the cyclone and wave which struck Orissa S was today put at 3,391. But still feared that as many 10,000 may have been kille

The State Governm announced it was rus medical supplies to the stri ares to prevent any outbrea disease. The cyclone swept coastal areas of the State last Friday.

Senior army officers flev the State capital, Bhub shwar, to assess how military could assist with r work. Hundreds of thous are estimated to have lost t homes in the disaster.

The officially listed de were recorded at a st control point at Bhubanesh Two State politicians, Mr Su dranath Dwiwedy and Bhagat Mahanty, claimed more than 15,000 people died in one district alone the town of Cuttack.

All India Radio reported the bulk of 2,500 killed in Jambu area were East Pakis refugees, although sources said there were 600 refugees in the region.

The radio said Paradip would be unusable for a m because of the destruction that several areas had without food, water, or p supply for three days.

Damage to crops is beli to be heavy and in the ne bouring State of West Ben 10,000 homes are reporte have been destroyed in the napore district.

The Orissa Health Mini Mr R. K. Patnaik, told repor that 300,000 doses of cholera vaccine were being to the cyclone region and Red Cross had been asked supply 10,000 blankets, powder and vitamin tablets

The State authorities appealed to the central Gov ment in New Delhi for as ance and the Finance Mini Mr Yeshwant Rao Chavan, fly to Bhubaneshwar tomor to discuss the situation. Reuter.

Synod document on priesthood in jeopardy

From GEORGE ARMSTRONG: Rome, November 2

The Synod of Bishops voted tonight on the document concerning the priesthood and elected the 12 bishops who will prepare the agenda of the 1973 Synod. The results of the two votes will not be known until tomorrow.

Since the information given to the press by official sources is so scarce it may be fair to mention some possible repercusions. The fact that the document of the priesthood, and this is without precedent, has not been made public before the vote would seem to confirm that the document is going to be buried for ever.

Too many bishops have expressed their dissatisfaction with it and some of them may even have turned in blank ballots, refusing to accept the 19 premises offered to them. If the document is scrapped the unity of the Synod, which symbolically means the unity of the Universal Church, could be preserved.

A possible way out of this dilemma would be for the creation of another document of the priesthood, which the newly elected Synodal Council could draft and submit to the bishops for their vote, by post, early next year. The procedure then would be for the Pope to withdraw the document from the Synod during this, the final week of its work.

If this is not done, and there are too many suggested amendments put forward by the dissenting bishops (mostly on the question of celibacy), it would be almost impossible to submit a new document in time for a final vote before Saturday.

Even though Cardinal Heenan is in London for the publication of his autobiography, and for the us festivities associated w such an event, he and oth absent bishops were allow to cast their ballots by pro

Tomorrow the bishops w have a reading, by Cardir Felici, of his controvers "Lex Fundanentalis," proposed "constitution" the Church which severely criticised earlier t year when it was publish There will be no vote and discussion on that which m be the last to be heard of

TELEVISION

MAN ALIVE in Soho (BBC-2 at 8.10); Richard Hoggart begins a new series of "Writers in Society" (BBC-1 at 10.55). Otherwise only "Look Stranger" up the Avon (BBC-2 at 9.0) and a repeat of Somerset Maugham tales (BBC-2 at 9.20) between sanity and the soccer-cum-wrestling wasteland

BBC-1

9 15 a.m. Schools, Colleges; 9 15 Engineering Craft and Science; 9 38 Maths Today—Year 1; 10 0 Music Time, 10 25-10 45 Gwlad a Thref-Dyn a'i waith; 11 5 New Horizons; 11 35 Year's Journey; 12 noon Zarabanda.

12 25 p.m. *Nai Zindagi Naya* Jeevan.

1 0 Disc a Dawn: Welsh Pop Show.

1 30 Trumpton: Watch with Mother.

1 45 News.

2 5-2 30 Schools, Colleges: 2 5 Science Session; 2 30 Twentieth-Century Focus.

4 15 Play School.

4 40 *Jackanory.*

4 55 Gold on Crow Mountain: Part 1.

5 20 Screen Test.

5 44 Magic Roundabout.

5 50 News.

6 0 Nationwide: Your Region Tonight.

6 50 Tom and Jerry.

7 0 Owen MD: Simple Simon, part 1.

7 25 Star Trek.

8 10 Softly, Softly—Task Force: "Moving On."

9 0 News.

9 20 Sportsnight with Coleman: "Daily Express" Five-a-side Football.

10 20 24 Hours: Ludovic Kennedy.

10 55 Writers in Society: Richard Hoggart on Talking to Each Other.

11 35 Weather.

WALES (as above except).—6 0 p.m. Wales Today: Nationwide. 6 50 Heddiw. 7 10 Tom and Jerry. 7 15-8 10 The Cory Band. 11 37 Weather, Close.

ENGLISH REGIONS.—6 0-6 50 p.m. Nationwide: Look North; Midlands Today; Look East; Points West; South Today; South-west. 11 37 Regional News.

BBC-2

11 0-11 25 a.m. Play School: Pets Day.

7 5 p.m. Places for People: Copenhagen.

7 30 News.

8 0 Times Remembered: Larry Rees, Bootlegger.

8 10 Man Alive: looks at Soho.

9 0 Look, Stranger: River Reborn—the Avon from Evesham to Stratford.

9 20 W. Somerset Maugham: "The Unconquered," with Caroline Mortimer, Michael Pennington, Sheila Burrell, Jack Woolgar.

10 10 Spain is Different: The Bravest Must Die.

10 40 News.

10 45 Late Night Line-Up.

ITV

LONDON (Thames)

10 20-11 55 a.m. Schools: 10 20 Conflict; 11 0 My World; 11 16 Finding Out; 11 35 Fusion.

1 40 p.m. Schools: 1 40 Seeing and Doing; 2 0 Messengers; 2 22 Primary French.

2 32 Seven Seas: Pacific Ocean.

3 15 Play Better Tennis.

3 40 Paulus.

3 55 Matinee: "The Last Knife," with Douglas Fairbanks Jnr.

4 25 Tea Break.

4 55 Lift Off.

5 20 Tottering Towers.

5 50 News.

6 0 Today: Bill Grundy.

6 35 Crossroads.

7 0 Smith Family.

7 30 Coronation Street.

8 0 Val Doonican.

9 0 Family at War.

10 0 News.

10 30 Football.

11 25 Wrestling.

11 55 What the Papers Say.

12 10 a.m. Don't You Believe It! Dr Noel Moynihan on drug addiction and alcoholism.

ANGLIA. — 10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 4 0 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4 25 Anglia News. 4 30 Romper Room. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 About Anglia. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican. 9 0 Family at War. *10 0 News.* 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Your Music at Night.

CHANNEL.—10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 4 5 Lancelot Link. 4 20 Puffin's Birthday Greetings. 4 25 Tea Brek. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 Channel News. Weather. 6 10 Gourmet. 6 35 Crossroads. 7 0 You Name It. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Weather. 10 32 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Epilogue: News, Weather in French.

MIDLANDS (ATV).—10 20-a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 3 10 Yoga for Health. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Ghost and Mrs Muir. 4 40 Enchanted House. 4 55 Skippy. 5 15 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 ATV Today. 6 33 Crossroads. 7 0 Sky's the Limit. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Professional Wrestling.

NORTHERN (Granada). — 10 20 a.m.-2 30 p.m. Schools. 2 40 World in Action. 4 10 News: Peyton Place. 4 40 Pinky and Perky. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 Newsday. 6 15 This is Your Right. 6 30 From a Bird's Eye View. 7 0 Odd Couple. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican Show. 9 0 Family at War. *10 0 News.* 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 What the Papers Say. 12 15 a.m. Close.

SOUTHERN.—10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 3 35 Tomorrow's Horoscope. 3 40 Women Today. 4 10 Houseparty. 4 23 Daniel Boone. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 20 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 Day by Day. 6 30 University Challenge. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Weather, Close.

WEST & WALES (HTV).—10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 3 40 Cartoon. 3 50 You and Your Child. 4 15 Tinkertainment. 4 30 Crossroads. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 20 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 1 Report West. 6 15 Report Wales. 6 30 Smith Family. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican Show. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Weather, Close.

HTV WEST (As Above Except).—6 1-6 30 p.m. Report West.

HTV WALES.—3 50-4 15 p.m. Hamdden. 6 1-6 15 Y Dydd.

HTV CYMRU/WALES.—3 50 4 15 p.m. Hamdden. 6 1-6 15 Y Dydd.

WESTWARD.—10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 3 55 *Gus Honeybun.* 4 5 Lancelot Link. 4 20 Westward News. 4 22 Tea Break. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 15 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 Westward Diary. 6 25 Crossroads. 7 0 You Name It. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Professional Wrestling. 11 55 Westward News. 11 59 Faith for Life.

YORKSHIRE. — 10 20 a.m.-2 32 p.m. Schools. 2 33 Struggle for China. 3 10 Pied Pipers. 3 15 Jobs in the House and Garden. 3 45 Yoga for Health. 4 5 Calendar News. 4 10 Women Today. 4 40 Adventures of Rupert Bear. 4 55 Lift Off. 5 20 Tottering Towers. 5 50 News. 6 0 Calendar. 6 30 University Challenge. 7 0 Jokers Wild. 7 30 Coronation Street. 8 0 Val Doonican. 9 0 Family at War. 10 0 News. 10 30 Football. 11 25 Wrestling. 11 55 Weather, Close.

RADIO

RADIO 4 330 m., VHF

6 25 a.m. News. 6 27 Farming Today. 6 45 Prayer for the Day. 6 50 Regional News. 7 0 Today: News. 7 40 Today's Papers. 7 45 Thought for the Day. 7 50 Regional News. 8 0 News: Today. 8 40 Today's Papers. 8 45 Yesterday in Parliament. 9 0 News. 9 5 Living World: Living in the Past. 9 30 Schools: 9 30 History in Evidence; 9 45 Listening and Reading. 9 55 Break for Music. 10 5 Schools: Poetry Corner. 10 15 Service. 10 30 Schools: 10 30 Music Workshop; 11 0 Inquiry; 11 20 Discovery; 11 40 Guitar School. 12 noon You and Yours: Your Rights and Responsibilities. 12 25 p.m. Life is What Yer Make It. 12 55 Weather. 1 0 World at One. 1 30 Archers. 1 45 Listen with Mother. 2 0 Schools: 2 0 Movement, Mime and Music; 2 20 Books, Plays, Poems; 2 45 Nature. 3 0 Afternoon Theatre: "Cloak for the Mummer." 3 50 Lady of Pleasure: Dorothy Tutin. 4 30 Story Time. 5 0 PM Reports. 5 50 Regional News. 6 0 News. 6 15 Petticoat Line. 6 45 Archers. 7 0 News Desk. 7 30 Down Your Way. 8 15 Midweek Theatre: 'Aftermath.' 9 0 Now Read On. 9 40 English Poets: Chaucer to Yeats. 9-59 Weather. 10 0 World Tonight. 10 45 Today in Parliament. 11 0 Book at Bedtime. 11 15 News. *11 31 Market Trends.* 11 36 Close.

RADIO 3 194, 464 m.; VHF

* Stereophonic

7 0 a.m. News. 7 5 Concert: Mendelssohn, Weber, Tchaikovsky.* 8 0 News. 8 5 Midweek Choice: Bach, Mozart, Schubert.* 9 0 News. 9 5 Week's Composer: Schumann.* 9 45 Organ Recital.* 10 15 BBC Northern Ireland Orchestra: Gordon Langford, Jarnefelt, Vinter, Arthur Butterworth, Barber. 11 0 Music from America: Copland, Carl Ruggles, Roy Harris, Wallingford Riegger. 12 noon Piano Concertos: Alkan, Liszt.* 1 0 p.m. News. 1 5 Presented Recital: Hans Keller, Haydn.* 2 0 Mozart and Berwald.* 3 0 Chamber Music: Reicha, Copland, Arnold, John Manduell, Henze. 4 0 Choral Evensong. 4 45 Young Idea: Beethoven, Debussy, Sullivan, Bax. 5 45 Jazz Today.* 6 15 Concert Calendar.* 6 25 Programmes: Market Report. 6 30 Study on 3: 6 30 Wiedersehen in Ansberg; 7 0 Innovation and Exploitation. 7 30 Arts Commentary. 8 0 BBC Symphony Orchestra: Concert, part 1: Wagner.* 8 40 Literature and Linguistics. 9 0 Concert: part 2: Bruckner.* 10 15 Process of Ageing. 11 0 Johann Adolf Hasse. 11 30 News. 11 35 Close.

RADIO 2 1,500 m.; VHF

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 7 30, 8 0, then every hour on the hour until 3 0 p.m., 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 0, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 10 0, 11 0, 12 midnight 1 0 a.m., 2 0.

5 30 a.m. News. 5 32 Breakfast Special. (8 27 Racing). 8 55 Pause for Thought. 9 2 Pete Murray. 11 2 Morning Story: "Pink." 11 15 Waggoners' Walk. 11 30 Tony Brandon. 2 2 p.m. Woman's Hour. 3 2 Terry Wogan. 4 15 Waggoners' Walk. (4 31 Sports Desk: racing). 4 33 Charlie Chester. 6 3 Album Time. 6 50 Sports Desk. 7 2 After Seven: Alan Freeman. 8 2 This is Living? 8 30 Organist Entertains. 9 0 Dorit Y Pepe. 9 30 Humphrey Lyttleton. Radio 2 on 1,500m and 202m only between 10 p.m., and 12 midnight (202m Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dundee and Aberdeen). 10 2 (not VHF) Late Night Extra. 12 5 a.m. Night Ride. 2 0 News. 2 2 Close.

RADIO 1 247

News: 5 30 a.m., 6 0, 6 30, then every hour on the half-hour until 2 30 p.m., 3 0, 3 30, 4 0, 4 30, 5 30, 6 0, 6 30, 7 0, 8 0, 11 0, 12 midnight, 1 0 a.m., 2

5 30 a.m. Radio 2. 7 0 To Blackburn. 8 2 Soccer Spec 8 45 Radio 2. 9 0 Jimmy Your 11 0 Dave Lee Travis. 1 0 p. Johnnie Walker. 3 2 Ter Wogan. 5 0 What's New. 6 Radio 2. 10 0 (VHF) Sounds the 70s. 12 midnight 2 2 a. Radio 2.

THE REGIONS

(Variations on Radio 4)

Midlands, East Anglia.—6 6 56 a.m. Regional News. 7 7 56 Regional News. 8 25-8 Regional Extra. 12 55-1 0 p. Regional Weather. 5 50-5 Regional News.

East Anglia (VHF).—6 6 56 a.m. News. 7 50-7 56 Nev 8 10-8 40 This is East Angl 12 55-1 0 p.m. News. 5 50-5 News.

North, North-west.—6 50-6 a.m. Northern News. 7 50-7 Northern News. 12 55-1 0 p. Northern News. 5 50-5 Northern News.

Wales.—6 50 a.m. Weathe 6 55-7 0 News of Wales. 7 1 8 45 Bore Da! 7 50 Weath 7 55-8 0 Today's Papers. 8 Good Morning Wales! 8 8 45 Today's Papers. 11 0-11 Ysgolion Cymru. 12 25 p. Y Llwybrau Gynt. 12 55 Newy dion. 12 58-1 0 News of Wal 1 45-2 0 Ar Lin Mam. 2 20-2 Ysgolion Cymru. 5 30 Cym Heno. 5 40-6 0 Dateline. 11 Close.

South-west, South, West. 6 50-7 0 a.m. Weather. 7 50-8 Weather. 8 12-8 40 Today. 12 1 1 0 p.m. Weather. 5 50-6 Weather.

South-west (VHF).—12 noo 12 55 p.m. Midday Parai (Devon, Cornwall, Chann Islands).

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Correspondent

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Mintoff's party under strain

ir Dom Mintoff's wafer thin seat majority in Malta is ady under stress. Dr allef Stafrace, Minister of de, Industry, Agriculture, Tourism, since the Labour ty was elected to power in e, has resigned, declining to any reasons. He is to retain seat as a Labour back- ther.

t is believed that there has n massive dissention both in the Cabinet and the our Party over Mr Mintoff's onal management of the ernment, and his failure to e responsibility with his net colleagues, only nine bers of the party's parlia- tary group are reported to attended a recent meeting which the Prime Minister the chair. Mr Mintoff vent to his fury by threat- g resignation.

s a result of the September ting in London between Mr toff and Mr Heath, the row Britain's base which inated most of the summer ths has largely subsided. A ish negotiating team has ed Valletta and started

Parliament, Mr Mintoff inues to dominate the e. Parliamentarians and observers maintain that he a flagrant contempt for iament as an institution. In ort of their case, they cite the fact that there has not yet been a full foreign affairs debate, nor has any information been forthcoming about the loan or grant which Malta has apparently negotiated with Libya.

On the latter point, Mr Mintoff blandly brushes aside questions with his standard reply, "It isn't yet in the national interest for me to reveal what has been agreed on. It will be announced in due course."

Some observers have placed a figure of £5 millions on Colonel Gadafy's "interim benevolence" as the locals like to call it. But whatever the amount, Mr Mintoff's Government certainly has increased money available to it to bring reality to his bold social programme. Just before his meeting with Mr Heath, at which Britain agreed to pay over £4-millions in cash immediately, he floated a local loan for £5½ millions although this meant breaking an election pledge.

Until now Mr Mintoff has found little difficulty in governing with his slender majority. Within days of summoning Parliament he suspended two standing orders under which Bills and motions which had previously been defeated might be reintroduced during the same session. He stated simply, "It is an unnecessary expense to hold either a new State opening of Parliament or a general election simply because I might be defeated through the absence or sickness of one or two of my MPs."

Thus Mr Mintoff cannot be brought down in Parliament unless one of his supporters crosses the floor. It is unlikely that Dr Stafrack will go that far and there are no signs that anyone else is contemplating such a course.

The Opposition is divided and in disarray. When elections were held for the executive and policy committee three months ago only one of the former members of the Cabinet was re-elected and he was at the foot of the poll. Dr Borg Olivier like Mr Mintoff, is avoiding press, radio, and television interviews, even though requests are being showered upon him.

It could be that he has his eyes on the courts where his former Minister of Health has been facing trial on charges of stealing Government files and documents from his department just after the June elections.

● Mr Mintoff has arrived in Bucharest for an official visit to Rumania. He was met by the Rumanian Prime Minister, Mr Maurer, and other Ministers. No announcement has been made about the purpose of the visit.

KEITH CHALKLEY

Priests try to escape

From our Correspondent
Madrid, November 2

Spanish authorities have transferred three priests to a maximum security prison after a recent attempt to escape from the special prison for clergymen in Zamora, Basque sources said today.

According to the sources in Bilbao, the priests were taken from Zamora in Northern Spain to the prison at Zartagena in South-eastern Spain about two weeks ago. The three are believed to have been involved in an attempt to tunnel their way to freedom.

They include Father Juan Echave, one of the 16 Basque nationalists tried at Burgos in December last year. Father Echave is serving a total of 50 years' imprisonment for crimes connected with the Basque separatist movement.

One of the priest's fellow defendants at that trial, S. Joaquin Goorstidi, is also at Cartagena prison. He received two death sentences at Burgos but they were subsequently commuted to long terms of imprisonment.

A bomb destroyed a large stone cross, honouring those who fought for General Franco in the Civil War, at Villafranca de Ordicia in the Basque province of Guipuzcoa last night.

Ukrainian synod stakes its claims

Rome, November 2

Bishops of the Ukrainian Catholic Church, who are holding a synod here in defiance of the Vatican, claimed today that they were acting under rights granted at the second Vatican Council in 1962-5.

That council affirmed that "major-archbishops" — the title which the Ukrainian Church's leader, Cardinal Josyf Slipyj, is the only person to hold — had the same rights as patriarchs, who can call synods. The Ukrainians' right to call a synod has been challenged by the Vatican, and an official ban was imposed last week by Cardinal Jean Villot, Pope Paul's secretary of state.

Today, the 16 bishops of the Ukranian Catholic Church — the largest and oldest of the eastern rite Churches in communion with Rome — who are attending their synod here, said they were acting in accordance with the second Vatican Council. They also emphasised their loyalty to Pope Paul by saying they were acting "with affection, respect, and devotion to the Holy Father."

The decision to hold the synod, which began last Saturday, was the climax of years of mounting indignation by Ukrainian Catholics at their treatment by the Vatican.

Cardinal Slipyj, who is 79, has been refused the title of patriarch enjoyed by the leaders of other oriental Churches. In a dramatic outburst during the world synod of bishops here last month, the cardinal broke eight years of silence since he was released from confinement in Russia, to accuse the Vatican of neglecting his persecuted followers in the Ukraine and of sacrificing his Church to the needs of Vatican diplomacy.

By holding a synod in defiance of the Vatican, the Ukrainian Church leaders are assuming the right to nominate their own bishops, to legislate on questions like the status of married priests in the Church, and to set up a permanent body of bishops to govern it. This amounts to de facto assumption of partiarchal powers by Cardinal Slipyj.

The Vatican, however, argues that the rights of a patriarch can only be exercised within the territorial limits of his Church. This would mean that the exiled Ukrainian bishops, whose Church was outlawed after the Second World War by the Soviet authorities, would not be entitled to act as they are acting except inside the Ukraine.

In reply, the bishops argue that the Vatican Council did not limit the authority of the patriarch to a territorial area, but extended it to cover all Catholics of the same rite. Six million of the eight million members of the Ukrainian Church are inside the Soviet Union. The rest are in émigré Ukrainian colonies in the United States Canada, Argentina, Western Europe, Australia and Yugoslavia. — Reuter.

Hard line taken on nickel

From our Correspondent
Geneva, November 2

Two Canadian representatives of the United Steelworkers of America, called to assist the union organisation of local nickel industry workers, were refused entry to the island of New Caledonia, in the Pacific, it was reported at the International Metalworkers' conference in Lausanne.

Conference declared its determination to take every action to advance trade union rights in all countries where nickel development occurs.

"We shall develop such means of collective bargaining cooperation as are practical and available in order, by such trade union action, to prevent multinational corporations from achieving labour cost advantages at the expense of equitable wage and living standards throughout the industry," a conference report said.

"It is our purpose that wages and conditions should improve to, and beyond the level of, the best which have been won by workers anywhere, not that higher standards should be depressed."

This firm declaration of intent follows a strike this year in the nickel industry in New Caledonia, which is a French possession. Canada, the world's premier nickel producer, has also been subject to a severe stoppage within the past two years.

Coalition will stay in power

Bern, November 2

The four-party coalition which has ruled Switzerland for the past 12 years won four fifths of the seats in the weekend's general election and few Cabinet changes are expected when the new Parliament assembles later this month.

According to the final results announced today the four parties, the Socialists, Radical Democrats, Christian Democrats, and the Farmers' Party, lost only six seats. They dropped to 162 seats in the 200-seat Lower House, with the Socialists losing five and the Christian Democrats one.

In what Swiss commentators called "a slide to the right," the opposition Republicans and their allies, the National Action, leaped from one to 11 representatives after a "Switzerland for the Swiss" campaign.

Women voted in the elections for the first time in Swiss history and formed a majority of the voters. Seven women have been elected to the Lower House and one to the Upper Chamber.

Under its system of collective Cabinet responsibility, Switzerland has no Prime Minister but the seven Cabinet Ministers take turns in serving as Swiss President for a year at a time. Herr Rudolf Gnaegi of the Farmers' Party is this year's President. — Reuter and UPI.

beswomen in north-east Burma cross into Thailand on a shopping expedition. Opium and semi-precious stones are exchanged for consumer goods which are unavailable in Burma

urma faces long internal struggle

From T. D. ALLMAN: Taunggy (Shan States), November 2

VERYWHERE there are seven or eight men with you have the Shan army. do not shoot at civilians, f the Burmese army comes ey shoot."

e speaker was a young guerrilla, a member of of Burma's many dis- nted ethnic minorities. He gun of his own at home, he did not mind speaking ly here, in a Government son town, about his le's struggle against the nd Burmese, whom the tain-dwelling Shan, two ou strong and devoted to independent ways, regard vaders and oppressors.

is hill town, closer to a, Laos, and Thailand than angoon, is a good example e ethnic diversity that has one of the chief causes of ical instability in Burma enturies.

e teashop where I talked the young man was owned a Burmese and largely nised by Shans. Near by restaurants and shops d by Chinese, Indians, stanis, Nepalese, and Tahis. town is a trading centre, contacts extending to , China, Thailand, and , and visited by a variety tribesmen, including the itive Kayah, whose women ate their necks by wearing s of metal rings.

unggyi also is a military re in the Rangoon Govern- t's long and unending gle to suppress the ratist tendencies of na's minorities. From here nese patrols fan out in the ounding hills, seeking an ve enemy who continues to inate much of Burma's ltive eastern frontier with a and Thailand.

e struggle is difficult nse, in a sense, Burma is a n of minorities, most of m speak languages and w customs alien to those of dominant Burmese. The mese originated in Tibet, grated south, and estab- ed themselves in the Manda- area of central Burma more a millenia ago. But they er succeeded in fully rbing the population of territories they came to inate.

census has not been taken Burma for nearly twenty rs, but official estimates, loubtedly low, suggest that ut 10 million of Burma's million indigenous inhabi- ts are not Burmese. Among main ethnic minorities, the a, linguistically related to Thai and traditionally ided into small principali- , occupy the mountains bet- n China, Thailand, Laos, l lowland Burma.

The Kachin — whose anti- ernment guerrillas are Bap- , not Communist — are con- trated in extreme northern rma, between China and dia. The Chins and Naga live along the Indian border. The Karen are strong in the Tenassarim and parts of the Irriwaddy delta.

The "Burmese" population, however, is not heterogeneous in itself but contains sizeable Mon and Arakanese elements, the remnants of ancient societies the Burmese only partially absorbed in their push south. Even today, the lowland Burmese, strictly defined, may be a minority in their own country. They certainly constituted less than half Burma's population before the overseas Indian and Chinese communities in Burma began to decline after the Second World War.

The country's heterogeneity was reflected in Burma's independence Constitution, which provided the State with a federal structure — and the Shans with the chance of secession after a 10-year trial period of association with the Union of Burma. Since then, successive Rangoon Governments have been preoccupied with maintaining unity against armed insurrection.

Until the 1960s the struggle basically was among the Burmese, between Communist and anti-Communist forces, for control of the lowlands. The second phase of the insurgency problem, probably avoidable, involved the outbreak of tribal revolts in the hills during the past decade.

The Shan, Karen, and Kachin insurgencies followed two decisions in Rangoon. First U Nu, General Ne Win's strongly religious predecessor, moved to make Buddhism the state religion. Then, after he had removed U Nu, Ne Win, fearful of the break-up of the Burmese union, violated pre-independence agreements, arrested tribal leaders, and denied the Shan their option to secede.

With low-level, but vital, United States military aid, the Burmese military Government has since been trying to impose a military solution on an ethnic problem. The success of the Burmese army has varied from area to area.

Here in the Shan State, all the main roads and large villages officially fall under Government control, as one military Source put it, "so long as the army is there." However, Burma's armed forces of 145,000 cannot physically occupy all the insurgent areas simultaneously.

The army, in fact, has failed to eradicate a Burmese Communist force of 4,000 operating along a section of the Shan-Chinese border. Non-Communist Shan guerrillas this year have mortared several Government outposts, and the road from here to Loikaw, capital of the neighbouring Kayah State, is often insecure.

Farther north, in the Kachin State, the Kachin Independence Army has twice in the past year cut the main rail line linking the state capital, Myitkyina, with Mandalay. In the Tenassarim area, the Karen and other tribal forces control so much territory so that government officials seldom venture out of the two main towns of Tavoy and Mergui.

Around the sizeable port of Moulmein, one military source told me: "The insurgency begins 11 kilometres east of town."

Military observers in Rangoon agree that the insurgents are receiving little outside aid — and that the Burmese army is an uncommonly slim and efficient force, relying on infantry and rifles rather than air support and imported weapons systems.

But one Rangoon source probably summed up the situation when he said: "Ne Win has reached a point of diminishing returns. The economy limits his ability to build a larger army.

"The lack of foreign exchange prevents him from importing all the arms he needs. We have a static, no win, no lose, situation. This problem is going to continue, chronically and on a low level, for a generation."

For many of the groups, insurgency has become a way of life, which they prefer to integration into what they consider a foreign society. Virtually all of Burma's opium crop, the largest, at about 800 tons a year, in South-east Asia, is grown in insurgent territory and traded for guns, ammunition, and other supplies through Laos and Thailand. There also is a heavy trade in basic consumer goods that are unavailable in Burma.

Ne Win's main accomplishments in his counter effort have been his successes in reducing the fighting in the densely-populated lowlands, keeping foreigners out of a way that might have developed into another Laos or Bengal, and the fact that he has held together a divided country more than three times the size of Britain.

So far the lack of effective Burmese political opposition and the insurgent parochial loyalties have given Ne Win the luxury of a divided opposition.

Meanwhile, here in the hills, the struggle by a minority against absorption into a majority they detest goes on. Undoubtedly, the fundamental error of the Ne Win policy is the search for a purely military solution. What Burma badly needs, in response to all her many problems, including this one, is a totally missing sense of compromise, compassion and reality.

All three elements remain lacking and the minorities will probably never lay down their guns and negotiate until the Rangoon Government acquires them. The likelihood is that the Burmese army will be tramping around the hills after an elusive enemy of its own making with reconciliation and construction deferred — for years to come.

A princely view of democracy

From our Correspondent: The Hague, November 2

Prince Bernhard has raised a political storm with an interview in which he suggested a "new democratic system" for the country.

The Prince, whose comments were published by the Liberal newspaper "Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant," said that, "thank goodness," he was not interested in domestic Dutch politics. "If so I would probably be annoyed," he added.

Prince Bernhard went on to recall that he had once suggested to a Dutch Prime Minister a "new democratic system" under which Parliament would invest the Government with full powers for a period of one or two years. The Government could then operate without spending half its time answering questions and communicating with Parliament, he observed.

At the time, the Prince said, his proposal was viewed as rather too idealistic and too simple.

But the reaction to this interview has been rather less philosophical. Seven leaders of the main political parties in the Second Chamber, including Government parties as well as those in the Opposition, have tabled questions to the Prime Minister. The widely-shared view is that, whether he intended to or not, Prince Bernhard has given support to anti-democratic sectors of the population.

A spokesman for the Prime Minister has said that the text of the interview was not submitted to him before publication, but it is still questionable whether the Cabinet can be held constitutionally responsible for the Prince's remarks.

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When you want a loan—for a new car, a new kitchen, a colour TV or anything else—two things stand out. You want easy repayments and you want the money quickly. This new easy payment plan is specially designed to give you both these things.

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WHAT YOU PAY

Amount of loan	Monthly repayments		
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 and further 10 years
£	£	£	£
400	5	6	7·50
500	6	7	9·00
600	8	9	10·50
700	9	10	12·50
800	10	11	14·00
900	11	13	16·00
1,000	13	14	17·50
1,100	14	16	19·00
1,200	15	17	21·00
1,300	16	19	22·50
1,400	18	20	24·00
1,500	19	21	26·00
1,600	20	23	28·00
1,700	21	24	29·50
1,800	23	26	31·00
1,900	24	27	33·00
2,000	25	29	34·50

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Please answer all questions. If space insufficient, please complete details on separate sheet of paper.

APPLICANT'S DETAILS

FULL NAME (BLOCK LETTERS) AGE

ADDRESS (BLOCK LETTERS)

Telephone No:

How long at address If less than 3 years, please give previous address:

Are you: Married/Single/Divorced/Separated/Widower.

Country of Birth

Number of Children Ages of Children

Name and address of Employers:

For how long? Precise nature of Employment

What is your Annual Salary (Including overtime or Bonus Payments) £

What is your Wife's Salary (Including overtime or Bonus Payments) £

Have you any other income £

Total £

Please give source and details of other Income

Name and address of your Bankers:

Have you an Overdraft/Personal Loan: YES/NO How much? £

REFERENCES

Have you any Current H.P./Credit Agreements? YES/NO
With Whom (name of Company)

1)

2)

What for (Details of Goods)

1)

2)

Amount of Rentals / Agreement Number

1) 1)

2) 2)

Type of Property (House, flat etc.)

Freehold or Leasehold If Leasehold, term unexpired

When was the property purchased

Purchase Price £ When was it built

Is any part of the property let: YES/NO If yes, give full details of the rents receivable

Wife's full name (only required when property is registered in joint names)

Details of existing mortgages (If none, write none)

Name and address of Building Society, Bank or other First mortgagee who holds the deeds

Roll number Amount of mortgage £

When was it granted Period for which granted

Amount of monthly payments £

Is there a second mortgage on the property YES/NO

If yes, what was the amount of the original advance?

Amount still owing £

Name and address of second mortgagee

Is your second mortgage to be paid off by deduction from this loan: YES/NO

Are your mortgage payments up to date? YES/NO If no, what are the arrears £ Reason

Amount required £ Purpose of Loan

I certify that the foregoing information is, to the best of my knowledge and belief, accurate.

Date of Application Signature of Applicant

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Protest grows in South Africa

From STANLEY UYS

Cape Town, November 2

Protests are mounting steadily in South Africa against the Terrorism Act and its consequences. Demands are being voiced by opposition political parties, church leaders, newspapers, and others for the repeal of the Act's detention-without-trial provisions, which have resulted in periodic outcries over the deaths of political detainees. The latest death is that of Mr Ahmed Timol, the Indian teacher who allegedly jumped from the tenth floor of police headquarters in Johannesburg.

A member of the opposition United Party, Mr Eric Winchester, MP, gave a warning today that the Government might ultimately allow the security police to turn its attention to members of the official parliamentary Opposition.

Protest meetings will be held in Cape Town tonight and tomorrow. Among the speakers will be the principal of Cape Town University, Sir Richard Luyt, the president of the National Union of South African Students, Mr Neville Curtis, and a former Minister of Justice in General Smut's Cabinet, Mr Harry Lawrence.

In the Pretoria magistrates' court today, a Presbyterian Minister, the Rev Ian Thompson, who shouted at the trial of the Dean of Johannesburg yesterday, "I want to be found guilty, too," appeared charged with contempt of court. The hearing was postponed to November 16 without evidence being given.

Commenting on the sentencing of the Dean, the Very Rev. Gonville ffrench-Beytagh, yesterday to five years' imprisonment for terrorism, the general secretary of the United Congregational Church in Southern Africa, the Rev. Joseph Wing, said today: "We are all shocked and alarmed at the way the trial points to the need for some kind of dialogue between Church and State."

Expenses

The central superintendent minister of the Methodist Church in South Africa, the Rev. S. G. Pitts, said: "Every man has now got to weigh up how far action can go without transgressing the law of the land."

It is estimated that the Dean's legal expenses could amount to £40,000 or more. A fund has been launched in Sydney to help to meet his legal costs.

Rhodesia's two Anglican bishops said today that they deplored the sentence passed on the Dean. The Bishop of Matabeleland, the Right Rev. Mark Wood, said: "This whole business stinks. I believe it unbelievable that the Dean could be guilty of anything nefarious. Personally, I find it hard to believe on the evidence I read in the newspaper that the Dean could be convicted."

The Bishop of Mashonaland, the Right Rev. Paul Burrough, said that reports of the Dean's trial gave no indication that he could ever have endangered South Africa. He added: "The Dean is one of a long line of Christian men equipped to stand up to this kind of treatment. I therefore mourn for the Republic of South Africa more than for him.

"Having fought in a war to prevent freedom being destroyed, I am distressed at signs of a totalitarian mentality which we must guard against in Rhodesia."

Sheep on the cheap

From our Correspondent

Melbourne, November 2

Sheep were selling at the equivalent of less than a penny each this week at Bairnsdale, in Eastern Victoria. One farmer received a total of £1.10 for 129 emaciated sheep for which he paid £1.75 each a year ago. It had cost him £24 to send them to the sale.

Eastern Victoria has had no appreciable rain for eight months, and with the collapse of the wool market and sheep prices below depression levels some farmers can neither find buyers nor afford to send their animals to other districts where pasture is more abundant.

JIM HOAGLAND reports from a guerrilla base on the Indo-Pakistan frontier

Mukti Bahini set a 12-month target

India's militarily explosive border with East Pakistan lies several hundred yards from the small frontier post of Boyra, where a smiling young Indian Army lieutenant stood in ankle-deep mud gesturing toward the frontier. "I will not be going with you," he told a half-dozen foreign journalists about to set off on foot across the frontier. "International law says we must not cross the border."

The officer repeated this stilted comment several times for the correspondents he had escorted through Indian Army lines to Boyra. He had evidently eagerly rehearsed his words which reflect India's sensitivity to events in East Pakistan and India's disputed rôle in them.

The Indian lieutenant passed the journalists on to a wizened man of perhaps 60 who carried an old carbine, identified himself as "Mukti Bahini" — the guerrilla military arm — and then set off at a brisk pace through a drenching rainstorm. Floundering in the thick mud, the journalists followed him on a twisting four-mile hike through rice paddies and beside a border marker dividing India and East Pakistan. At the end of the march was an abandoned school house, now identified by a banner as sub-sector headquarters for the "Liberation Forces of Bangla Desh."

Major Najmul Huda, a 33-year-old precisely spoken man who said he had been a captain in the Pakistani Army, asserted that from the school house he controls an area of 150 square miles. He has a company of about a hundred regular soldiers who defected to the rebel cause, and 7,000 villagers trained by his forces. The guerrillas claim to have implanted such headquarters throughout East Pakistan, and say they are intensifying an insurgency that will drive the regular Pakistani Army from the territory in a year or so.

It is impossible to judge the validity of their claims on a quick hike in and out of the rebel zone. But impartial analysts credit the guerrilla organisation with having expanded within seven months from zero to a force of 80,000 to 100,000 men, a figure roughly equal to the number of regular Pakistani soldiers deployed against them. These analysts feel that the Mukti Bahini may be developing from a rag-tag, hurriedly thrown together force into something of an organisation with increasing capability for coordinated actions.

Authoritative reports circulating in the diplomatic community here also support Major Huda's assertion that the Mukti Bahini has "become more aggressive and effective within recent weeks." In the past 20 days, rebel attacks concentrated on communications and logistics lines show a pattern of increasing sophistication in the guerrillas' arms supplies and training, according to these reports, which add to the speculation that India may have recently stepped up tactical support for the guerrillas. They have been helped by the dispersal of Pakistani troops around the frontier over the past two weeks.

The guerrillas' success in the interior has apparently led to increasing retaliation by Pakistani forces against Indian border areas suspected of harbouring them. There are daily reports of shellings of villages and in a few cases Indian areas are said to have been strafed by Pakistani aircraft.

Boyra is in an area that was shelled last week. All indications are that the Indian troops camped there have not crossed into East Pakistan to help the guerrillas. Whether they support them in other ways is a matter of bitter dispute. While the Indians deny that they do, Pakistan as a matter of routine describes the guerrillas as Indian agents or puppets.

Major Huda denied that his men receive arms or training from the Indians. He attributed what he described as a significant increase in the number of weapons available to his men in the past few weeks to the increased capture of rifles distributed by the Pakistani Army to loyal civilians.

But there are persistent reports that a major influx of new arms began coming into the Indian border areas about 10 days ago. According to one version, which cannot be confirmed, Indian arms deliveries to the guerrillas were stepped up after the Soviet Union assured India that it would replace Soviet weapons sent on to the rebel forces.

Wounded guerrillas are sent across the border into India for medical care, and the villagers in his area receive food from the Indian Red Cross and from Oxfam, Major Huda said.

The guerrillas and the Indian military also undoubtedly exchange intelligence. Observers feel that official leaks in New Delhi to the Indian press, confirmed by reliable Indian sources here, show a detailed knowledge on the Indian side of the positioning of Pakistani forces throughout the country.

The apparent growing cohesion within the Mukti Bahini and the emergence of officers like Major Huda as de facto district administrators are trends that are being carefully scrutinised by Western observers.

"Some of us assume that East Pakistan will in fact be an independent country at some point," said one Western diplomat. "We don't know if it will take six months or six years. But if it does happen there will be a new generation of leaders who have been formed in the guerrilla battle, and it will be important to know what they are." — Washington Post.

Bengali diplomat stage a walk-out

New Delhi, November

Ten East Pakistani employ left the Pakistan High Comm sion here with their famil today to join the Bangla D movement. They claimed t they had been beaten up West Pakistani members at High Commission.

Two of them appeared have been extensively injur while others had head wou and torn clothes.

A total of 43 people, incl ing women and children, the building. They reporters outside that Bengali member of the staff his family were being force held inside. In another cas man and two of his sons left but his wife, third son two daughters were be detained in the High Comm sion.

The East Pakistanis said t were initially allowed to co out, but when they went back bring out some colleagues t were beaten up and thrown by the West Pakistanis. claimed that the one Beng member of th estaff to h been prevented with his fam from leaving the building. been badly beaten and lying injured inside the H Commission.

When they later tried storm the building toget with Mr Humayun Rasl Choudhury, head of the Ban Desh mission in New Del they were beaten back by a h of hundreds of stones thro from the terrace of the H Commission's residential blo

High Commission offic were not immediately availa for comment. Corresponde who attempted to telepho received the constant rep "Not available."

Our Correspondent writ from Geneva: A second sec tary of the Pakistani Embas in Bern, Mr Walliur Rahm aged 29, has asked for politi asylum and hopes to open Bangla Desh centre in Gene Mr Rahman has asked Sw authorities for asylum for h self, his wife, and two sist who fled from Dacca.

It is almost certain that will be granted political asyl but it is highly unlikely he be permitted to open a Ban Desh office. Such a devel ment would be regarded incompatible with Sw neutrality.

OAU visit welcomed by Israel

From PETER SCHWARZ

Tel-Aviv, November 2

FOR a people who cut ceremony down to a minimum, the Israelis tonight laid down an elaborate red carpet for the four African Heads of State who arrived on a peace mission for the Organisation of African Unity.

Parachutists provided a guard of honour and an army cadet band of boys and girls played all the national anthems at an airport ceremony, which had to be performed twice over because one of the Heads of State, President Mobutu of Zaire (Congo), arrived an hour after the other three travellers from Dakar in a Nigeria Airways Boeing. Mobutu came from Tunis in a larger DC9, painted in the three-day-old colours of Air Zaire.

Israel's President Shazar welcomed the visitors with carefully chosen words. "I am convinced that you have come here free of all favour and prejudice, that you are ready to listen and desire to help, beyond all question of momentary interest or imaginary pressures."

President Senghor, as the committee's chairman, replied. As his French was translated into Hebrew, Mrs Meir listened, looking worried. Senghor's words promised to set the tone of a mission that was, after all, born of an OAU resolution highly critical of Israel.

Ears cocked

Senghor began promisingly enough with a reminder that "Jews, Arabs, and Africans have all been brothers in suffering." He promised that in bringing their "message of goodwill" the visitors had no intention of trying to replace Dr Jarring or the Security Council. "indeed we lack the means for anything like that."

President Senghor rarely makes a speech, however short, without using the word "dialogue" — which is at the heart of his Euro-African philosophy. Israeli ears were particularly cocked when he said it was their main hope that the mission would come out in favour of direct negotiation. What Senghor did say was that the mission hopes to establish "a dialogue with both sides." Before the Heads of State leave, the Israelis hope to change "with" for "between."

Four floors of the King David Hotel have been reserved for the guests. Tomorrow morning they will have a long working session with Mrs Meir, who will be host at a reception in the evening. On Thursday afternoon they will confer with Mr Eban and General Dayan. The rest of the three-day visit has been left free in the hope that the guests will agree to be taken by helicopter to inspect the borders, a trip which Israel traditionally regards as its best propaganda weapon. But the visitors are reported to have asked for less travelling and more talking.

Mr Rippon fails to make a catch

From HELLA PICK: Bonn, November 2

While the Common Market countries are still busy congratulating Mr Heath on his victory in Parliament, Mr Rippon has come here to say that all might be lost if the Community does not give Britain satisfactory terms on fish. But for once Britain's Common Market negotiator is finding it hard to be taken seriously.

He spent a considerable time today with Herr Scheel, the West German Foreign Minister, and later with the German Agriculture Minister, Herr Ertl, and various senior officials, impressing on them the importance of adapting the Community's free-for-all fisheries policy to meet the interests of the candidate members. But it is far from clear that they realise the potential political importance of the fisheries issue in Parliament.

Fish is the biggest outstanding problem remaining to be settled before Britain will sign the Treaty of Rome. Both Mr Heath and Mr Rippon have given their word to MPs representing constituencies concerned with the issue that Britain's beaches will not be invaded by European fishermen and that Britain's coastal waters will be protected against pirates from the Community. On the strength of that undertaking at least 12 MPs, most of them Conservatives and the rest Liberals, voted for EEC membership. They are unlikely to support the Government in the consequential legislation if Mr Heath fails to keep his promise.

Obviously Mr Rippon is laying it on thick, in the hope of galvanising the Community into rapid and positive action. Only two more ministerial negotiating sessions are planned with the Community — one early next week and another in December — and Britain is anxious for the fisheries issue to be resolved at these meetings without too much cliff-hanging.

Obviously neither side wants the British membership application to founder. The trouble is that cod, herrings, fish meal and the rest have been pushed into the background during the membership negotiations.

Britain was furious last year when the EEC adopted a common fisheries policy which did not take the interests of the candidates into account in spite of the fact that membership negotiations were already under way.

The British negotiators merely reserved their right to take the matter up later, and in the event they did not do so until very much later, after most other issues had been settled. At that point the Government became aware of the strength of feeling in the fisheries constituencies, and when it became obvious that the Community was reluctant to make worthwhile concessions Britain's negotiators hinted that it might be better to let the whole issue rest until the Parliamentary debates were out of the way.

Under the EEC fisheries policy, Community fishing boats are supposed to have access right up to the beaches of member countries. In fact the Italians tried that last year in the south of France and were soon fought off by the locals, in spite of the Brussels decree. Similarly, Mr Rippon is warning the Community that Scotland's fishermen fight off intruders who come poaching from even a few miles away.

There is much talk about the limits that should be reserved for national fishing vessels. Norway is insisting on 12 miles all round its coast, and Britain says it could not accept less if that were given to Norway. However, there is some support now drawing maps of the British and Norwegian fisheries and reserving 12 miles in some areas and only six miles in others.

Even if agreement can be reached on this the big question would still be how long this state of affairs would continue. The Community so far seems prepared to consider only an eight-year transition period, after which there would be a free-for-all right up to the beaches. Mr Rippon doubts if he could sell that to the fisheries constituencies. He needs more understanding than that from the Community.

Davis trial switched

From PHILIP HAGER

San Rafael (Calif.), November 2

Judge Richard E Arnason today transferred the Angela Davis murder trial to San Jose, 50 miles south of San Francisco. He ordered a change of venue because there was a "reasonable likelihood that Angela could not receive a fair trial in Marin County."

The court was told yesterday that Miss Davis, the militant Black intellectual, wrote of a love for George Jackson that reinforced her "fighting instinct." The existence of three unmailed letters written by Miss Davis to Jackson was disclosed during the pretrial hearing on defence motions to suppress certain evidence in the case on the grounds that it was obtained in illegal searches.

Defence counsel, Mr Howard Moore, attacked the seizure of the three letters, saying the prosecution was distorting their meaning in an attempt to use them against her as evidence of motive.

Miss Davis is accused of murder, kidnapping, and conspiracy in the Marin County civic centre shooting incident in August last year in which four people were killed, including a judge and Jackson's 17-year-old brother Jonathan.

California's deputy Attorney-General, Mr Clifford Thompson, arguing against the defence motion to suppress evidence, read excerpts from a letter dated June 2, 1970, that was seized by FBI agents in a search of Miss Davis's apartment in Los Angeles.

He quoted it as saying: "Dear George . . . I have come to love you very deeply . . . my love and your love reinforces my fighting instinct. It tells me to go to war." He also quoted Miss Davis as saying her love for Jackson had come "abruptly," and that she was "not seeking love when I walked into a Salinas courtroom" — an apparent reference to her attendance at a court hearing for Jackson over the murder of a guard at Soledad State prison, near Salinas. — Los Angeles Times.

Neighbourly talk from Albania

By JONATHAN STEELE

All the signs are that Albania is slowly drawing back into the European fold and has decided that its security is bound up with that of its Balkan neighbours, Yugoslavia and Rumania. The latest pointers came from the opening of the sixth Congress of the ruling Albanian Workers' Party this week, when its first secretary, Mr Hexha, condemned military manoeuvres by outside Powers.

He described the recent exercises by the Soviet Union, Hungary, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia "on the borders of Yugoslavia and Rumania" as threats which may at any moment result in open aggression against sovereign countries."

He went on: "The Albanian people will always support the just struggle that the Rumanian people is waging to defend its independence in the face of external threat.

"If ever a Balkan State, pushed by the Imperialist powers, undertakes aggression against another Balkan State it is obvious that intervention by other Balkan States will be inevitable. Such a war will not remain localised."

Albania may not have many sabres to rattle, but this hint of direct intervention comes just a fortnight after a high official made the most direct offer of support to Albania that any Yugoslav has made for years.

Mr Fadil Hexha (no relation —Hohe equals Smith) a member of the Yugoslav party presidium told a meeting in Kosovo: "We believe that cooperation between our two countries is essential, the more so since it is known that there are forces interested in the division and domination of the Balkans. History has taught us that anyone who attacks Yugoslavia threatens Albania at the same time and vice-versa.

This emphasis on joint security in the Balkans has been growing since the invasion of Czechoslovakia in 1968. Albania is well enough aware of its geography to know that China can be of little military help. There has also been some indication this summer that the Albanians were worried by China's rapprochement with President Nixon.

They have still made no explicit comment about the American President's forthcoming trip. But occasional passages in other commentaries seem to reflect their unease. For example, an editorial on foreign policy in the party journal "Rruga e Partise" last month extolled the consistency of the Albanian line — "without taking into account small and big, or momentary advantages and interests the party has always defended Marxism and Leninism."

A small flutter was raised this week when no Chinese delegation was sent to the congress. (Apart from North Vietnam the delegations consisted of small splinter Maoist-oriented parties.) Chinese officials in Vienna explained that this was in line with a decision to send no delegations to foreign party congresses for the time being.

It would certainly be wrong to make too much of this. The recent anniversary of the Chinese Revolution was celebrated in Tirana with as much fervour as usual and the Chinese Ambassador twice stressed that "at any time and under any circumstances the Chinese people will always stand with the Albanians." China is giving a huge credit for the five-year plan which began this year. And of course Albania was the sponsor of the triumphant resolution to seat China at the UN and expel Taiwan.

Plane explodes

A French Fleet Air Arm Crusader interceptor aircraft blew up in mid-air shortly after take-off near Toulon yesterday killing its pilot. The cause of the accident was not immediately known.

Fertility contr programme

The World Health Organ tion yesterday announced international research p gramme on birth control fo on the need for safe, effective methods of regulat fertility.

The programme envisa among other things a wo wide network of clinical cent to study fertility regulat agents.

GI goes East

An American sold stationed at Bayreuth, W Germany, drove an army lo across the border into E Germany on Friday, vanished, a US army spok man said yesterday.

Anglo-German keystone

From our Correspondent: Bonn, November 2

"Anglo-German understanding is an essential element of the wider European understanding we seek," Mr Geoffrey Rippon told an audience of foreign policy experts here tonight.

He went on to say that the understanding that Britain seeks must serve to promote better relations both with Europe's Western and Eastern neighbours and with the world at large. Britain "sees the future rôle of Western Europe as a catalyst of a wider European understanding. It will be a major force in the world for peaceful change and understanding."

Mr Rippon was addressing the German Association for Foreign Policy. He argued that "Anglo-German relations will be one of the most positive forces in the enlarged Community" and went on to echo a favourite German theme of the moment: the need for a collective European response to the international monetary crisis.

One lesson of the past few months, he said, has been that Europe's growing importance in the trading and monetary spheres was not yet matched by an ability to agree on the policies it should follow. Britain was trying to play a constructive rôle, and he was confident that Europe would finally achieve a common position.

Britain also believed that the EEC must get down to discussing common defence problems, Mr Rippon said, noting that "total reliance on the North Americans does not make for a healthy and effective alliance." But, like Mr Heath, Mr Rippon carefully stopped short of mentioning the politically explosive idea of a European, let alone an Anglo-French nuclear force.

Britain's reticence, however, cannot really hide the fact that all serious consideration of the Community's rôle in the political and defence spheres sooner or later comes up with a nasty question mark over the nuclear deterrent.

12,000 steel workers to lose jobs

From our Correspondent, Paris, November 2

The Communist Party will hold a meeting tomorrow and a demonstration at Longwy in the Lorraine on November 6 in protest against the future dismissals of 12,000 Moselle steel workers by France's leading steel firm, Wendel-Sidelor.

The Lorraine area near the Luxembourg border has been gradually reducing activity since the iron mine of Aubrives was closed in 1961. The plant is old and, in the firm's view, not worth renewing because national policy now favours steel works nearer sea transport, such as the huge complex planned at Fos near Marseilles. A month ago all the factories of the Wendel-Sidelor group posted notices offering 1,250 jobs at Fos.

Also a month ago the management of a factory at Micheville, in the Moselle area, said that if the plant had to close it would be purely for lack of personnel. Now Micheville is condemned under the reconversion plan and 3,600 workers are to be dismissed from that town alone. At least 10,650 jobs are due to end within the next three years, most of them at plants already over a century old. Wendel-Sidelor calculates that it takes 12.8 man hours to produce a ton of steel in the Lorraine region, against 8.2 hours in the rival Usinor works at Dunkirk, and an average of 7.0 in Germany and 6.0 in Japan.

Four thousand foreign workers of Wendel-Sidilor are likely to be the first not to have their contracts renewed. But worker solidarity in the area is such that last month a partial strike was called in defence of an Algerian threatened with redundancy.

Mothers go back to school

From MARGOT MAYNE

Paris, November 2

A trial scheme for retraining married women aged between 30 and 50, who want to go back to work is to be launched by the French Ministries of Education and Labour in the Strasbourg area. The scheme will provide seven months' full-time tuition, the women putting in a 35-hour week at a local technical college — hours carefully arranged to avoid Thursdays, a school holiday for French children, and avoiding times when husbands are home from work.

For the time being, the scheme will be limited to retraining secretaries bilingual in French and German, to return to their careers. Most of the women chosen have four or more children, some younger than 10.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES and DEATHS

£0.80 per line

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BIRTHS

BELL. — To PAULINE (née Roberts) and PHILIP, on November 1, 1971, a daughter, Rebecca, a sister for Christa. At Broadgreen Hospital, Liverpool. Grateful thanks to medical and nursing staff.

FOSTER.—On October 29, 1971, to ROSALYN and JEREMY a daughter (Sophie Kate) a sister for Jeremy Mathew.

LEACH.—On November 2, 1971, to SUSAN (née Warrior) and PHILIP LEACH, of Collingham, Wetherby, a daughter (Katherine Ruth).

MORRIS.—To MARGARET (née Mulroy) and DAVID, on November 2, 1971, at Fairfield Hospital Bury, a daughter (Alison Jane), a sister for Katharine, thanks to hospital Staff.

MARRIAGE

JOHNSON—WYNESS.—On October 30 at St George's Church, Stockport, by the Rev. Canon Garlick, Dr ROGER ALEXANDER JOHNSON, eldest son of Mr A. W. C. JOHNSON and the late Mrs M. O. JOHNSON of Moreton, Tolland, and ROSAMUND WENDY, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. K. D. WYNESS Bramhall, Cheshire.

FLOWERS FROM FABIANS of International, 38 King St., W.C.2. Tel. BLA 2714.

DEATHS

BRUNNER.—On November 2, 1971, MARY LINGS, wife of the late Stanley BRUNNER, dearly loved mother of Nancy, Mollie and Elizabeth. Cremation private in Lancaster.

LUDLAM.—On November 1, 1971, OLIVE E. H. LUDLAM of 7, Woldridge Road, Edinburgh 9. Peacefully in the Deaconess Hospital, Edinburgh. Beloved wife of the late ERNEST LUDLAM D.Sc. and mother of Gilbert, Martin and Pippa.

RICHARDSON.—On October 28, 1971, Daphne dear wife of Tony Richardson and daughter of Dorothy and the late Evan John Simpson. No flowers. Contributions and support please to MIND, National Association for Mental Health.

ROBERTS.—On November 1, 1971, FLORENCE BERTHA, aged 81 years, beloved wife of the late Rev. T. W. ROBERTS, formerly of Biddings Road, Thurperley. Service at Dunham Road, Altrincham Chapel on Friday, November 5, 1971, at 3 p.m. followed by committal at the Altrincham Crematorium at 3.30 p.m. Sprays only please. Inquiries to G. Wilkinson, Services Manchester 21. Co-operative Funeral Directors, 2212/3/4/5.

Donations to the British Empire Cancer Campaign can be sent to the Treasurer, Manchester Committee, 5 Carmel Close, Sunnybank, Bury, Lancs.

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NOTICES

CITY OF MANCHESTER

The Highways Act, 1959, and the Acquisition of Land (Authorisation Procedure) Act, 1946

City of Manchester (Rochdale Road/Queens Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1971

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Citi of the City of Manchester acting by the Council of the said City, in exercis of the powers conferred on them by the above-mentioned Acts on the eleventh day of October, 1971, made a compulsory purchase order entitled the City Manchester (Rochdale Road/Queens Road) Compulsory Purchase Order, 197 which is about to be submitted to the Secretary of State for the Environ for confirmation, authorising them to purchase compulsorily for the purpose improving the junction of Rochdale Road/Queens Road in the said City, the l described in the Schedule hereto.

A copy of the Order and the map referred to therein have been deposited the Committee Administration Office (Room 110), Town Clerk's Departm Town Hall, Manchester, and may be seen there at all reasonable hours.

Any objection to the Order must be made in writing and addressed to Secretary of State, Department of the Environment, 26 Christopher Sto Southwark Street, London SE1, before the twenty-fourth of November, 19 and should state the grounds of objection.

The Schedule

Number on map (1)	Description and situation of the Lands (2)	Owners or reputed Owners (3)	Lessees or reputed Lessees (4)	Occupiers (other than those in col. 4) (5)
1	Shops, 677, 675, and 661, Rochdale Road, and land, site of former premises 677, 675 and 673, Rochdale Road, and 1, Greenmount Place, Manchester 9 (approx. 3393 sq yds)	Arthur Company Limited	Thomas Austin Kerley	Thomas Austin Kerley (as tenants from month to month or a

Dated the twenty-seventh day of October, 1971.

Town Hall, Manchester. G. C. OGDEN, Town Clerk.

هكذا من الأصل

HOME NEWS

3,000 jobs at risk in State shake-up of freight services

By KEITH HARPER

Nearly 3,000 jobs could be lost in the next 18 months in a major reorganisation ch the Government-backed National Freight Corporation plans for its two big rels companies—BRS Parcels and National Carriers.

Mr Dan Pettit, the Corporation's chairman, is meeting union leaders today to n to their reactions. The unions represent 34,500 staff at the two companies, and Transport and General Workers' is particularly upset that the profit-making BRS company will have to bear the losses of National Carriers.

A petition from 95 BRS depots will be handed over to Mr Pettit. Union leaders claim that under the scheme 25 BRS depots will be closed by the beginning of 1973 and 700 people will be redundant. At National Carriers they say that 55 depots will be shut and up to 2,000 people will be redundant.

As things stand Mr Pettit wants National Carriers to become the national distributor of a wide network of services. BRS would concentrate on high-parcels and small freight with speed services over long distances such as London-Scotland.

The present scheme does not include the idea of merger but considerable reorganisation will be necessary, and the NFC admits that redundancies are likely.

It says the aim is to build on the individual strengths of the two main companies. By associating them it hopes to provide them "with new marketing opportunities for company specialisation, to eliminate the frustrations of competitive overlap, and to minimise the degree of human inconvenience and hardship."

Mr Pettit says that BRS Parcels and its subsidiaries, which have about 11,000 vehicles and 16,000 staff, will provide "high speed services selected on an individual location basis."

National Carriers, with a current staff of 24,000 and a fleet of 8,400 vehicles, will provide a service "geared to regularity over a national network."

pit safety men answer threats of 'beating up'

By DEREK BROWN

litant miners in Yorkshire alleged yesterday to have tened to beat up some pit workers, and to damage s' cars, unless they joined official ban on overtime. A esman for the safety rs said that if the threats carried out the men would work, and the pits affected l probaly have to clase until the end of the te.

en a national overtime by 280,000 pit workers d on Monday — imposed e National Union of Mine-rs in support of its 45 per pay claim — the union it clear that the overtime did not apply to safety rs. In at least a dozen of 35 pits in the Yorkshire eld the safety men have ed their own ban; but in of the area's collieries are obeying the union's ction to carry out normal procedures.

safety men concerned members of the winding emen's section of the who operate pithead including ventilation and ing equipment. The equip has to be inspected regu and, if it was neglected ng, the pits could become rous and inoperable.

Mr Charles Guest, Yorkshire area agent for the section, said that his members had been threatened by other union members at the Barrow and Hoyland Common pits, both in the Barnsley area. In some cases they were told they would be beaten up, and in others, that their car tyres would be slashed, if they continued working overtime.

"Any action which is not in accordance with the union's instructions tends to weaken our case," he said. "These people are trying to enforce a policy that is against the wishes of most members.

"If there is any violence, we would say that until our lads are fully protected they will not be coming in to work again. Our men are very concerned about this, and I am sure if there was any trouble they would retaliate."

Mr Sidney Schofield, secretary of the Yorkshire area of the NUM, in an appeal for unity, said that threats of violence were to be deplored, and could damage the case for a pay rise.

There have been no complaints or requests for protection to the Coal Board area headquarters in Barnsley. A spokesman there said: "It has not been officially brought to our attention. It is really a matter for the union."

He added that a ban on overtime safety work would slow down the pits considerably. If the safety men did not work at weekends, for example, their work would have to be done at the start of the week, although qualified management staff could carry out some of the inspection work.

Some of the acrimony within the miners' ranks possibly stems from the days when the 400 winding enginemen in Yorkshire belonged to a separate organisation. There was often disagreement between their small association and the much larger NUM, but the two bodies finally merged last year after protracted negotiation.

ystery of man found in river

ice are trying to identify n found floating in the es with £102 on him, and Pancras, London, coroner, uglas Chambers, said yes-: "I cannot believe some-loes not know him." He rned the inquest.

vas said that the body of vily built man, aged about is recovered from the river nehouse Reach on October He had no wallet or fication. Dental and police s had failed to solve the ry.

More than 24 hours after she was found on her own in Marks and Spencer's store in Oxford Street, London, this child was still in a children's home last night waiting to be claimed. She has told detectives that her name is Camilla, that she is aged three, and that she has three brothers. She said she travelled on two "big red buses" before reaching the shop

Ships may be legally sunk

By our Shipping Correspondent

The Government has acquired power to take control of a foreign oil tanker, and ultimately to sink her, if this country's coastline is in "grave and imminent danger" of pollution because the ship is damaged or liable to break up. This is the effect of an Order in Council published yesterday under the new Oil in Navigable Waters Act.

The Government believes that it already possessed the right to take such action under international law but there was some doubt as to whether it could be challenged under domestic law. The latter point has therefore been clarified and strengthened to cover all ships, whether or not they are within territorial limits. The order enables the Government to demand that a tanker's captain take action to prevent pollution and if necessary to take action itself.

The international legal position was defined in the 1969 convention governing Intervention on the High Seas in cases of Oil Pollution Casualties, which also lays down rules for consultation and compensation. But this convention does not come into force until 15 countries have ratified it, and so far only four — Britain, Denmark, Japan, and the United States — have done so.

Action urged to increase smoke control

By JOHN ARDILL, Regional Affairs Correspondent

Local authorities which have not brought in smoke control orders now have "no excuse whatsoever" for delaying their proposals, the President of the National Society for Clean Air, Mr Stanley Cohen, said at the opening of the society's annual conference at Folkestone yesterday.

Assurances had been given that adequate supplies of solid smokeless fuels, as well as other suitable forms of heating, would fill their requirements, he said.

Reminding delegates of the connections between smoke, air, and the incidence of respiratory diseases and cancer of the lungs, stomach, and intestines, Mr Cohen said: "How can any local authority continue to condemn its inhabitants to such a risk? Why is there such opposition and delay in applying smoke control to these areas when it could yield so many benefits and lessen illness, death, and human misery, reduce medical costs and absenteeism, increase productivity, significantly reduce the repair and renovation of buildings, and improve our fuel resources?"

He added: "I would like to see every candidate standing for election to the councils in these laggard areas asked if he or she will undertake to promote smoke control."

There were only four years left in the Beaver Committee's target of getting the whole country smokeless by 1975 were to be achieved. A united effort by the society and the public health inspectors could make a great surge forward which would make it unnecessary for the Secretary for the Environment to use his powers to compel laggard authorities to bring in control orders.

It would reflect "very poorly" on the authorities concerned if mandatory powers were used, but he hoped the Minister would use them if necessary.

Mr Cohen urged more control over car exhausts and the sulphur content of fossil fuels. It would be "reasonable" to adopt a national maximum sulphur content of 2½ per cent in fuels, as Sweden had done, he suggested.

It was out of date to say that existing car exhaust emmissions were within acceptable tolerances because it was becoming increasingly evident that public opinion was not content to accept things as they were.

With the international demand for "clean" aircraft and motor-cars it was time the motor and plane manufacturers joined the society to take part in its technical discussions.

Adult education taken to the bar of the people

NEW AND LESS formal approaches to adult education for working people in urban areas are to be tested by Liverpool University's Institute of Extension Studies.

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has given the institute £25,000; the Home Office and the John Moores Junior Trust £19,000 over five years. The Workers' Educational Association and Liverpool Education Committee will also cooperate.

By our own Reporter

Town planners, police, educationists, social workers and others will be invited to consider ways in which ordinary people can be involved more effectively in slum clearance, redevelopment, rehabilitation, schools, and welfare.

The experiment is also expected to throw light on what the institute calls "the almost complete failure of adult education hitherto to appeal to men and women in the poorer areas of our great cities."

The Institute is directed by Professor T. Kelly and the project will be directed by Mr Keith Jackson, head of its social studies' division.

Mr Jackson said: "We are trying to explore a new rôle for a university extra-mural department in which we put resources at the disposal of people rather than hold formal courses and classes.

Surveyors insist on 'progress'

BY OUR PLANNING CORRESPONDENT

The conservationist lobby must allow for development and economic progress, says the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in a memorandum to Lady Dartmouth's working party on the human habitat.

"The freedom of enterprise should not be so curtailed by the love of nature, or of the status quo, that nothing progressive gets done and man is unable to increase the public wealth," the Institution says. "For the public wealth is itself perhaps the greatest determinant of whether we will ultimately achieve a satisfactory environment or not. An impoverished nation is not likely to gain good living conditions."

One of the problems is that there are too many small, old, and obsolete homes. Yet the least attractive investment from the development viewpoint is the construction of modest houses for men of modest means to rent or save up to buy. "The remedying of this problem is perhaps the most important element of all in improving the human habitat in Britain," says the memorandum.

The surveyors say that green belts can be justified only if enough land is allocated for new homes.

Lady Dartmouth's working party was set up by Mr Peter Walker, Secretary for the Environment, as one of four such groups in preparation for the UN conference on the environment next year. The surveyors have also submitted a memorandum to the group considering the management of natural resources, under the chairmanship of Mr Ralph Verney, in which they emphasise the need for Exchequer grants and the possible application of the road toll system to large recreational areas.

So far as the first is concerned, they quote the extra costs of, for example, choosing Foulness for the third London airport or of cleaning up the Mersey. They believe that the cost cannot entirely be passed on to the consumer, whether he is an airline passenger, a freight consigner, or a purchaser of goods made in Merseyside factories.

Farmers would need financial support in order to accept controls that might prohibit unlimited removal of hedgerows, ploughing of special areas such as downland, annoyance and pollution caused by unsatisfactory waste disposal, harmful chemicals, and haphazard design and siting of farm buildings.

'Bias' case victory

Mr Hari Singh Batti, secretary of the Walsall branch of the Indian Workers' Association, who claimed he was refused a drink in the smoke room of a Midlands public house, has had his complaint upheld by the Race Relations Board.

The West Midlands Conciliation Committee held that unlawful discrimination took place at The Orange Tree, Wolverhampton Road, Walsall. Mr Batti has asked for £20 damages, as well as an apology from the licensee, Mrs Kathleen Offwood, and says he would donate this to charity.

The Race Relations Board is seeking compensation for a West Indian who claims he was dismissed because of discrimination. He is Mr Clarence Williams, of Thornhill Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. Mr Williams worked for the Birmingham engineering firm of Griffiths, Gilbart, Lloyd and Co.

He said the sacking was after a foreman told him that he was not entitled to a tea break. The firm yesterday denied any discrimination against Mr Williams and said he had taken an unauthorised tea break.

£1¼M raid charge

Three men accused of stealing cash and jewellery worth about £1,250,000 from Lloyds Bank in Baker Street, London, in September appeared yesterday at Marylebone court, London. They were remanded in custody until Monday.

A fourth man was charged yesterday in connection with the raid. He will appear in court today.

P-c tells of 'white pig' taunt

A policeman alleged at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that a woman bit him on the back of the hand and shouted "White pig" during a demonstration in Notting Hill.

Police Constable Stewart Wood was giving evidence in the trial of seven men and two women who have denied riotous assembly, assault, or possessing offensive weapons during a procession and demonstration in August last year.

He said he saw Althea Jones-Lecointe, one of the accused women, pick up an empty milk bottle and throw it at policemen. She later bit him and called him a white pig.

The trial was adjourned until today.

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Quick election on the cards in Ireland

By ALAN SMITH

A general election in the Irish Republic in the next few weeks is now a distinct possibility. The Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, has decided to confront the dissidents in his party with a straight parliamentary vote next week which could bring down his Government.

The issue is a vote of censure on the Minister for Agriculture, Mr Jim Gibbons, who was Minister for Defence at the time of the arms revelations last year which led to three senior Ministers resigning or being dismissed from the Cabinet.

This is the issue which stands a chance of bringing the Opposition parties and the malcontents in Mr Lynch's party into the lobbies against the Government.

It has been hanging over the Government's head since May, 1970. Mr Lynch has repeatedly avoided a direct vote over Mr Gibbons by using procedure to substitute general motions of confidence in his Government and his Northern policy. The handful of extreme critics in his party grudgingly responded to the party whip on these occasions.

But Mr Lynch's party rebels made it clear that they could not support Mr Gibbons on a direct vote. Mr Lynch had the option of postponing the vote—on a motion tabled by the Opposition—by invoking the rule that financial business, including EEC membership, must take precedence. But he has evidently decided that the time has come for a showdown. If Mr Lynch gets a poor result in the vote on Wednesday week, he may well decide to go to the country before his party backing is further eroded.

Mr Gibbon's rôle in the arms affair has always been hazy. In last year's arms trial, the defendants, who included two senior Ministers, did not dispute that an attempt was made to import arms into the Republic for possible use in Northern Ireland. But the defence claimed that Mr Gibbons had authorised this importation, which Mr Gibbons, with Mr Lynch's backing, strongly denied.

The Opposition case against Mr Gibbons also alleges that he was implicated. When Mr Lynch dismissed the Ministers on the grounds that "not the *slightest shadow of suspicion*" should attach to a Minister, the Opposition leaders pressed for Mr Gibbons's resignation. It was not forthcoming.

Mr Lynch's parliamentary majority has already been reduced by two expulsions in the past year, and now stands at three or four (according to how the Independents vote).

Guardsman John Cowie, aged 18, of the Scots Guards, recovering in hospital after being hit by a bullet in Ulster for the second time in ten days. First his back was grazed when shots were fired at a patrol in the Lower Falls area of Belfast. On Monday he was injured in the back and arm while at a road block

Grenades 'on QE2'

Two Belfast men accused of having handgrenades on board the liner QE2 were remanded in custody until November 11 by Southampton magistrates yesterday.

Frank Patrick Henry (32) and James Lagan (26) are charged that between October 15 and 20, on board the QE2 "on the high seas," they had in their possession or under their control "a certain explosive substance, namely 37 handgrenades, in such circumstances as to give rise to a reasonable suspicion that it was not in their possession or under their control for a lawful object."

Henry was said to live at Pinkerton Walk, Belfast, and Lagan at Eliza Street, Belfast.

Internee sues for damages

A Belfast man interned under the Special Powers Act is claiming damages from the Ministry of Defence, the Stormont Ministry of Home Affairs, Mr Graham Shillington—RUC chief constable—and the Ulster Police Authority.

Mr Joseph Clarke, of Iris Drive, is suing for alleged trespass of his person, false arrest, assault and battery and torture. He also claims that all the defendants have acted in breach of Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights.

Technology as threat on farm

Technological advances in the poultry industry are likely to accentuate the problems of disease, Dr Robert Gordon, director of Houghton Poultry Research Station, Huntingdon, said yesterday.

He told a poultry industry conference at Brighton that losses from disease already cost the industry between £30 millions and £40 millions a year.

Technological advances made it possible to increase the size of poultry units. "Twice as many birds in a given area did not mean nearly twice as much disease, but man was creating environmental conditions which enabled disease to attack the maximum number of birds in the minimum time.

"Modern technology and speed of travel have added further to the dangers of international transference of disease. Improvements in the use of frozen products provide a medium for the preservation of many infective agents."

Dr Gordon estimated that losses from the current epidemic of fowl pest could be as costly as those from the epidemic of foot and mouth disaster in 1967-68. That cost the Ministry of Agriculture £28 millions. Since August last year more than 7,000 cases of fowl pest had affected 44,000,000 laying hens, broiler chickens, and turkeys.

PC who killed gets life

A young policeman who had an affair with a policewoman was sentenced to life imprisonment at Leicester yesterday for murdering his pregnant wife.

Graham William Wood (23), of Kirkby Road, Scunthorpe, strangled his wife Glenis, aged 23, in bed with a piece of flex as their two-year-old daughter slept, prosecution alleged. He then ransacked the house to make it look as if there had been an intruder. Later that evening, he took a colleague home for coffe and pretended shock when they "discovered" the killing.

Mr Charles McCulloch, QC, defending, said a psychiatrist had described Wood as immature and incapable of coping with his emotions.

Life for rape

A man was sentenced to life imprisonment at Chelmsford yesterday for raping a girl aged 15.

Mr Justice Willis told Edward Robert Dowell: "This was an appalling offence committed only a short time after you had been out of prison for another rape." Dowell (25), a labourer, of Park Road, East Ham, London, was also sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, to run concurrently, for robbing the girl of £3.21.

Magistrate fined over census

A magistrate was fined £30 at Bridgend, Glamorgan, yesterday for not answering several questions in the 1971 census. Rees Stephens, who is also a Welsh Rugby selector, of Lewis Road, Neath, pleaded guilty. A letter from his solicitors said he thought several of the questions were not applicable to him as a bachelor.

MICHAEL PARKIN on work at Leeds

The artists in action

SOME time soon the worthy citizens of Leeds are going to find, lying in a public place, students made up to look like corpses from the ruins of Pompeii after the eruption of Vesuvius.

They will be seeing "fine arts in action," the work of Leeds — "the most influential art school in Europe since the Bauhaus," according to Patrick Heron, when he argued in the Guardian against the merger of art schools with polytechnics. He might have added that it is also probably the most creative, unpredictable, passionate, and witty.

The fine arts department at Leeds Polytechnic, as the school has now become, aims at producing original thinkers, working in any field where creative thinking is needed.

Naturally, this aim includes painting and sculpture as the traditionalist would understand it. But it also opens up *vast new fields for "fine arts in action,"* where the action involves anything that the imagination needs for its expression — tape recordings, music, printing, drama, ballet, opera, humour, and books.

Thus, we get Simon English making his "statements of the obvious" like writing the word "wall" on a wall. From this he progresses to cropping his hair and cutting out in it the words "shaved head," the *whole thing filmed a frame at* a time to show the hair disappearing.

Finally, completely bald, he filmed his hair growing again *over a period of two months*, using a separate frame for every two or three days. This he calls time sculpture, a record of events happening *over a period.*

And then we have Tony Costa and his "everyday occurrences." Cups on a café table are moved by someone *hiding under the table* so that they respond to a tape-recorded dialogue.

The "everyday occurrence" of a man getting out of bed is shown in a fresh light by treating the bed as a pregnant woman, the man as a foetus, the hotwater bottle as the afterbirth, and the bedside chair as the midwife, all accompanied by tape recordings of an actual birth with the pregnant woman groaning and the midwife giving instructions.

Mr Costa's next project will be the trial in a bathroom of a man deciding whether to have a bath, with lavatory as the judge. The lavatory seat will move up and down as the judge pronounces his tape-recorded sentence.

In an exhibition area at the polytechnic the audience walked in to find themselves in a cage, looking at a setting of 40 goldfish in 40 bowls, lit by 40 candles. Clare Charnley, a third-year fine art student, came in wearing *huge nipple and suckling* baby.

She and two male studer also in nappies, and th girls in a bed, acted out scene on *mounting aggr* sion. "It was exquisit beautiful to look at, like three-dimensional painti with the goldfish, the candl and a shower of thousands feathers," said John Fox, senior lecturer.

What the enginee business students, soc scientists, and the rest in polytechnic make of all this anyone's guess. If they alarmed or disgusted, baffled, then perhaps that yet another argument agai the takeover by polytechn of art schools.

Certainly a man at the board was baffled when student asked what burners he would need turn the body of a derel Ford Popular car into oven for cooking food.

Summing up the concept treating fine arts as an op ended creative exercise, Fox said that giving this fr dom to create was like fing on the edge of a volca The eruption of creat energy could be marvell or ugly.

Pledge by NUS on funds

Minister will hear no evi of student money plan

By JOHN EZARD

Sussex University Students' Union promised in the High Court yesterday not to make a donation from union funds to British Aid Consortium, a relief organisation. The union's officers *also promised not to use funds* to promote publicity against the abolition of free milk for pupils at primary schools.

The undertakings will be effective for a fortnight while evidence is filed for the hearing of a case being brought by Mr Anthony Brian Baldry, former chairman of the University Students' Conservative Association. Last Thursday Mr Justice Foster granted him an *ex parte* order against the union's officers until yesterday.

Mr Baldry is suing Mr David Feintuck, the union's president; Mr Christopher Bosley, treasurer; Mr Robert Gordon, chairman of the union's council; and Mr Raymond Howard, a university finance officer. He claims that proposed payments to aid Bangla Desh refugees and for publicity about free milk are outside the union's powers.

Mr Francis Ferris, for Mr Feintuck, Mr Bosley, and Mr Howard, said they intended to contest Mr Baldry's claims.

"I should have thought it unlikely." That was the refrain — or, as the critics will say, the prayer — which ran through Mr van Straubenzee's press conference at the Department of Education held to announce the Government's drastic "consultative proposals" for reforming student unions.

It was "most unlikely" that university or college governors (the suggested paymasters of unions) would revenge themselves for an acrimonious period of revolt by dismantling student facilities. It was "very unlikely" that governors would insist on subsidising an expensive prestige facility, such as a boat club, and ignore the *majority opposition of a student* body.

It was equally unlikely that any institution, or local authority in the case of polytechnics, woul decide that in economic hard times its block University Grants Committee allowance for corporate student facilities woul be better spent on a new laboratory.

The proposal made all these maverick actions "theoretically possible," the Parliamentary Under-Secretary for Higher *Education agreed. He was asked* if he would say at once that any such "unlikely" abuse would be restrained by the Government. Essentially, he replied, he trusted and respected colle e authorities; if they read in a newspaper that he thought them capable of such irresponsibility, they would rightly think *him unfit for office.*

Trust in rationality is the word stressed by both sides in the row which led to this document. Trust us, say the unions and the National Union of Students, to limit the very few abuses (like Southampton union's refusal to subsidise its Conservative branch) of the present system by which union fees are paid directly by local authorities.

The safeguards offered to students under the new system, unfortunately, are as thin as those available to angry local authorities under the old. The local education authorities objected that public money was being spent by unions without accountability — a yearly £20 for each student in universities, £11 in polytechnics, and £6 in other colleges.

Union agitators can now s that their money is being to dons without accountabil that a big financial rod being laid in pickle ag them.

With polytechnic un which would have to sul estimates to LEAs, the de could be presented as n more acute. Some local c cils, like Haringey (Lon and Surrey, have in the shown themselves notably pulsive in reacting to stu improprieties by groping f big stick.

Mr van Straubenzee re that he has talked to the L and believes press comm tors have underestimated LEAs' commitment to coll they control. Unless you s that confidence, his docur makes gloomy reading at a glance.

The immediate hope is vice-chancellors will be as r tant to seize the nettle financial control as the stud are to release it. In sub hands, its sting—which has felt so far by hardly an except the Monday Club—c be much sharper.

Leader comment, page 1

For the old, sick and disabled needing day and night attention:

£4·80 a week Attendance Allowance from 6th December.

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Address

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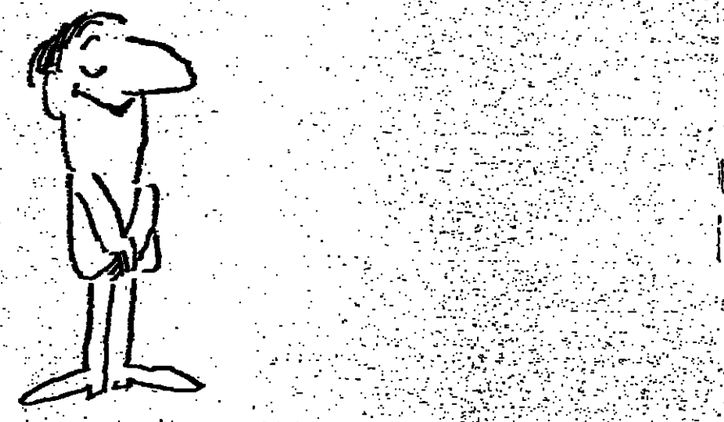

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The 'terror' when gangs made war

A "most terrifying tale of gang warfare" had been d at the Central Criminal Court, Judge Edward Sut-fe, QC, said yesterday. He was passing sentences ging from 12 years imprisonment to Borstal on 16 ll's Angels and Road Rats. He said the warfare was obably over which of the factions was going to run ndon.

"It is quite clear on October 17 last year there was battle on the south end of Chelsea Bridge at which ween 100 and 150 were present, and probably about engaged in fighting," the dge said. "The weapons d included iron bars, ves, motorcycle chains, at t one shotgun and prob-y two or three, and even a ieval ball and mace with ces.

On the story of this case es the question of whether society is going to allow gs and thugs and bullies, armed, to take over part of don, in this case Chelsea dge, to the extent that nt, ordinary people are htened to go there."

here could only be one wer to that question "and is going to be reflected in sentences I pass so that all e who are like-minded to ow the examples of these s and bullies know the s they run."

r John Mathew, prosecuting, all the defendants took in a deliberately planned between the Angels' Essex pter, with the Cheltenham ads, and the group known he Road Rats. Allied with were the Windsor Angels, Jokers, and Nightingales. e Satans were also present.

ul Luttman (19), a lab-r, walked across the road ng a sawn-off shotgun. On side of him was a man with ill and mace, and on the a man with an iron bar. were confronted by Peter Howson (23), a motor anic, of Dartford, Kent. one shouted: "Shoot and thebastards," the prosecu-said.

owson taunted Luttman, ting: "The little boy with the gun hasn't got the guts to use it." A shot was fired and Howson was flung back, his clothes flying in the air as he fell screaming to the ground. Immediately everyone tried to get away, some throwing their weapons in the Thames as they ran.

Luttman, president of the Road Rats, of Brathway Road, Wandsworth, London, was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment. He was cleared of attempting to murder Howson but convicted of affray, wounding Howson with intent to cause him grievous bodily harm, possessing a firearm, and possessing offensive weapons.

Graham Robert Jacques (22), apprentice fitter, of Ansdale Road, Peckham, London, was sentenced to 12 months.

Raymond John Lovatt (22), labourer, of Furness House, Pimlico, London, and Charles Richard Green (21), of Armoury Way, Wandsworth, were sentenced to 18 months. Alan Hudson (20), of Brathway Road, Wandsworth, was sentenced to 4 years. All four were Road Rats.

Alfred Brian Turner (23), Church View, Aveley, Essex, president of the Essex Hell's Angels, was sentenced to four years. Barry Kent (17), of Hadlow Road, Welling, Kent, an Essex Hell's Angel, was sentenced to three years.

John Edward Williams (22), of no fixed address, an Essex Hell's Angel, and John Avis (21), of Chapel Road, Bexleyheath, Kent, a North London Hell's Angel, were each sentenced to 12 months.

Time for lighting up time

By our Motoring Correspondent

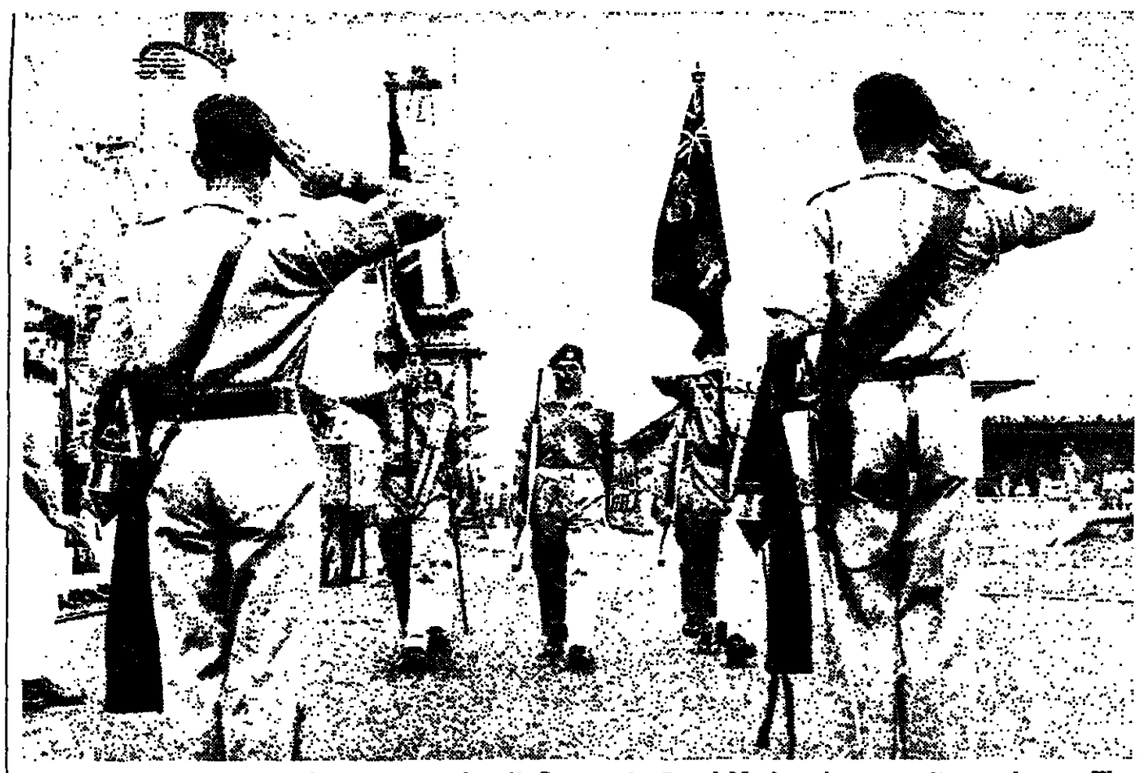
TRAFFIC LIGHTS up to 10 times brighter than normal are to be introduced. They are specified in a new British Standard on road traffic signals. This is the first revision since 1939.

Requirements have been included for the first time for pedestrian-operated signals, and for the alternatively flashing lights known as "wig-wag" signals, used as stop instructions at level crossings, aircraft crossings, and swing bridges.

The British Standards Institution's revision has been based on work by the Road Research Laboratory. The laboratory called for higher optical standards in keeping with modern traffic conditions — including lights of higher output, lenses which increase intensities by as much as 10 times, and new lamps of twice the normal power, to be used on high-speed roads.

To reduce the danger of glare at night, an automatic device may be fitted which reduces intensity by similar factors of between two and 10. This would not be used in locations where there were strong competing light sources.

The full BSI specification, BS 505: 1971, is available from BSI Sales, 101 Pentonville Road, London N1 9ND, price £1.15 (plus 20p for orders under £2).



After 25 years of continual overseas service, 40 Commando, Royal Marines, is now on its way home. The unit left Singapore on Sunday in HMS Albion after marching its colours from its barracks to the ship. In this country the unit will be based in Plymouth

Hint of slower postal service

By our own Reporter

Hints of a slower and less comprehensive postal service were dropped yesterday by Mr Chataway, the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications.

Throughout the Western world postal services were a declining industry, he told a luncheon of the Law Society's commerce and industry group. In common with coal and the railways, postal services were labour-intensive and facing competition from younger industries.

Mr Chataway added that proposals for streamlining the posts would shortly be put to the Post Office Users' Council. It was necessary to "look closely at the structure we need to maintain," he said. After this year's postal strike some people felt that the postal services were too sophisticated—that there were too many collections and deliveries.

"The basic fact about the postal service in any country is that 75 per cent of the costs are labour costs," the Minister said. The peak period for the comprehensiveness of the postal services probably occurred in the 1930s, but it was based on low wages. "There is no denying that the postal service is bound to be a less comprehensive one than it used to be."

In future, the public postal deliveries could be slower and people would depend more on telecommunications for speed. Mr Chattaway suggested: "What the public may look for in postal services is not speed but reliability."

Last stop for country buses?

By Malcolm Stuart

FORTY YARDS from the Leicester city boundary the Midland Red double-deck bus took on its seventh passenger and then the door remained closed until it reached the city centre, four miles on. The bus was entering the private domain of Leicester City Transport, the most successful bus company in Britain.

The only place where the regional company serving the county can pick up and set down is at the terminus. Eight television cameras keep a watchful eye there on the city's radio-controlled buses.

Leicester, like most other cities, has expanded beyond its municipal boundaries and the absurdity of its bus demarcation lines are similar to most communities which have their own services. The regional company is there on sufferance to deposit the suburbanites in the city centre.

In Leicester's case those unfortunate enough to live on the county side of the boundary pay high fares for indifferent services. In the city the adult fares are 1p, 2p, 3p, 4p, and 5p and a new fleet of Swedish single-deckers is being introduced to make the tight network of routes even more efficient.

But what will happen to the Leicester service and other municipal services when the Local Government Reform Bill, due tomorrow, becomes law and does away with obsolete town boundaries? Will they be run for the lucky city dwellers by the new county authorities while the suburban services become progressively worse and the rural buses entirely vanish?

All the rural bus services—such as Midland Red, Ribble, Southdown, and Maidstone and District—are now run by the National Bus Company, set up under the 1968 Transport Act. This combined the Tilling Group which became State-owned after the war.

The new company rapidly gave way to two huge wage demands in anticipation, it is generally assumed, of a permanent Government grant. But at that point the Conservatives took power, so without consulting Mr John Peyton, the Minister of Transport, the company told its subsidiaries to demand subsidies from county councils.

Many took this to be blackmail and refused to pay up, with the result that many country bus serves have been decimated.

Mr Leslie Smith, general manager of Leicester City Transport, believes that the only sensible solution is to give the responsibility for bus services to the new county authority. In his case, he wants to take over the dwindling Midland Red commitments in Leicestershire and Rutland but considers that other counties, without concentrations of corporation run services, could contract the National Bus Company to operate on their behalf.

"The days of profit-making bus services are finished, even in Leicester. Buses will have to be run as a public service, like libraries and dust carts if you like."

"With one company most cities could simply extend their routes to take in the suburbs. They would not make a profit any longer but there would be less of a loss and more incentive to spread the subsidies to the country districts. With this new Bill before Parliament there is the opportunity to ensure the future of buses outside cities. If it is not taken then the effect will be disastrous for villages."

The absurdity is that with rare exceptions all bus services are now publicly owned, by the country and by town councils. Yet they treat each other as rival operators and jealously guard their own financial interests.

Without subsidies, companies are desperately raising their fares before ending the services, driving more and more people to private transport.

Leicester, with the lowest fares in the country, also has the highest passenger-vehicle ratio—67,514,987 people carried last year by 203 buses. Mr Smith reasons that the cost of subsidising buses will be far less than the cost of the urban motorways and car parks needed if those corporation buses running to the city boundaries are going to be the only buses left in Britain.

RoSPA needs £750,000

By IAN BREACH

Plans for a National Safety Centre costing £750,000 were announced in London yesterday by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, which is launching an appeal for the money. Lord Beeching, the society's president, said it was the first time it had engaged in fund-raising in more than 50 years' activity as a voluntary organisation.

RoSPA has contacted nearly 50 voluntary bodies for help and intends to ask for Government support as soon as it can show evidence of widespread interest in the project. Initially it intends to move most of its headquarter staff out of the Westminster offices to less expensive premises. A site is being considered in the Croydon area for the centre, which will be made available to "the whole safety movement" for films, lectures, conferences, and demonstrations of equipment and products.

The society's ambition, an official said, "is to dissolve itself when it is no longer necessary."

The British Safety Council later said it was taking legal advice over RoSPA's choice of name for the centre. Mr James Tye, the council's director-general, said that a National Safety Centre already exists which was the council's own headquarters.

Miscellany, page 13

Fewer killed in pits

Fewer people were killed and injured in coal mine accidents last year. A report published today by HM Chief Inspector of Mines and Quarries says that 91 were killed and 641 injured, compared to 100 killed and 712 injured in 1969.

The inspector, Mr J. W. Calder, draws attention to a continued increase in accidents in haulage and surface categories.

'Panto' gibe at Welsh trial

The secretary of the Welsh Language Society, Frederick Francis, yesterday told the Judge in the Welsh protest trials at Mold Assizes, Flintshire: "These political shows are getting much like pantomimes."

Later, after Francis had been convicted of conspiring to trespass and to interfere with ITA television transmissions, he told Mr Justice Talbot he wished to make a statement. The Judge said he would have an opportunity later.

When Francis persisted the Judge said he had to get on with the next trial.

Francis replied as he left the dock: "It is obvious you are rushing through these charges and that these trials are becoming more of a farce."

Interruptions came from the public gallery while the Judge was summing up. A young girl said in Welsh: "You have no right to hold this court in English. It is the basic right for a Welsh person to have the hearing in Welsh." Police carried her and three other teenage girls and a young man from the court.

Four members of the society were convicted yesterday of conspiracy to trespass and to interfere with television transmission. They were Francis (23), of Glyn Avenue, Rhyl; Myrddin Williams (22), of Well Street, Gerlan, Bethesda; Dafydd Alwyn Yoxall (23), of High Street, Blaenau Festiniog; and Walter Glyn Williams (29), of Capel Garmon, Llanrwst.

The cases against Michael Lloyd Jones (27), of Bangor, and Arfon Gwilym (21), of Rhydymain, Merioneth, were adjourned.

Sentence on the four was postponed until after the trials. All had refused to plead, and pleas of not guilty were entered by the Judge.

Mr Eifion Roberts QC, prosecuting, said members of the society had climbed five television masts on July 12 in a campaign to secure a Welsh television channel.

Yoxall also said he wished to make a statement in Welsh, but did not want it to be translated. Mr Justice Talbot said: "It is no good speaking to me unless it is translated. You will have the opportunity of saying what you want to say before sentence is pronounced."

Gwilym told the Judge: "If we were a crew of mischievous students deciding to climb the television masts during rag week, we would be free at this very moment. It is a political court and anyone who says otherwise is deceiving himself."

Williams told the Judge he would like to thank him for the invitation to take part "in this circus"; but he had no interest and preferred to go to the cells.

Petition against oil plan

By JAMES LEWIS

petition containing 6,500 tures, protesting against to build an oil terminal mlwch, was handed in at ublic inquiry in Anglesey rday as the hearing ed its fifth — and, it is d, final — week.

was submitted in evidence liss Margaret Williamson, tary of the Anglesey ace Action Group. She said 2,900 of the signatories from the island, and 3,500 ncluding 700 organised by iverpool Subaqua Club — from North Wales and the North-west of England.

The Shell scheme, costing £50 millions, would turn Amlwch into Britain's biggest oil tanker base. Supertankers would discharge some 50 million tons of crude oil a year at two offshore terminals; and thence it would be piped to a tank farm at Rhosgoch, and along a 75-mile pipeline to the company's refinery at Ellesmere Port.

Miss Williamson accused Anglesey County Council, which is a partner in the project with Shell, of being high-handed in its treatment of objectors to a scheme that would affect Amlwch for all time. The town, she said, would become noisier, less visually attractive, smellier, and a more dangerous place in which to live.

The defence action group is an amalgamation of a number of groups that have opposed the terminal for the past two years, and which are still campaigning for a more wide-ranging planning commission which — unlike the present inquiry, which is into the Rhosgoch part of the development — could consider evidence about the national need for oil, and about the effect of the terminal on Anglesey as a whole.

The objectors have been making great capital of the fact that the county council's own planning officer, Mr Norman Squire Johnson, had recommended against the terminal and that the council had, by 25 votes to 19, decided not to allow him to attend the inquiry.

As the inquiry draws to a close, the action group is raising funds to take the battle to the House of Commons.

Damages halved

David James Cox, of Carbon, Surrey, awarded £19,392 ages against a shopkeeper years go for serious injur-ad not received a penny a Court judge was told yes-y. Mr Cox sued the shop-ers' insurers, the Crusader ance Company, and was ded an agreed £9,696 dam-and costs—half the original d.

Cox was injured on a cycle holiday when the stem of bicycle's handle-bars ped. The shopkeeper failed tify his insurance company e claim against him, Mr s Fox-Andrews, QC, told Mr ce Donaldson. Mr M. R. iam Anthony Hens, then in ness as Broadway Cycles, of Road, Sutton, Surrey, was bankrupt. The insurance pany claimed it was not e.

Vote increases hope of United Church

By BADEN HICKMAN, Churches Correspondent

he first merger of two rches in Britain gets dily nearer. Voting now ng place within the Congre-onal Church in England and es and the Presbyterian rch of England is expected e in favour of forming a United Reformed Church.

was disclosed yesterday 27 of the 31 county unions hin the Congregational rch have voted by large orities to merge. Ratifica-of the scheme at this level uired the support of only 17 he county bodies.

he 2,280 local Congrega-al churches are now voting. vote of the counties is er a sure guide to feeling hin the separate congrega-tions, but many feel it may have set the pattern on this occasion.

The scheme is not without its complications. Acceptance requires that two-thirds of the local churches must be in favour, and that they represent not less than 75 per cent of the total membership of about 166,000.

For the Presbyterians, the biggest part of the task is already over. Local churches are assumed to accept the merger — the two national assemblies of the Churches agreed in May — unless they opt out.

Eight of the 15 Presbyterian presbyteries must also agree. Voting is confidential, but Manchester, an influential body, is known to have voted in favour.

The result of the voting is expected to be announced in a joint statement on or about January 5. If present voting trends are confirmed, the two national assemblies will reaffirm this year's decision, and a uniting assembly will be

MORE HOME NEWS PAGES 15 AND 16

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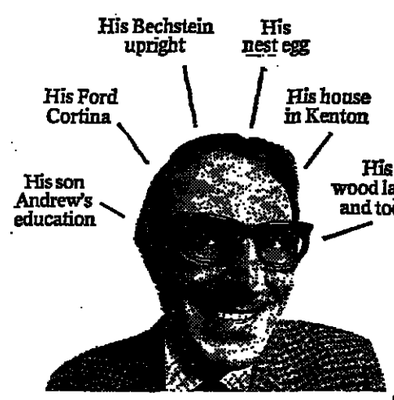

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PARLIAMENT

The Queen outlines Bills on rents, radio, and boundaries

The Government to clear the legislation decks

THE GOVERNMENT is clearing the decks for its Common Market legislation by publishing two controversial non-Market Bills today and planning to have them passed by Christmas. One reforms housing subsidies and the other sets up commercial radio. A third, to be published tomorrow, redraws local authorities' boundaries.

Housing finance

The Housing Finance Bill, based on "Fair Deal for Housing," which the Department of the Environment published in July, will extend the rent rebate scheme to all tenants of unfurnished accommodation.

The rebates will begin in October 1972 for council house tenants and in January 1973 for private tenants. The Bill will also create "fair rents"—what the market rent would be if scarcity was not a factor. The system now works only for private tenants.

The Bill will also enable the Government to give money to local authorities with the worst housing problems, by paying three-quarters of the cost of slum clearance.

Commercial radio

This Bill is based on "An Alternative Service of Radio Broadcasting," published by the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in March. The Independent Television Authority will become the Independent Broadcasting Authority, and will own the transmitwill be introduced. The rate at which it will be levied will not be stated in the Bill.

The tax will be imposed in 1973. Food, newspapers, magazines, books, ters. The IBA will appoint the local broadcasting contractors and will have the right to end their contract at the end of each year.

Local Government reform

Tomorrow's Local Government Bill will create 44 new counties in England and Wales, excluding London. Six of them will take in the principle cities and be known as metropolitan counties. All the councils will be elected for the first time in 1973. Smaller district councils will also be created.

Taxation and the Common Market

The Government is still uncertain about how many bills will be needed or how much law will need to be changed in order to bring Britain into line with the Common Market.

Mr Rippon, the Common Market negotiator, goes to Brussels on Tuesday to negotiate a fisheries policy. The Treaty of Accession to the Community will be signed next month.

Fishing limits and conservation will be discussed at the United Nations conference on the Law of the Sea, which opens in 1973.

A Bill to implement Value Added Tax, as levied in the Common Market, and small traders will be exempted, while special arrangement will be made for house building.

Corporation Tax will be reformed so that the burden on retained profits—as opposed to distributed profits—is removed.

Education

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Secretary for Education, will make an announcement within a few weeks about how much more money she will give to direct grant schools. The 176 direct grant grammar schools receive £32 a year for each senior pupil, with £84 for sixth formers. But at least a quarter of their senior places are free to children, with the fees paid either by the local education authority or by the school.

The school leaving age will be raised to 16 next September. A special course will prepare school leavers for adult life.

A three-year school building programme, costing £125 millions, has made provision for the change. The expansion in teacher training over the past two decades is expected to meet the demand for extra teachers.

Over the next five years, £225 millions will be spent on universities and will provide 238,000 places. Primary schools to be built between 1973 and 1974 will cost £173 millions.

Consumers

Guarantees given after the sale of goods, especially cars, will be strengthened by new legislation.

Other legislation will help to promote competition by setting up a strengthened Monopolies Commission. The Commission will scrutinise nationalised industries which have a monopoly, and collect information about monopolies and propose inquiries into them.

Monuments

Farmers and landowners are to benefit from a Bill which will enable the Government to pay them compensation if they re unable to plough their land because an ancient burial ground or archaeological remain is in the way.

Minerals

A Bill will be introduced to enable the Government to pay 35 per cent of the cost of prospecting for and excavating non-ferrous metals, barium minerals, flourspar, and potash. The legislation will provide for £25 millions tob e spent on the scheme. The Government will recover its money if any mine is productive.

Shipbuilding credit

The Government is to legislate to increase shipbuilders' credit guarantees from £700 millions to £1,000 millions. The money, which is provided by banks and not by the Exchequer, is expected to be enough to cover all orders placed in the next five years. The credit guarantees are to discourage shipowners from placing their orders abroad.

The discovery and common use of North Sea gas have made necessary a reorganisation of the gas industry on a national basis. A Bill will be introduced to create the British Gas Corporation, which will take over the responsibilities of the Gas Council and the area boards.

Justice

The Criminal Justice Bill will make criminals pay reparation to their victims. Some criminals will be declared bankrupt so that their assets can be given to their victims. Offenders could be disqualified from diriving if they use a car to commit a crime, and other tools with which to commit a crime could be confiscated.

The maximum penalty for using a gun to commit a crime will also be increased. The Government is also considering part-time rehabilitation centres for minor offenders.

Another Bill to improve legal aid will be introduced.

Scottish health

Fourteen health boards will be set up in Scotland to replace 156 health authorities. By 1974 Scotland's health service will place greater emphasis on integrated community service.

Pensions

More than 2½ million public servants, including teachers, policemen, and local government officers, are to hav a new pensions scheme. It will b easier for the public service pensione to have an increase as the Secreta for Social Services will be able to p a statutory instrument before Parli ment instead of having to pa legislation.

Overseas aid

The Exports Credit Guarant Department will insure Briti investors abroad against expropriatic war damage, and restriction remittances.

Foreign policy

The sanctions order against Rhodes is to be renewed this month, wh the Government looks for a settleme within the Five Principles. The Gover ment is also preparing for t European security conference which hopes will end in mutual balanc reductions of forces.

Industrial relations

Parliament will vote on a draft co of industrial practice early next yea The code will be brought into effe by a Parliamentary order laid February by Mr Robert Carr, t Secretary for Employment.

Christine Ead

Talks on fish

The Government's brief statement of policy on fisheries — that it will support the United Nations in preparing for a conference on the law of the sea in 1973 — will be expanded at today's talks in London with Icelandic officials.

The new Icelandic Government has announced that it will extend its fishing limits — from September next year — from 12 to 50 miles. The aim is to conserve the stocks vital to the Icelandic economy.

Wilson attacks Heath for emphasis on EEC

An MP who claimed Mr Wilson as one of his constituents opened the five-day debate on the Queen's Speech. Mr John Nott (C, St Ives) whose constituency includes the Isles of Scilly, said the past 10 days had been "memorable times in our parliamentary history."

The Queen's Speech seemed excellent. "I am sure the Opposition will come to understand its simple merits." But in the unlikely event of the principles embodied in it causing a little controversy, he was sure the Prime Minister could rely on the enthusiastic support of his party for such a radical and excellent Tory programme.

Mr Harold Wilson, Leader of the Opposition, said the Queen's Speech, drafted by the Prime Minister, was complacent, obsessional, and, where it was specific, it was wrong-headed and wrongly directed.

"It is complacent in that it entirely fails to measure up to the grave situation exemplified by the intolerable and grimly growing level of unemployment and the failure to grapple with the unacceptable degree of price inflation." Both of these problems were a direct consequence of the Government's policies.

Both were also the subject of Conservative election promises not only to bring about immediate action but also immediate results.

The speech was obsessional because the Government, which 17 months ago laid claim to inflation, now regarded entry to the Common Market on "wholly damaging terms" as an escape from reality and as the only means of solving Britain's problems.

"They are clearly determined to put at risk their whole legislative programme to achieve this and thereby deny to the House any hope of immediate and relevant action for dealing with the nation's problems."

The Opposition would examine it "clause by clause, line by line, hour after hour, day by day, night after night."

He warned the Government about any idea it might have to streamline the proposed Common Market legislation into simple, broad, enabling clauses with the purpose of "indecently" rushing through Parliament measures which Mr Heath now knew he could not hope to get through with the votes of Conservative MPs alone.

"This would be a conspiracy against the whole British people, compounding the arrogant refusal to submit the issue of principle to the judgment of the British people."

If the House were asked to legislate "at a stroke" to change the whole tapestry of our system of law, it would be a betrayal of centuries of the rule of law and of hard-won constitutional rights which it was the Prime Minister's first duty to defend.

"I must therefore ask the Prime Minister for a clear undertaking today that all the legislation surrounding entry in the course of preparation will be submitted to this House for the sovereign decision of this House."

On Rhodesia, Mr Wilson said: "There have been suggestions that the Government will announce this week ministerial discussions with the illegal regime in Salisbury. I hope the Prime Minister will confirm today that there will not be a precipitate rush to enter into talks if by so doing there is the remotest danger of betraying the five principles."

The honouring of the first principle, dealing with unimpeded progress to majority rule, was in "real danger." This would be meaningless if the time scale was measured "not in years, but eons."

On the fourth principle, requiring progress towards ending racial discrimination, Mr Wilson said Rhodesian action over the past five years had been "almost consistently retrogressive." He referred to the Land Tenure Act, imprisonment without trial, and the closure of a rare multiracial community. Africans' land was now being taken for white occupation.

On South Africa, Mr Wilson said the purpose in wanting to have an arms contract in Britain had "nothing to do with stemming the tide of communism in the Indian Ocean" but was to "earn a certificate of respectability."

This was a South African government "whose achievement in the last 24 hours has been to imprison the Anglican Dean of Johannesburg for one crime only — for preaching and practising the gospel he was ordained to preach."

He went on to criticise proposed domestic legislation, saying: "The proposal to introduce so-called fair rents into the public sector will, on average, double the vast majority of council house rents."

The rent rebate scheme would mean that for the first time a majority of council house and new town tenants would be subject to means tests. From experience, he had to assume that the take-up rate would be low.

"The provision to allow tenants and landlords to agree fair rents could, in a society where the evils of Rachmanism are growing, lead to the extraction of extortionate rents."

He turned to "the unremitting, unchanging tragedy of Northern Ireland," referring to the now familiar "sad recital" ending as it did at midnight last night: "Both were married and had families."

The Opposition had decided not to table an amendment on Northern Ireland, but it would provide a day from its own time for a full day's debate. It would then expect a full report from Mr Maudling.

Mr Wilson said that after the Selsdon conference Mr Heath was invited on to "Panorama" on the grounds that "law and order had become a major political issue," as Mr Heath had made clear.

"This year we have seen the consequences of this solicitude. They who turned law and order into a partisan issue have just published figures confirming a 13.4 per cent increase in crimes of violence over the same period last year."

Crimes today were committed by the thousands of school leavers for whom the Government "with lordly disdain in pursuance of their economic and social policies" had neglected or refused to find work.

"This is Britain, 1971," he declared. "This is the Better Tomorrow proclaimed in 1970. A Britain where the Government seeks to return to the worst of our yesterdays.

"The Government have totally failed to accept their responsibility, which in the war had been accepted by the coalition Government as binding on all postwar Governments — that of asserting the right to work."

Next week the Opposition would table an amendment on unemployment.

There were now 350,000 more people unemployed than at the time Mr Heath pledged to reduce unemployment at a stroke. In the July mini-Budget the Chancellor had guaranteed expansion in "a couple of months or so." This did not happen and later the Chancellor had talked about reducing unemployment "over the coming year."

Mr Edward Heath, the Prime Minister, said: "This is a programme which does not just react passively to developments; it is seeking to anticipate change and influence its course."

On Europe, he claimed that had Mr Wilson been standing at the dispatch box as Prime Minister recommending the terms to the House, he would have recommended the consequential legislation "as a natural consequence of joining — including value added tax."

Pressed by Mr Wilson for more details of the market legislation, Mr Heath told him to "await the form of this legislation."

On the developing countries, Mr Heath said that at a time when aid from elsewhere was being reduced, Britain could be proud that she had reached the target of 1 per cent of her gross national product in aid to the third world.

On Northern Ireland, he said there would not be a political solution "so long as there are decent people being cowed and intimidated by gunmen who have no interest at all in a peaceful solution."

Very many people in the Commons and on both sides of the border in Ireland had put emphasis on the need for a political solution. They had done this consistently and sincerely. "But it is reasonable to ask those same people that they should make a contribution to that political solution by their own words and by their own deeds."

Of course the blowing-up of roads and searching of houses was disruptive to ordinary life and of course internment without trial was repugnant. But none of these measures would have to be continued if there was a reasonable willingness to sit round the table to talk.

"A situation in which all the political concessions are being made from one side and not matched by any from the other is profoundly unhealthy. It is unhealthy because so long as there is no genuine dialogue, there is a risk of a tragic decline towards increasing strife and civil war."

On economic affairs Mr Heath said any policy had to be operated and considered against the background of the international monetary system and trade arrangements. "It is here I believe that action most urgently is required." The Government had put forward proposals the aim of which was that special drawing rights would replace the dollar as the main reserve asset.

There were signs of improvement in the domestic economy. "The next few months will give us the opportunity of strengthening the forces which are now moving for stability."

The Government proposed radically to recast the legislation on monopolies, mergers, and restrictive practices and the institutions which administered them. The Government wanted a greater independence, openness, and consistency in the initiation of inquiries and the ending of discrimination between private and public enterprise and between manufacturing and service industries.

The Chancellor had forecast that output would grow by between 4 per cent and 4.5 per cent between the first half of 1971 and the first half of 1972. The Government's information confirmed this forecast. The volume of consumer expenditure was up and, as far as private industrial investment was concerned, the first signs of the turnround were visible.

If costs were controlled, there was good reason to look forward to a revival of private industrial investment.

There were signs of success in reversing the high and rising rate of wage increases which the Government had inherited. Jabbing a finger at Mr Wilson, he said: "Let Mr Wilson and the Opposition acknowledge progress is being made."

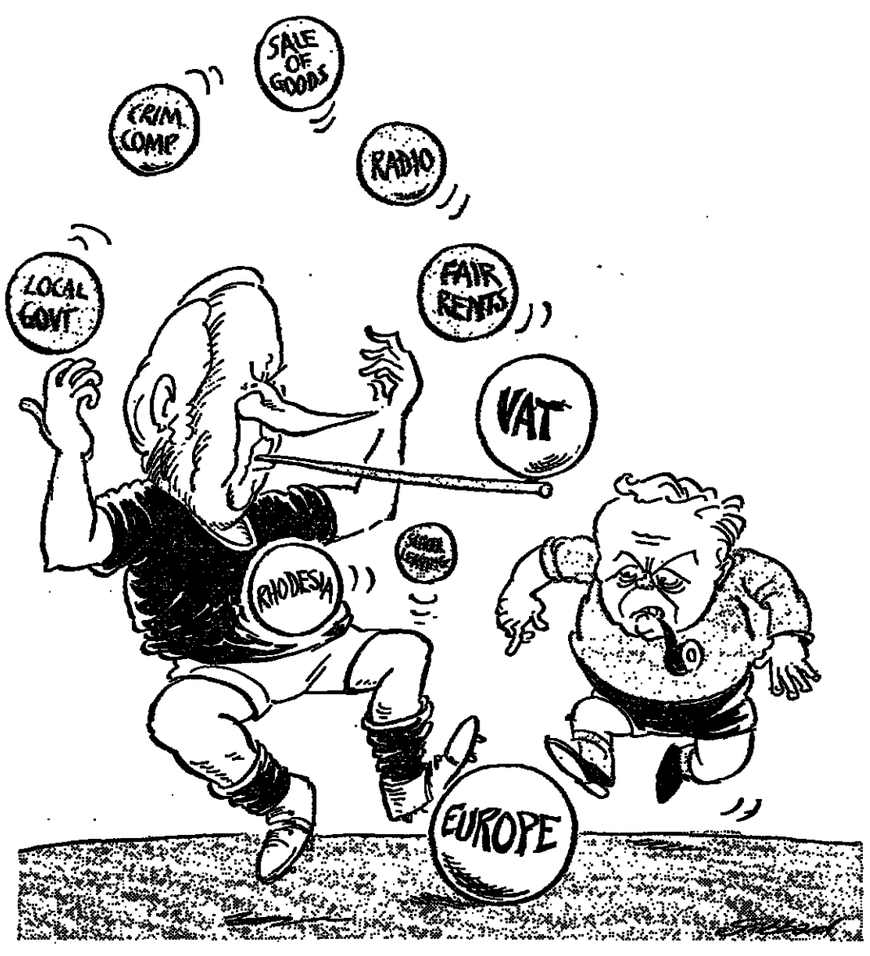
When the Liberal Leader, Mr Jeremy Thorpe, asked why, if wage inflation was being contained, unemployment continued to rise, Mr Heath replied: "Yes, that is very simple — because of the time lag."

He referred to unemployment and said Mr Wilson had to realise and must have known when he was in office, that the process had been going on for much longer than the life of this Government. Industry, through heavy taxation, had not had the resources to provide the investment which was required. "Trade union leaders have told me that the consequences of this are bound to be that men are stood down and that the same production is maintained with far fewer men and women on the shop floor."

On development in the social services, Mr Heath said the Labour Government's policies did not produce the standards of welfare and progress which it constantly had said it wanted.

He auso pointed out that it was the Labour Government which had introduced the fair rents system. "What we are doing now is maintaining that system and extending it to local authority housing."

It was no good Opposition members trying to hoodwink the country that they were the only people concerned about social services. As new schools and hospitals were built and needy families helped "the rhetoric of the Opposition will indeed sound empty and shallow."



Virtues, Crime vices, not to of VAT pay

By JOHN PALMER

Few pieces of Common Market "consequential legislation" are likely to prove more controversial than the introduction of a Value Added Tax. In the Queen's Speech legislation was announced for next April although the rates at which it will be levied will not be known until the following year.

Leaders of the Labour party and trade unions have already pledged outright opposition to the tax which is at various stages of implementation in the Common Market countries. VAT has been condemned as "an ill-disguised attack on working class living standards" and socially regressive.

The Conservatives are only fairly recent converts to the tax. Nearly 10 years ago Mr Maudling, then Chancellor, made known his hostility; and even today opinion in industry is divided. Some industrialists believe VAT will simplify the whole system of indirect taxation; others fear it will stimulate inflation.

Supporters claim that the tax will be more rational than purchase tax because it will be charged on a far wider range of goods. The narrow base of purchase tax has led to it providing a declining proportion of the Exchequer's revenue in recent years.

In Conservative eyes VAT also has the merit of making possible the abolition not only of purchase tax but also of the hated Selective Employment Tax.

The essence of VAT is that it is levied at several different stages in the chain of production and distribution. It is expected that in most cases there will be at least three distinct stages—the manufacturer, the wholesaler, and the retailer.

It is widely assumed that the initial rate will be in the 10 per cent to 12 per cent range. At this rate VAT would actually raise more money than SET and purchase tax together, even if food is initially charged at a nil rate of tax.

It is fear that the Government will use VAT to make possible tax relief for better-off people that has led many Opposition leaders to condemn the tax as socially regressive.

Declaring that "most of here today will not live to the fruits of Britain's entry i Europe," Lady Macleod said the Lords: "But if any Brit Government thought only of immediate future then la generations would find in th history books that it lac vision and courage." She moving the address in reply the Queen's Speech.

Lady Macleod, widow of Iain Macleod and a magistr for more than sixteen ye referred to crime, saying: ' my view a time must soon co when the prisoner must pay hard cash for his crimes. T will need properly organi long hours of work instead enforced idleness."

The prisoner should do w for which he was paid proper rate and almost all o should be taken away from h His earnings should support family and relieve the taxpa of the £3 millions a year t paid to victims of violent cri

"There might come a ti when a man could be orde from a court to prison to w to pay off a certain sum money, perhaps in cases malicious or wilful damage. would gain his release by c pletion of the money order."

Lord Selsdon, seconding, c comed the reference to Government's desire for g relations with Eastern Eur and mainland China. "I beli that the recent spy incid improved, rather than damag the likelihood of better t tions," he said. "It has es lished a baseline on which can play."

The Opposition leader, L Shackleton, said: "We sl move an amendment to c demn the appalling unemp ment figures now facing country."

Lord Jellicoe, Leader of House, referred to propo that the Lords should h select committees. The i would be on sport and leis A growing number of pe were rightly demand improved facilities for t free time, he said.

The debate was adjour until today.

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WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Children's books make a great deal of money for favoured authors—and for their illustrators, too. Here are profiles of two successful artists: Althea Braithwaite, an Englishwoman whose stories and illustrations form the basis of a new family publishing firm, and Richard Scarry, an American whose drawings have put him in the millionaire class

Dinosaur on the town

by JIM BERGMAN

"THE IDEA comes first," explains Althea Braithwaite, housewife, mother, managing director and part-owner, along with her husband, of a printing and a publishing firm, and, in the estimation of some children's book reviewers, a modern-day Beatrix Potter. "I'm a Humanist, and I don't believe in God. But I do believe that one should be happy and make sure that other people are happy."

Althea wrote and illustrated her first children's book four years ago at the suggestion of her husband, Mike Graham-Cameron, to help pass the time while he was away on a course, a cute little tale "Cuthbert & Bimbo" about a giraffe who saves his friend, an ant, from a hungry starling.

Delighted with her new-found talent she immediately wrote another story, "Desmond the Dinosaur", which Mike decided to produce and market through their printing firm, Polyhedron Printers Ltd. It was very much a family affair, carried out during the evenings and weekends in the printing firm's offices which occupy the ground floor of their large Edwardian house in the village of Over, Cambridgeshire.

Althea did all the drawings, colour separations, and plate markings, and Mike operated the press in the stables. Together, they completed the process by binding the first run of 2,000 and Althea then travelled to London where she managed to sell a handful of copies to seven large stores.

Orders for more copies soon poured in, and, within two years — thanks largely to a risky but successful sales trip to the United States which absorbed most of the family savings—Althea's small, brightly-covered and chequebook-shaped books had penetrated the rich and massive North American market. Dinosaur Publications Ltd., the company which they formed in 1967, now has twenty-three titles on its booklist, including the first two children's books ever commissioned by the National Trust, and an incredible world-wide sales figure in excess of a quarter of a million.

What distinguishes Althea's stories from others intended for the same two-to-six year-old age group is their sensitive portrayal of the more painful childhood emotions and experiences. "All the people in my books seem to be lonely and sad," muses Althea, a young woman who is rather quiet and withdrawn herself. "Perhaps it has something to do with the fact that I was unhappy at boarding school where I was always in large groups of people who I couldn't get away from."

Indeed, some of Althea's characters are extremely pathetic. "Smith the Lonely Hedgehog," for instance, who is so shy that when a rabbit says hello to him, he rolls down a hill in fright. And Desmond the Dinosaur the hero of several of Althea's stories, totally good-hearted but terribly alone and slightly paranoic.

Desmond was a very miserable dinosaur. He was living many millions of years after his proper time. People stared and pointed at him when he walked down the street. Being a shy sort of dinosaur, Desmond hated being stared at and so he always hurried on.

But unlike Althea, the 11-to-15 year-old girl at boarding school who wanted to "get away", her characters desperately strive to overcome their loneliness and shyness by winning the love and acceptance of others. Smith accomplishes this by accident. He stumbles into a hole on top of Matilda, a female hedgehog, and inadvertently discovers the conjugal serenity of married life.

Desmond on the other hand, has to work harder: by putting out fires and becoming the town hero; by proving to the community that he is as considerate and polite as any other ordinary citizen; or by strictly conforming to the social mores of the society he so urgently wants to join.

In "Desmond the Dusty Dinosaur," for example, he moves to a new town, getting dirty in the process, and discovers, to his absolute horror, that he's too big to fit into the bath tub:

I'm so dirty. What am I going to do? I really don't think I can meet people like this.

Fortunately, a man at a nearby garage washes him down with a hose, and Desmond, no longer dusty, is immediately rewarded with an invitation to sup with a local family.

Therefore, the solutions which Althea offers to the more painful childhood emotions reflect her middle-class, even rural, view of the world as a place where children learn from an early age to stifle all fears and behave in a polite, friendly, and "correct" manner. When the anthropomorphic helicopter blows over Desmond's sandcastle in "Desmond Meets a Stranger," the gigantic reptile doesn't get angry. He just makes the off-hand observation: "That was not a very friendly thing to do." And how does "Jeremy the Mouse" cope with his fear of the dark? Simply by shutting his eyes and pretending that the sun is shining.

"Showing children what they are afraid of," says Althea, "helps them cope with their fears." Yet compare her stories with those of another writer for the same age group, Maurice Sendak. Max, the hero of Sendak's best known book, "Where the Wild Things Are," is a mischievous little boy sent to bed without any supper by his angry mother. A dream then transports him to a land inhabited by huge, grotesque monsters who he tames before returning home to find his supper waiting for him on the bedside table.

Max's fantasy is not the warm, imaginary sun of Jeremy the Mouse, but a direct confrontation with his own aggressive impulses, the monsters he fears but tames. And although Max is not always polite and considerate, like Desmond, his mother still loves him enough to trudge up the stairs with his supper. Althea's world has no room for such childhood aggression, either as an outlet for fears and anxieties or as a means of self-expression.

But Althea's characters are never the one-dimensional and sometimes offensive stereotypes you find in many other children's books as, for instance, the Red Indians of Dick Bruna's "Pussy Nell," who stand on river banks with their right hands held high and shout "How," or the golliwogs of Enid Blyton's books. Her two National Trust books—"All About Squirrels and Moles and Things" and "All About Creatures on Islands and Things" have a wealth of exciting information about animal behaviour which should delight any child.

Scarry gold

by DIANA NORMAN

IT WOULD BE quite easy but very unfair to resent Richard Scarry. While British children's book illustrators struggle for the right to get royalties rather than an outright fee, here is this American living in Switzerland and making more money than any writer/illustrator in his line—with the possible exception of Dr Seuss.

His books like "Great Big Schoolhouse" or "Busy, Busy World" are large, colourful, and filled with the detailed anthropomorphic activities of small, furry animals. Children, including mine, love them. His sales in the United States have reached 26 million, in Britain and Commonwealth eight million, and other countries are catching up fast. Those figures, mind you, don't include the smaller books he dashes off in odd moments.

He is 52 and looks and dresses like a typical American businessman, complete with horn-rimmed glasses. His reason for being here, he admits, is to do a promotion on his latest book for Collins, "The Great Big Air Book" because, believe it or not, there are still children in this country whose shelves are Scarry-free or, as he puts it, "untapped markets." In his briefcase he carries samples of the spin-off marketing — Scarry handkerchiefs, pillow cases, etc.

He's a millionaire one supposes?

Well, yes, he supposes that too. He hasn't actually *got* a million dollars but his income would presumably put him in that bracket.

But it would be wrong to present him as a commercial opportunist just because he answers questions about money honestly. He only became rich because he stood up for himself. Before 1963 he was like any other jobbing illustrator earning $1,000 per book. After that he began to illustrate his own writings and sales went up phenomenally. He couldn't understand why he wasn't making more money until he found that his publishers were using him to subsidise their less successful books.

"So I quit. Then, of course, they offered me the moon. But it wasn't until recently I agreed to do two more books for that particular publisher and this time a friend negotiated the terms. . . ." He made a squeezing motion with his hands which would have done all poor illustrators' hearts good to see.

He didn't move to Lausanne to avoid tax—American tax laws don't operate that way and he's still paying what he would have done if he'd stayed in Connecticut—nor, in spite of rumours, because he couldn't stand Nixon. (Being politically Left of centre he actually *can't* stand Nixon, nor for that matter Teddy Kennedy either. "His latest statement on Northern Ireland is just encouraging the IRA and whether they're Right or Left I don't like people who throw bombs." His glasses steam up).

No, he fell in love with Switzerland while on a ski-ing holiday with his son, now 18, and moved there on impulse three years ago. Since then he and his wife, Patricia, another children's writer—"but I don't illustrate her books because we've been married since 1949 and I want to stay married"—have hiked all over Switzerland.

The rest of the time he spends in his studio drawing animals. Why animals? "I don't know. They're what I would have liked as a child and children can identify with them."

It's because they *are* animals and therefore non-racial that he hasn't been involved in answering the growing question among American black children: "Why are all the children in our books white?" Suddenly, Scarry says, all children's publishers are blackening in the figures on their plates.

"Actually," he adds with impeccable honesty, "I might have been as guilty as the rest if I hadn't drawn animals, but as it is I'm told that in Washington, which is still very much a Southern city, it's mostly black teachers who come into libraries for my books." He's used a lot educationally because he and his animals can show simply how plumbing works or how an aeroplane flies. He's especially proud of the fact that an anti-apartheid worker in South Africa is teaching Bantu children to read by using his books.

But what impels children to buy Scarry books when, as he himself points out, there are better artists around? "Well," he says uncomfortably, "there's fine graphic art in children's books today. I mean, they're beautiful pictures to hang on a wall, but a child isn't interested unless they *say* something to him."

He's right, of course. My children's favourite and, it turns out, Scarry's too, comes in the Scarry "Animal Mother Goose." "Elsie Marley is grown so fine she won't get up to feed the swine," shows a sow with a beatific smile lying in bed while scores of piglets scurry about fighting, playing, reading, etc. We pored over it so long I got sick of it, but the children didn't.

It may not be art, but it's the reason why Richard Scarry is a millionaire.

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Look for November *Living* at your supermarket and grocery store, now – it's full of all these fabulous features and many, many more.

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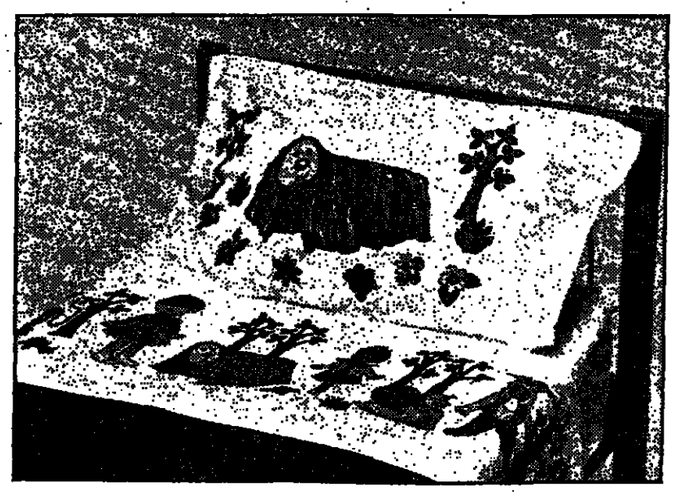
drawing by Barbara Brown

About the house

by Diana Pollock



ANYONE who has ever spent a chilly night on the canvas of a camp bed will know that it is as important to have warmth below as warmth above in the bedding. Dawnglow is a new thermal "underblanket" made of 100 per cent Acrilan tufted pile on a nonslip foam backing. Put beween the mattress and bottom sheet, pile side up, it traps the body's heat and means the sleeper provides his own central heating — same principle as a string vest, a robin's puffed-up feathers, or cellular blankets.

There are four sizes: Double bed £6, single bed £3.75, bunk £3.47, and cot £1.97, and four colours, white, lemon, pink, and blue. From or to order from Allders Croydon; Tratman and Lowther, Bristol; Salcombe Chandlers, Salcombe, South Devon; Kendal Milne, Manchester; Fenwicks, Newcastle upon Tyne; Brown Muff, Bradford; and S. H. Barber, 417 North End Road, Fulham, London SW 6. Or write to John Greenwood, managing director, Dawnbury Fabrics, Tony Works, Cloughfold, Rossendale, Lancashire, for nearest stockist.

Suede cleaner

SUEDE for coats, jackets, boots, or bags, is a lovely extravagance but it gets grubby quickly and costs a lot to clean. For a couple of years Moorland sheepskin coats have given away a little bonus in the pocket of each model—a square of Swade Groom—for cleaning both suede and sheepskin. Now Swade Groom, in two sizes, Maxi (4in. x 4½in., 40p) and Jumbo Economy (4in. x 10in., 63p) is on sale at branches of Suede Craft or Suede Centre shops as well as Swears & Wells—postage 10p: The "cloth" base is impregnated with a chemically treated rubber that holds dirt in suspension and will not transfer absorbed dirt from one surface to another even when it looks dirty it will still clean perfectly. It seems to work as well on greasy neck and cuffs as on rain stains and will last as long as the nubbly latex surface is there.

Children's sheets

DOUGAL is everybody's favourite pooch and has now been translated from colour telly to coloured illustration on children's sheets. Blackstaff of Belfast's polyester/cotton children's sheets and pillowcases are stocked at Harrods, Knightsbridge, London SW 1, as well as Kendal Milne, Manchester; Rackham's, Birmingham and other Fraser Group stores. Sheets are £4.50, pillowcases £1.25.

Textile dyes

TIE-DYEING and batik-dyeing jolly up all sorts of textiles—sweat shirts, tights, trousers, and skirts as well as table cloths, bedspreads, and curtains. It is even possible, with a bit of practice, to make one's own work of art to hang on the wall. The Dylon Centre has moved to 1a Crawford Place, Edgware Road, London W 1 (telephone 01-262 9648) just north of Woolworths. Personal demonstrations are given and as it takes about half an hour for the wax used in batik-dyeing to warm up, so it is essential to book ahead if this is what you'd like to learn. The Centre stocks all Dylon's products including their range of 23 Instant Colours for shoes (plus black and white) called Miss Dylon. It costs 37½p a bottle with brush. The Miss Dylon Conditioner to use before painting the new colour is 12½p.

Vegetable rack

VEGETABLES not kept in home freezers need to be stored with plenty of air circulating round them in the kitchen. Creed Craft, improving upon the usual plastic covered wire basket models have added castors — a most convenient extra so the rack can be trundled out for cleaning or filling. The three racks are rigid but a slide-out tray at the bottom catches odd leaves, top soil, or escaping runner beans. In white, orange, green, or blue £5.25 from Bentalls of Kingston upon Thames as well as their branches at Worthing, Sussex, and Ealing Broadway, London W 8.

Showhouses

SHOWHOUSES are always worth a visit. Rackham's of Birmingham have furnished no less than six showhouses, now open to the public, in the new village at Weeping Cross, Wildwood, Cannock Road — in the countryside of Cannock Cross. This is a new community of about a thousand houses complete with shopping centre, car park, pub, two schools, community hall, and church. The interior decoration of the six showhouses is as various as the probable inhabitants—plain, pretty, trad, and even, for one boy's bedsitter, tiger skin wallpaper on the walls "to make a modern teenager feel at home."

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LIGHTNING CONDUCTOR

Edward Greenfield joins Bernard Haitink at a recording session

Bernard Haitink

"VERSNIPPEND" was the word Bernard Haitink used to describe the recording session I had just attended in the Concertgebouw for Mahler's Eighth Symphony. He cast about for an English translation. "Sustained?" I suggested, remembering the enormously long takes of 20 minutes and more. Quite the opposite, he explained. Normally he resists the idea of patching his recordings, preferring a sustained performance before the microphones. Here he felt—in spite of those long takes—that things had been "snipped about" more than usual.

That apology was a fair tribute to his concentration, for by the standards of any other recording conductor I can think of, it was not "versnippend" at all. As one would expect Haitink is the complete professional in the studio. Over his 15 years' recording for Philips he has covered an enormous repertory. These latest sessions for the Symphony of a Thousand with massed choirs from round Amsterdam mark the culmination of a complete Mahler cycle with the Concertgebouw Orchestra. He is on the verge of completing a Bruckner cycle too, and he gives only the slightest wince of apprehension when you suggest that he might soon be starting a Beethoven cycle in addition. "There are so many already," he points out justly enough, but is still agreeable to discuss the conductor's problems in such a project. Which symphony would he record first? Not the Ninth. Not *the First either. I suggest the* "Eroica," and he nods a possible agreement.

But for him the most difficult of the Beethoven symphonies is the "Pastoral." I respond with surprise, noting that a programmatic symphony is in many ways the easiest for the listener. "But how many times have you heard a really good performance of the 'Pastoral'?" he asks, beaming aggression. I have to admit not many, and he goes on to explain his private vie · that though the slow movement is marvellously poetic, it is hard not to get the feeling that the audience is *going to sleep. That inhibits a per*formance. But does he take the exposition repeat in the first movement, I ask? Certainly, he says. It is necessary for formal balance.

Formal balance is something which matters deeply to him. We talk about the Bruckner symphonies, and the fact that, against the general practice of recording conductors (though with warm approval from critics), he has recorded the fullest possible Bruckner texts, using for example the Oeser edition of the Third Symphony and the Haas edition of the Eighth Symphony with their versions of each finale as fully extended as possible. Does he then choose the longest possible, I ask? Not at all. He studies each on its merits, and then decides.

As one would expect Haitink's mind is clear and precise even by a conductor's standards. He is disappointed with fellow musicians whose golden memories of the past produce accounts of performances long gone by that limit themselves to generalities. But what was it like, he always asks? How did they take the phrasing? Did they repeat the exposition? He grows impatient when, as he says, the regular reply is: "Oh, I don't remember, but it was wonderful."

That, I point out to him, is a strong argument in favour of studying interpretation on the gramophone, away from golden memories, and he warmly agrees. His own achievement interpretatively is already well documented on disc, and he is still young enough (42 last March) to feel that on many works he has already recorded, he has not yet said his last word. The recording world being what it is, the odds are heavily in favour of his doing another complete Mahler cycle well before the end of his career. And he, matter-of-fact as he sometimes seems, amazingly consistent in everything he does, knows with acute judgment the value in music-making of the particular frisson of a moment, the need above all in the recording studio to maintain tension just as in a live performance.

I ask him about the recording session of the previous evening, the one he said was more "versnippend" than usual. I confess that I was disconcerted during the first 45 minutes of the session when, during detailed rehearsal for one of the central passages of the second movement of Mahler's Eighth, the tension seemed strangely low, the discipline far slacker than usual. But then for the first actual recording take, a full 20 minutes long, the tension was magically switched on. He did not dissent from my analysis, said that he could not expect his performers to work at the fullest tension over a complete recording session of three hours. You had to make sure of achieving *tension when you needed it. It was not* so easy on a very warm Sunday evening, when the performers have already been working hard for three full days.

What was remarkable about the session was that he achieved his sudden electrification process not with dramatic showing-off but by thoughtful, almost schoolmasterly care for detail. His conducting style is economical, yet during any session, he explains, he has to change his shirt three times over. Then within five minutes of the end of the session, he is down *in the control room immaculately* dressed in shirt and tie to hear a complete playback of the first movement of the Mahler, rough-edited and ready for checking.

His meticulousness is more than matched by that of his Philips colleague, his recording manager over 15 years, Jaap van Ginneken, who even for this most massive of symphonies did what by British standards are two jobs at once—acting not only as recording manager but as knob-twiddler on the control panel too. In this recording there were no fewer than 46 separate microphones being used, yet only once or twice did van Ginneken allow an assistant anywhere near the controls, and then he provided meticulous instructions. It was a virtuoso feat that at the same time he managed to check the performance *against the score for faults of detail.* It is interesting too that where most control engineers and recording managers prefer to hear everything at a very high volume, van Ginneken keeps the sound at a comparatively modest level. I was told by a Dutch friend that though Haitink and van Ginneken have worked closely together for fifteen years as personal friends as well as associates, they still address each other in the formal second person plural.

But Haitink's restraint is only one side of his character—in some ways the more obvious side, when he is so much less extrovert than most other conductors. His enthusiasm comes out not so much as a public emotion as something to communicate to an individual face to face.

He canvases eagerly for new suggestions for repertory to conduct whether on record or in the concert-hall, but with his tastes already so widely represented it is hard to make novel suggestions. I suggest that he would make the perfect conductor for Carl Nielsen's symphonies, but he brushes the idea aside. So far Nielsen's music has completely failed to make its mark with him, but he does not rule it out. Opera he would like to conduct, but with the Concertgebouw and the London Philharmonic taking up so much of his time, not to mention other conducting commitments, he has little scope. Next summer he is delighted to be conducting at Glyndebourne. He plans to live in a cottage nearby during the spell when he will be directing Mozart's "Entfuhrung." It will make all the difference, he feels, that the players will be his own London Philharmonic. Otherwise opera is something he promises himself for the future. I suggest Strauss's "Rosenkavalier" as a work for him, and he allows his special sympathy for the composer, whom he feels is too bombastically treated by most of his colleagues. But how to fit in such opera-house work *will remain a problem for* the foreseeable future. "I'm not frustrated at the moment" he shrugs—the most resounding of understatements.

Ensor to Permeke

Nine Flemish Painters 1880-1950

Van den Berghe
Brusselmans · Ensor
Evenepoel · Permeke
De Smet · Spilliaert
Tytgat · Wouters

Royal Academy of Arts
Piccadilly London W1V 0DS

25 September–21 November 1971
Weekdays 10-6 Sundays 2-6
Admission 50p Mondays 25p

UNDER THE painted and carved wood panel that hangs on the wall—done before he went totally abstract, and traceably showing a kind of slaughter-house motif—William Trevor Cox sits and smiles wryly and says: "If anyone asks why I write gloomy novels, they need only know that my father came from the South and my mother from the North." The country he speaks of is Ireland. Yet in the six-book canon of William Trevor, the abbreviated name under which he writes, there is no overt political theme, and nothing at all of the abstract. He writes out of obsessions with the separateness of people, with the inability of generations and groups to communicate, with why people are what they are. And he writes out of curiosity:

"You could have your obsessions and work in a bank, like my father—be obsessed and offended by the way people do not come together, are pushed apart. But one does tend to *write* out of curiosity. I'm always aware of my inquisitiveness about characters that I've invented. You make them talk, and see what happens." What happens in "Miss Gomez and the Brethren," the novel he has *just published, is that the eponymous* Miss G. comes from her native Jamaica to London and becomes obsessed with preventing a sex crime that she believes is to be committed among the last lingering inhabitants of the about-to-be-demolished Crow Street. What happens in "O Fat White Woman," Trevor's play for BBC-1 tomorrow night is that the wife of a sadistic school master finally emerges from the passivity in which she has hidden from the cruelty around her.

As in everything he writes, the concerns are rooted in the human, in the *character: a rejection, if you like, of* everything in the final phase of his work as a sculptor. He was introduced to carving by Oisin Kelly, who was teaching art at his school in Ireland, and during his time at Trinity College, Dublin, he was sculpting and exhibiting and reading history in roughly that order. He went up to Trinity in 1946, along with the vast batch of post-service men that then flooded the universities, and after he took his degree, there was no work to be found.

So it was tutoring, then a school in the North, which went bust, then a post *teaching art at the second most* expensive prep school in England, near Rugby. He won the Irish section of the Unknown Political Prisoner sculpture competition whose ultimate trophy was carried off by Reg Butler. And on the proceeds of that fame and a commission to do carvings for the richly endowed church in the village of Braunston where he lived, he and his wife up-anchored for Somerset, where he carved away to exhibitions in Dublin and Bath and eked out with two days' art teaching a week. His wife pregnant, the coffers unbrimming, he sought the *lovely lucre of the advertising world,* a world he says where it seems that people are hired for no particular reason. And he was, and joined Nottley's agency where in the heady early 60s were gathered the Peters Porter and Redgrove, and Edward Lucie-Smith, and Oliver Bernard, poets to a man. "I found myself sitting in this advertising agency, with this type-writer they had given me and nothing to do all day except drink the tea they brought round." And eventually to write the stories that appeared in "Transatlantic Review" and "London Magazine" and caught the eye of the Bodley Head who asked him for a novel: "The Old Boys," published in 1963 and the glory of the author's thirty-fifth year.

"The reason it happened like that was that my sculpture had become totally abstract. I'd run myself into an abstract cul-de-sac. I was producing sculpture *that I didn't like. I didn't* belong in the main stream of art or of anything else and I began to dislike abstract art, and I've more or less disliked it ever since. So another bit of me was channelled into the stories. . . though it's only looking back that one *can work out anything like this at all.*"

After "The Old Boys," "The Boarding House"; then "The Love Department" and "Mrs Eckdorf in O'Neill's Hotel," and tucked between these two "The Day we got Drunk on Cake," a collection of stories that proved these could still sell and plays for radio and television. He goes on writing stories—a new collection, "The Ballroom of Romance" will be out next spring—and in a sense he never writes anything else. Most of his radio and television plays take off from short story ideas and several of the novels, he acknowledges, "are made up of a series of short stories that overlap and run into each other." He draws no clear line between the two forms. So how does he know as an idea strikes whether he has been smitten by one or the other?

"You can walk into a room that seems to be a country, a whole land *and it will be layered with the relation*ships of people, it will be complex, and you know that you're in a novel. In another way you might meet someone in a pub and start talking and know straight away that you are in a short story." Or he might take a seat in a compartment of drama: many of his examples are drawn from his train journeys between their Devon home and their inherited Putney flat.

It is people that set him off, and he is fascinated with exploring the "foreign territory" of an aged or female mind as he is centrally obsessed with the isolation of us all (sad, he says, that in life you cannot bring people together — your Marxist and your High Tory; mad that the old and middle aged and young cannot *open a trialogue*).

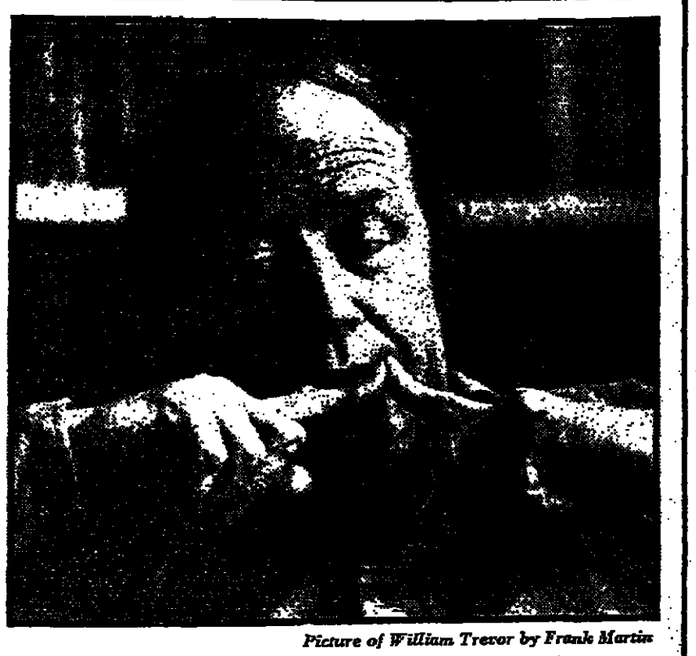
He has begun a series of stories about a girl called Eleanor—seen first at "an awful London comprehensive" where she worries that there is something wrong with her because it is the school fashion to have it off in the playground and she doesn't want to. In another of the series she prepares to repulse a seducer, only to find that what he really seeks is a drug trip companion, and that when he has doped her drink, she wants him after all. Trevor would like to return to Eleanor over the years. But the series will never turn into a novel, he thinks. This is a girl's whole life time he is embarked on, and each of his novels span only a couple of days. Nor can he see emerging there the kind of interwoven pattern of events and characters that makes "Mrs Eckdorf," or "The Love Department," *or "Miss Gomez" such richly clad* structures.

As he talks about this project, the line between the story and the novel in his writing becomes clearer. But it is a line of decision rather than of definition; it is the craftsman talking, not the critic, though we come closer to that definitive moment when he says that Eleanor "never causes anything to happen." Whereas the central characters of his novels cause *everything* to happen. They are often innocents, apparently "sent" to undertake their chaos-spreading missions: Edward of "The Love Department," charged with ridding Wimbledon of its Don Juan, Miss Gomez again and Mrs Eckdorf who if not formally innocent can claim the innocence of madness as she obsessively photographs the life and death of O'Neill's Hotel in crumbling Dublin. Cruelty begetting cruelty, from possessive mothers through mad children, from phoney meddling churches and agony columnists through innocents beguiled by guilt. Improvers who intrude and wreck the comfort of our inadequacy. Death is there too, though in Trevor's books it is not the true disaster, just the inner sign of the wider destruction. "My God Almighty, I could live for 20 years," says General Suffolk in "The day we got drunk on cake," and the words are more desolate than any commitment to earth.

And all this done with a touch so light that the blurbs can almost get away with calling the books comedies, as they are if comedy includes what makes us laugh because we are not strong enough to weep.

Trevor is 43 now, tall, balding, neatly casual in appearance, father of two sons, assiduous at work. "I've got to *catch the good hours,*" he says, and that means starting around 8, or even at 5 on the shifts when he shuts himself alone in the Devon retreat to wrap up the final version of a book. For the characters and their rôles change. Mrs Eckdorf started as a mere walk-on tourist with a camera, Miss Gomez as a bit part player, the stripper friend of the girl who was to have been the heroine. It is not that characters run away with his books but that suddenly one of them will "stand up and talk, and you want to be with her and close down the rest of the world."

"I love my characters," he says.



Picture of William Trevor by Frank Martin

Just William

With a new novel just out, and a play on TV tomorrow night, William Trevor is interviewed by Hugh Hebert

review

OXFORD

John Wilders

Miller's Caesar

JONATHAN MILLER'S production of "Julius Caesar" from the Oxford and Cambridge Shakespeare Company deliberately removes the drama from any specific time or place. The setting is nowhere, a De Chirico dream landscape in front of which the actors, dressed in almost identical body-stockings, adopt formal groupings. The crowd, wearing expressionless masks, is literally faceless, and also speechless since all their lines have been deleted and replaced by muted, menacing noises. The big scenes, such as the murder and the battle, are choreographed in slow motion and become timeless, unrealistic enactments of the rituals of civil war. Consequently the play appears not as a tense psychological drama in which specific individuals are engaged, but an ideal prototype of rebellion involving representative, almost allegorical figures.

Miller's version is not perverse since it brings out features which are in the play and which pass unnoticed in conventional productions. It has its virtues. It lucidly reveals the structural organisation of the play and the clash of moral absolutes in which the characters are involved. It leaves the audience free to concentrate on the significant grouping of the figures and the meaning of the verse, undistracted by visual decoration. The actors perform very skilfully. They move with remarkable economy and control, and speak the verse with clarity and understanding. James Harris (Antony) and David Snodin (Cassius) give particularly intelligent and powerful performances.

But the total effect is refined and intellectual, as though the Eroica were performed by a string quartet; fascinating to the initiated but unlikely to *send the fifth-formers scurrying back* to their texts.

SMITH SQUARE

Edward Greenfield

BBC SO

ONE OF THE BBC's innovations for the winter season is a series of Monday evening concerts at St John's, Smith Square, with Haydn and Stravinsky the two composers featured as "link men." For this second of the series, Colin Davies was conducting the BBC Chorus and members of the BBC Symphony Orchestra in a delightfully arranged programme. But why so small an audience? I only hope that listeners on Radio 3 were making up for our lack of numbers.

One point when Haydn and Stravinsky are set together is that though the romantic period is cleverly skirted its presence is clearly implied from both sides. That is particularly so when Colin Davies is conducting. Only on Monday I was talking about his regular avoidance of idiosyncrasy, but that is certainly not true of his Stravinsky interpretations which brim with romantic emotion. At this stage *after all, it is arguable that the emo*tional basis behind so much of what once seemed tough and cold should be underlined.

In the jaunty neo-classical lines of the "Dumbarton Oaks" Concerto Davies did not fail to point the humour, but at tempos markedly slower than those suggested (overall timing more than 15 minutes instead of just 12) he allowed plenty of expressiveness. Stravinsky's taut setting of the Mass was even softer grained, with the BBC Chorus having variable success. The warm acoustic of St John's did not help, blunting as it did the contrasts carefully pointed by the composer.

The rare discovery of the concert was a Haydn madrigal "The Storm," written to English words just after the composer first came to London. This is recognisably a try-out for effects which later appeared in "The Seasons" and with the storm-tones of diminished sevenths howling round, romanticism was set in relief from the far side. Even so Davies remained a buoyant classicist in Haydn. That was so not only in the madrigal but after the interval in the Symphony No. 86 with its extraordinary minuet in compressed sonate form. The joys of the clucking finale made Davies as vocal as Toscanini on one of his happy days.

GREENWICH

Michael Billington

Electra

NO ONE COULD ACCUSE Greenwich Theatre of adopting an overpious attitude to Greek Tragedy. After giving us a rock musical version of Sophocles' "Antigone" they have now transformed Euripides' "Electra" into an exuberantly black Attic *comedy. It sounds like a recipe for* disaster; but in fact, in spite of odd lapses into vulgarity, Hovhanness I. Pilikian's production is closer to the concrete, earth-bound, realistic quality of Euripides' original than any of the stylised hieratic versions I've seen.

The tone is set from the beginning when Electra's peasant husband fills us in on the Agamemnon legend with a wealth of clock-work comic gestures; when Orestes and Pylades come careering down the aisles and do a rump-to-rump collision centre stage; and when the chorus turn out to be not the usual keening ensemble but a pair of gossipy sexpots dressed like fugitive bellydancers. Rightly, however, Mr Pilikian thins out the comedy element as we come to the revenge of Electra and Orestes on their aberrant mother. Clytemmestra herself becomes a posturing, blanched, narcissistic grotesque, both evil and ludicrous, and the bitterness and disillusionment following her murder are presented with stark, emotional realism.

The justification for this approach is that Euripides himself was concerned to de-mythify the legend and present it is a story involving ordinary people and recognisable passion; thus he stripped it of divine machinery and made the motive force Electra's hatred of her unprincipled mother. Mr Pilikian reflects it faithfully by stressing Electra's steely resolution ("Let me prepare my mother's death" has a neurotic intensity) and the poignancy of Orestes' last-minute ethical qualm. The weakness is that the broadness of the comic passages sometimes has a distorting effect; in this context, the relationship between Orestes and his *faithful friend, Pylades, comes to* seem slightly queer and passages like the invocation to Zeus are undermined by being treated as vaudeville routine. In general however Mr Pilikian gives us a fresh perspective on Euripides by underlining the progress from rough humour to profound feeling.

The cast loyally carry out his intentions with especially good performances from Derek Jacobi as the conscience plagued Orestes, Freda Dowie as the unyielding Electra, and Yvonne Mitchell as the vulgarly ostentatious Clytemnestra.

Yvonne Mitchell: Greenwich—picture by Douglas Jeffery

THE BASEMENT

Nicholas de Jongh

Fitzgerald

THERE HE WAS in 1935, six years away from death, bearing the growing pains of too many years of drink and a wife who had finally returned to the society of the mad; Scott Fitzgerald drifting alcoholically into the mediocrity of the hack, and he who had once shaken hands with greatness this side of Paradise. Keith Darville's lunch-time "The Ant and the Grasshopper" picks the poor guy up in his 1935 isolation and gives him a documentary treatment, feeding on Fitzgerald's own volume of autobiographical essays, "The Crackup," where self-pity lived as self-pity always does, uneasily in literature and miserably in life.

Here is Scottie's longest wail. Scottie tracking in and out of the disconsolate past sitting close at hand. She is brought to life to help him sketch the progress of their champagne and quarrelling days, they waver and reconcile between brawling, move from failure to the insecurity of success. She lives on a diet of emotions champagne and jealousy, competing *with the demands of his writing. The* should be right for papers at the least and the tight though fluid structure of the play should have helped in measurably. Not so, in the end. Fitzgerald failed to exploit his own misery. He did not live through it so much as steeping himself in pain, like John *Keats' occasional gluttony for the* melancholic. The effect in this 75-minute play is akin to melodious snivelling. The flippant self-analysis is unrelenting in the way it repeats itself and its emotion, reaching beyond the verges of tedium and time. It is a failure of manner not matter.

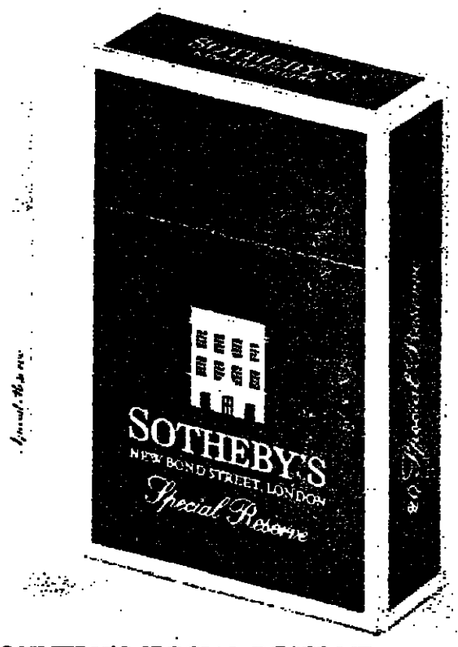
Besides, Christopher Guinee and Veronica Lang as the couple diminish and reduce the dimension. Fitzgerald is not allowed bravado or resilience, the stress is on his latent femininity. Zelda is no longer a dangerous fascination of a woman. Instead we have a worthless American debutante tossing charm about the place, too ordered to go mad. Keith Darville who has directed swiftly and to effect has shown over loyalty to Fitzgerald's own writing.

SOME OF THESE reviews appeare in later editions of yesterday's paper.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Edgar Degas. Danseuse Bleue, pastel. 21¼ in. x 19¾ in.
Sold at Sotheby's on April 30th, 1969 for £100,000.



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EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

THE GUARDIAN
London Wednesday November 3, 1971

Priorities in Parliament

Settling Ulster, curing unemployment, and getting Britain into the Common Market are the three main tasks that the Government has set itself in this session. Each will demand a large share of Parliament's time — so much so that other matters must take a secondary place. The survival of Mr Heath's Government depends on progress with all three, as with curbing inflation and restoring economic growth. Nothing else can be so crucial. The Government has nevertheless laid out a longish list of other measures, some worthy and some less strictly necessary. Given the tooth and nail fight promised over the Common Market legislation, which will have to have priority from February onwards, the party managers must pack all that they can into the next three months. Mr Whitelaw's timetable for this session will be awkwardly tight.

The Government seems to have chosen to use the interval for local government reform, for its new legislation on rents, and for the introduction of commercial radio. Local government reform should certainly take precedence. The Bill has not yet been published, but unless new imperfections have been introduced it ought to bring much-needed relief to local authorities. They have been left in uncertainty for far too long, and the existing structure of counties and county boroughs is archaic. In many fields rational planning has been difficult or impossible for years in spite of all the improvisations to secure local coordination. It is more than time that the old boundaries were swept aside, especially where they carve up unitary urban areas. The new proposals, as so far outlined, are not perfect but they represent a vast improvement. The local authorities have been promised that they can make a fresh start in April, 1974. They ought not to be kept waiting a month longer.

Whether local commercial radio deserves its parliamentary time is another matter. It is in the programme because of past election pledges, not because anyone urgently needs it. In truth if the Government really wants to protect consumers — as it says it does, in spite of its wanton dismantling of the Consumer Council — then there is a good argument for taking its next steps to protect customers before it exposes them to further advertisements on the radio. But Mr Chataway is an agile fellow and could be expected to be quicker off the mark with his Bill than Mr John Davies with his. Mr Davies also has some other heavy preoccupations, with the lame ducks and the troubled industries.

The commitment to increase official overseas aid is welcome. It aims to maintain the programme of aid announced by the last Labour Government for the years up to 1974-5. What is less clear is whether the increase will make good the loss in purchasing power of aid during the past two years. Inflation and the continuing deterioration of poor countries' terms of trade have combined to cut the value of their exports while increasing the price of manufactured imports. The flow of official aid from the rich countries is increasingly falling short of the growing payments gap of the poor countries. To make matters worse, the poor nations have been the principal victims of the continuing international monetary crises and the general world economic uncertainty. To cap it all, there is the Senate's threat to President Nixon's foreign aid programme which could present some of the most desperately needy with a further burden.

How much of all this will survive the coming session remains to be seen. There are other useful measures, too, such as the aid towards protection of ancient sites in this country. With Mr Wilson's complaint that some of the Government's measures are socially divisive there will be much sympathy. With his promise of an endless clause by clause, line by line, hour after hour, night after night diehard battle against the Common Market there may be less. And when he complains of the Government being "obsessional" he should look in the mirror at his own ranks.

Down with revolting students

It is impossible to avoid the conclusion from Mrs Thatcher's consultative document on student unions that she is trying to weaken them. The inquiry into their finances began after a recommendation last year by the Select Committee on Student Relations. Its purpose was to find ways of bringing student unions in local authority colleges and polytechnics up to the strength of university unions. But Mrs Thatcher's document seems certain not only to keep them in a weak position but also to undermine the stronger existing unions by taking away some of their powers. The pressure of Conservative backbenchers seems evident

The document's threat to local authority colleges unions lies in its suggestion that they should be treated as one among many university departments competing for funds. The idea of a lump sum based on a per capita contribution is thus modified. The danger here is that where unions are at present weak and with the prevailing shortage of funds the college authorities and local councils will keep student unions low on their list of priorities. Embryo unions may never develop. This is not to say that the present situation is satisfactory, whereby most local authorities and the Government have no control over the level of subscriptions which local authorities may be compelled to pay. What is needed is a national minimum standard to be agreed between students' representatives and the Government rather than Mrs Thatcher's proposal to deny the students most of the powers they now have.

The document also proposes to give university authorities powers to vet the use of union funds. This seems to be a recommendation tailor-made to create new areas of conflict between students and college authorities. The argument is that student unions are using public funds. But in what sense are college authorities more competent to decide the details of how students should spend the money given to them in bulk as unions than the students themselves? If a union decides by a democratic decision to give money to Bangla Desh, and the vice-Chancellor or the Auditor General says this is an "improper" decision, who is the best custodian of the public interest? If students are to be accepted as adults and are allowed to form unions at all, then they must have the power to decide on some matters themselves. Parliament has accepted that 18 is the age of majority. That means what it says.

The aims of the IRA and ITA

Across the Irish Sea, where effects precede their causes and the laws of logic have for so long been disregarded that they have fallen into contempt, there are two sets of rules about the IRA. In the Republic, where officially the IRA does not exist, it is not supposed to be mentioned lest naming it should suddenly conjure it into being. If it has to be referred to at all it is called "an illegal organisation." Nevertheless, its members, provisionals or officials, are well known men and are free to come and go. They wear uniforms, collect money, carry coffins to the British Embassy, hold public meetings to announce their intentions in the North, and ferry arms across the border to take life and destroy buildings. In the North the IRA makes itself violently evident every few hours, and its members are liable to arrest on sight. The semantic torments to which Dublin exposes itself are viewed with little sympathy.

In Belfast, if not in Dublin, it might be considered reasonable for a television company to make a film about the IRA, its methods and personalities. Britain is at war with the IRA, and it pays to know one's enemies. The film made by Granada has nevertheless been banned by the Independent Television Authority. No doubt this was a difficult decision to come to, and it may, when all the facts are known, prove to be right. Certainly the ITA has the right and duty to stop material from going out which it believes to be contrary to the public interest. If the effect of the film would have been to hearten the IRA's sympathisers in Northern Ireland and make the work of the army and police even more difficult, then there would be no excuse for it. But the decision was taken without a viewing of the whole film, so that its total effect could not have been gauged. It would be well if the Authority now saw the film in full (including, for example, the criticisms of the IRA by an influential member of the Irish Left, Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien) and then made up its mind. The Ulster situation is ugly as it stands. Internment was loathsome, even though it was necessary. If political censorship is to be added to the evil side-effects there must be full consideration of the risks and consequences.

In view of Dublin's ambiguous attitude to the IRA the precedents there are not necessarily helpful. Until a month ago the Irish Government was seriously embarrassed that whenever it said anything controversial the IRA leaders were lined up on Telefis Eireann to offer their comments. It was becoming more than usually difficult to discountenance the IRA while Messrs Goulding and MacStiofain had virtually an open line to the Irish public. But when Mr Lynch accordingly took action he did so under the Republic's Broadcasting Act and ordered the television authorities to refrain from broadcasting any material that could be calculated to promote the aims or activities of any organisation engaged in violence to achieve political ends. This wording would be a useful guide to the ITA and television companies. Unless the Granada film appears to the Authority to be "calculated to promote the aims or activities" of the IRA the ban ought to be reconsidered.

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A COUNTRY DIARY

OXFORDSHIRE/BERKS: Bearded tits, virtually extinct as a British breeding species not many years ago, somehow managed to re-establish themselves in the reed beds of East Anglia (possibly by immigration from surplus Dutch stock) and are now quite plentiful in beautiful sites. Here, in some autumns following very productive breeding seasons, excited flocks have been seen taking off and purposefully heading inland, and subsequently bird-watchers from Shropshire to Devon, in favoured reedy spots, have recorded the presence of small parties of this species resulting from such dispersals. It seems that the past breeding season must have been one of these highly-successful ones, for already, some ten days ago, two bearded tits were seen at a reservoir near Banbury, and I have just heard that at about the same date small parties were at two separate sites in Berks—Thatcham, in the Kennet Valley, and at a Thames-side site near Sutton Courtenay. The arrival of the birds at Thatcham coincided with the appearance of a great rarity, Cetti's warbler, which was captured and ringed. There may be a more definite connection between these two species than at first seems apparent, for although Cetti's warbler (a skulking bird more often seen than heard) is mainly a southern European, it has for some years been steadily extending its range northwards. During the past ten years, in which period it has become established right up to the Channel coast of France, more and more records have occurred in England during the breeding season, and this year I gather that some nested successfully in East Anglia. It therefore seems just probable, from the company which it was keeping, that the Thatcham bird, this year's youngster, was a British native rather than a foreign vagrant. *W. D. CAMPBELL.*

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The aftermath of October 28

Sir,—In your excellent leader of November 1 you say: "There must be some hundreds of thousands of Labour voters who are pro-European and deeply disenchanted with the performance of the party this summer." I am one of the many. I have been a Labour voter ever since I was given the right to vote (in the forties) and I intend to go on voting Labour if for no other reason than Mr Michael Stewart represents my constituency.

I have not only been disenchanted; not only puzzled; but nauseated. I shall say nothing about the party's acrobatics about the Industrial Relations Bill. I heard the explanation and the excuses and remained utterly unconvinced. As far as Europe is concerned, we heard that had Mr Wilson issued a two-line whip the dessentions might have been forgivable; but as he chose to issue a three-line whip they turned into mortal political sins. I may be naïve but, surely, one single line — even by Mr Wilson — cannot be expected to turn a man of deep convictions into a party hack?

After the vote Mr Wilson, who put in our application to join the Common Market, stood up and, in the tone of a strict but benevolent schoolmaster, declared that while boys will be boys, the era of naughtiness was over and from now on all Labour members ought to vote against the enabling legislation.

On October 28 the dissenters were permitted, or at least tolerated, to vote in the interest of the country and put their political future at risk. But as soon as their ideas prevailed and were accepted they must now do everything to prevent those ideas from triumphing; they are also expected to make nonsense of their own sacrifice and courage.

We also heard Mr Benn delivering vituperous attacks on Mr Jenkins, then announcing his readiness to stand for the deputy leadership and adding that it is principles that count not personalities. I do not question his motives; but it is not enough to be a man of principles; one also ought to seem to be one.

It is not simply disenchantment with Labour politics that worries me. The fact that these arguments, acrobatics and perversities are taken seriously by most political commentators and accepted as normal by the British public, shakes my confidence in the decency and honesty of British politics, once the glory of this country and my own personal pride.—Yours faithfully,

George Mikes.

Dorncliffe Road,
London SW6.

Sir,—Many people, I am sure, share my admiration for Mr Jenkins and his colleagues who defied the three-line whip last Thursday. However, the honesty of their position so contrasts with the attitude of the majority of the other Labour MPs and in particular the party leadership, that one must now seriously ask whether one can ever again support the Labour Party under its present leadership, and whilst there remains any possibility that a Labour Government will not only oppose entry to the Market, but might also pull us out when we are in.

I have little regard for this Government, but feel that I may be forced to support it as I believe the question of European unity transcends all other matters before us at the moment.

I stood as a Liberal candidate at Bexley in the 1966 general election, but regret that I cannot see that the European cause is going to be served by voting for them until they can deliver the goods in the House of Commons. The only hope for people like myself is that Mr Jenkins and Mr Thorpe may join forces. If anyone can achieve this it is Mr Wilson.—Yours faithfully,

Richard Lloyd.

56 Hayes Way,
Beckenham,
Kent.

Sir,—Your reporting of the current crisis in the Labour Party has seemed like an all-out campaign for Europe and for Roy Jenkins. Having encouraged the pro-Marketeers to rebel you are now saying that they should not have to face the consequences. In considering the effects Roy Jenkins's removal will have on the Labour Party, your leading article (October 30) ignored the far more damaging effects of a failure to remove Roy Jenkins.

The threat to the Labour Party is not that characterised as "the hard men of the Left," it is the discontent and disillusion in the rank and file with the failure of the last Labour Government to undertake the major structural reforms that are the only means of achieving socialism. (The rank and file of the Labour Party are working class Socialists, not Hampstead liberals).

This is the real crisis that was highlighted by Dick Taverne's confrontation with his constituency party.

The problem is not, as Peter Jenkins seemed to suggest (October 27) to make the Socialist rank and file accept liberal intellectuals as MPs, but to make sure that Labour MPs are responsive to the wishes of their constituency party and of Conference. In the last resort it is up to the constituency parties to see that they are.—Yours faithfully,

Jim Pollard.

178 Kings Avenue,
Woodford Green,
Essex.

ROY JENKINS: target for a vituperous attack

The Kennedy conundrum

Sir,—As an American citizen I read with dismay Senator Kennedy's recent comments regarding your Government's position in Northern Ireland. From the text of the statement it seems apparent that Mr Kennedy either has little understanding of the constitutional problems that face the Government of the United Kingdom in this most trying situation, or else he has deemed the situation ripe to score political points with certain elements of the American electorate.

Even if one could analyse his statement unbiasedly it would be difficult to determine what end the Senator had hoped his words would achieve. It is inevitable that his statement will be used by those groups that seek the withdrawal of the army and a settlement by violent means.

I trust that the public will take time to consider that Mr Kennedy does not embody the sentiment of the American public, nor does he speak for our Republican Government. It is even difficult to say whether or not he is representative of his own party. The apparent silence of his colleagues leaves even this point in doubt.—Very truly yours,

Jack L. Osborn.

Mylnes Court,
Mound Place,
Edinburgh.

Shaky logic

Sir,—Whether or not the scheduled American nuclear blast in the Aleutians is a menace to the environment and an ill-conceived, technically weak and obsolete experiment, it nevertheless stretches credulity to believe, as Anthony Tucker would have us do (Guardian, October 29) that President Nixon's decision to go ahead with the venture was "wholly political . . . a gesture of political pique" or, as the headline states, an episode of "sulking out loud."

The sole evidence Mr Tucker offers is that the decision was made "within a few hours of the defeat of the US in the UN over the admission of China." The suggestion left with us is that planning starting in 1966, a monumental piece of scientific research involving hundreds of experts, the digging of a hole a mile deep, the spending of rather more than 100 million dollars on the project, and an earlier detonation of a one-megaton bomb in the same area to test its geology and seismic characteristics were all undertaken to give Mr Nixon, depending on how the mood might strike him at the moment, an opportunity to stick out his tongue at the world.

The idea Mr Tucker puts forth, it would seem, is that Mr Nixon has now determined to plague his neighbours because they irritated him. The logic is a bit shaky in view of the circumstance that one of the two principal protesters of the "Cannikin" shot is Japan. It happened to vote with the US on the China motion.

To paraphrase Churchill, pieces like Mr Tucker's are liable to bring journalistic venomousness into disrepute. —

Alfred Friendly.

The Washington Post,
London SW 1.

Discontent on the high hills

Sir,—The report of the National Farmers' Union on the plight of the farmers in the Lake District hills (Guardian, October 29) makes disturbing news. The work of the hill farmer is breeding sheep and cattle which provide an important item of the human diet, so important that millions of pounds worth of mutton, lamb, and beef are imported each year.

British breeders have not only to compete with this frozen meat, sold on the market at a cheaper price, but have been much neglected by successive Governments in the matter of subsidies and grants.

As a result they have been successfully tempted to sell their land on the uplands and fells for forestry planting, and thus condemn these wild majestic areas to black blankets of conifer forests. Governments have not only accepted this state of affairs but, brainwashed by the Forestry Commission and private forestry companies, have even encouraged this spoilation of the countryside with large grants and tax reliefs for an industry that makes no justifiable return.

It would be trite to mention the value of the solitude and peace of our wild uplands, but they do mean very much to many people.

Harry Smith.

Ramblers' Association,
West Riding Area,
Leeds.

Taking up the polytechnic challenge

Sir, — Although I am not specifically "a polytechnic administrator," I feel bound to take up the challenge contained in your leading article of October 25.

I have read my friend Eric Taylor's article carefully. The first seven paragraphs consist of a summary of the history of the Leeds College of Art, an account with which I would agree, because I hope that I would not be accused of "a lack of understanding of the creative process." In the last three paragraphs of Eric Taylor's article, which deal with the relationship between fine art departments, the only specific charge against "the stereotyped governmental steamroller" is the splitting up of departments in polytechnics. No other evidence of a deliberate attempt to downgrade fine art is given, and I would have expected some more convincing support from your attack on the heavy-handed bureaucracy.

As far as Leeds is concerned, anyone who cared to examine the allocation of resources to fine art in any of the branches of engineering "with an obvious commonsense useful purpose" would have difficulty in recognising the situation you describe.

You previously published a letter on this subject from the head of the Three Dimensional Design Department of the Leeds Polytechnic. It is a pity you did not take account of what he had to say when preparing your leading article.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

John Taylor, Chief Education Officer.
Leeds.

Areas of concern

Sir,—You report me (Nov. 1) as having said "the (Race Relations) Board had made no impact in three areas—housing, employment and working men's clubs." What in fact I said was that those were the three areas in which discrimination was still most prevalent. I also said that I agreed with my colleagues that there remained an immense job to do particularly in these areas.—Yours, etc.,

Geoffrey Wilson.
Chairman.

Race Relations Board,
Lower Belgrave Street,
London SW 1.

Equal rights for Communists

Sir, — Recent newspaper reports gave prominence to the decision of the executive council of the electricians' and plumbers' union to reverse their decision to lift the ban on Communists holding office. As Communists we are concerned that little attention is shown to the views of those whom such a rule discriminates against.

Are we expected to suffer this indignity in silence? To remain muted while being deprived of a right which every other member of the union enjoys? Surely, at a point in time when there is so much conflict in the world in which all too often the struggle for people's democratic rights is the cause, it is a tragedy that such a rule is embodied in the rulebook of a British trade union.

It is asking too much of men and women who feel they have a contribution to make to the Labour movement to sit back and not be active in seeking to be an equal in all respects with their fellow workers. Only at moments of inspired anti-Communist hysteria can such a rule come into being. We are hoping that we shall not be witnessing such an occasion this week.

We should like to record our appreciation to those five members of our executive council who, although not of our political persuasion, argued and voted against the continuation of this undemocratic rule. In our view, their stance on this identifies them as democrats. — Yours sincerely,

L. Dawson, S. Davison,
N. Gilroy, and B. Munro.
Electrical and Plumbing Trades Union Conference,
Blackpool.

Looking for an economic bootstrap...

ANTHONY HARRIS on a vital Neddy meeting today.

YESTERDAY, for the Institute of Directors, Mr Anthony Barber talked growth; today the National Economic Development Council meets to talk stagnation. This is fair enough: the Chancellor was trying to spread a little confidence among the men who have to take the decisions which could get growth started, while Neddy has to live with the facts as they are. They look rather forbidding.

The last Neddy meeting came just after the July measures and the CBI pledge on prices, and there was some hope that in the three-month gap before the present meeting, there would be some clear sign that the economy was beginning to respond to the new strategy of restrained prices and unrestrained credit — the very strategy that the TUC urged for two years, first on Mr Jenkins and then on Mr Barber; the cautious TUC rider that the union response would have to depend on the results did not then seem too great a problem.

The three months have actually brought an almost unchecked rise in unemployment and an unchanged prospect of falling investment, so the trade unions are as reserved as ever.

This is not to say that there is no good news. While we have all been preoccupied with the EEC and the IRA, Neddy's Four Wise Men—Sir Frank Figgures from NEDC, Sir Douglas Allen for the Treasury, and Vic Feather and Campbell Adamson for the unions and employers—seem to have been making a good deal more progress than the earlier groups of sages who have been conscripted in every economic crisis.

The CBI has shown that it cares about prices and unemployment. More important, perhaps, there has been a friendly dialogue about Mr Feather's proposal for "threshold agreements" — wage bargains which would provide automatic compensation for price-inflation above a certain point.

Investment worry

The first horrified reaction of Government and the employers has given way to reason—a realisation that provided the numbers are right, such agreements might persuade the unions to forget their fears of inflation—much inflamed by the decision to join the EEC—and talk about realistic increases in real wages. The very fact that the TUC proposal has been taken seriously has proved very soothing.

The feeling in Neddy about inflation is, in fact, surprisingly optimistic: the unions have not made any public response, and are probably in no political mood to do so; but employers have been able to make some surprisingly moderate settlement recently, and it's the settlements that matter. But just as we have a fair chance of solving what looked like the central problem only last summer, it doesn't look central any more.

Investment is now the real worry. It is not just that companies are proving very reluctant to show faith in the Government's reflation by investing in new plant; the present shortage of productive capital, in the view of Neddy's economists, is much more serious than most people yet realise.

This conviction grows out of detailed studies of the capacity of particular industries, and the kind of investment they have recently been making. All the studies show the same thing: that there is much less spare productive capacity than the figures would suggest. A good deal of recent investment has gone into labour-saving plant which reduces employment rather than raising potential output, and there is now a real fear that if the Barber measures did get a real revival going, we would soon be pulled up short by scarcity of manufacturing plant—and still with a very high level of unemployment.

There is a secondary worry about a shortage of skilled labour. In other words Britain's perennial problem, a lack of resources to sustain growth for any length of time, is still surprisingly near the surface.

If there was now a big drive to invest in new plant and industrial training, these shortages might be forestalled; but no one knows how to persuade industry to invest. Meanwhile, the persistence of high unemployment carries a second threat: that the trade unions will soon be forced back into their old restrictive, protective attitudes to save their members' jobs.

Preconditions

The really saddening thing is that in many ways the present situation is very encouraging. Above all, the three parties to the economy are readier than at any time since Mr Heath took office to trust each other's good intentions. But everyone is waiting for results before they are ready to act—growth before investment (though investment is a precondition of growth), price stability before wage restraint, and so on.

In the days when we believed that the economy could be worked like a machine, this used to be known as an occasion for pump-priming; but all the priming that Mr Barber has poured down the spout is slurping about in the empty chambers of the economy with sadly little effect. Economists are now more inclined to talk psychology, or pure faith—reviving confidence in producers and consumers, or pulling ourselves up by our own boot straps.

The trouble with confidence is that as fast as the home prospect has improved, the international situation has got worse. Indeed, unconfidence might be dangerously near hysteria by now if it were not for the CBI's initiative and the patient diplomacy of Sir Frank Figgures (a big and at this time appropriate change from the evangelism of Sir Fred Catherwood).

But while keeping calm may put problems in proportion, it doesn't solve them. In the words of a Neddy economist: "We've learned how to stop growth all right, but we've still very little idea how to start it. At the moment we're trying to engineer a bootstraps operation, but no one knows where to find the straps. Perhaps the British economy hasn't got any."

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JOHN CUNNINGHAM on the issues behind the airport that stopped

Heathrow: all GAS and grumbles

...scarcely deserved the ...name — The Battle on ...Tarmac—for the brief ...ent flare-up between ...kers and police dog ...dlers at Heathrow Airport ...ided overnight to the ...change of bitter recrimina...ns between the Unions and ...e British Airports ...thority. But it still left ...olved yesterday a niggling ...pute which characterises ...industrial relations in an ...ustry beset with fears of ...undancies.

...t is more the spectre of ...undancies which has pro...ed the latest episode in ...two year old dispute over ...ggage handling company, ...eral Aviation Services, ...ch is taking over the ...ies which some airlines ...for themselves. The shop ...wards at Heathrow insist ...t as GAS moves in, jobs ...l be lost in the handing-...r process. The airport ...thority insists with equal ...ness, that the growth rate ...traffic at Heathrow—both ...ieved and projected—is a ...r guarantee that all jobs ...secure.

...rouble began two years ago when a decision was taken by the BAA deciding to allow an independent handling company to compete for supplying complex services which most travellers never think about — that of ensuring that baggage and freight reaches its destination as safely as its owner. Until then all major airlines provided their own facilities — some of them also handled baggage for smaller companies — but the complexity of many different operators coupled with increasing confusion on the apron led to the appointment of a specialist firm for any airline which chose to use its comprehensive services.

GAS, which at present employs only about 100 out of up to 8,000 of Heathrow's handling staff, has obtained contracts with Saudi Arabia Airlines, previously handled by BOAC, and with Ariana Afghan Airlines, previously a Pan American client. These led to some attempted protests, and to an inquiry into industrial relations at Heathrow. Its report, commissioned by the DEP and published in June 1970, said clearly that the advent of GAS was no threat to job security.

So far as some of the shop stewards are concerned, the report has none of the finality which the BAA and the airlines must have hoped. Cracks began to appear in the tarmac in January this year when the company signed up Iberia, the Spanish airline whose bags were being carried by KLM, the Dutch operator. The tarmac began to bubble on Monday when the agreement was due to come into force. Employees of BEA and BOAC started their unofficial stoppage and the paralysis spread until last night's bomb scare closed down the control tower.

The bomb scare temporarily lightened the load of accusations for the trouble, which have been directed by the management at Mr Ian Stuart, chairman of the shop stewards executive committee. Earlier, he was still smarting from suggestions that the 14 strong executive had Communist sympathies—he in fact is a member of the Association of Liberal Trade Unionists. But whatever the executive's political alignment, his argument is the same.

The executive doesn't believe that the projected growth mentioned as a security guarantee in the DEP report has been fulfilled and is sensitive to the loss of even one job—the shadow of the defunct Eagle Airlines still falls over Heathrow. They claim that staff are not being replaced when they leave—KLM are said to have shed up to 40 handlers over nine months. Mr Stuart claims too that anyone joining GAS loses the promotion prospects he could expect after working with another operator, and is sore about the disappearance of travel concessions—fares at 10 per cent of full rates.

But the gingerbread as well as the gilt is crumbling away, or will crumble, according to the stewards if they don't safeguard their interests. Right now, that means getting a month-long postponement of the GAS-Iberia contract to allow time for further negotiations. The unions say that the airport authority has been notably short on the question of consultations — the BAA stoutly deny this and its chief executive, Mr George Hole, reckons that plenty of talking has been done already.

If the union's attitude is ambiguous in maintaining that redundancies and lower pay result from GAS contracts without producing solid figures, the management displays a parallel discrepancy. The BAA refers winningly to the stoppage as a misunderstanding rather than a strike, and Mr Hole says sweetly that he is sure common sense will prevail in a day or two. Yet although it is only a "misunderstanding" the BAA were in court yesterday obtaining the relatively heavy sledge hammer of a High Court injunction against the strike leaders.

Mr Hole also dismissed the steward's contention that there would have been no strike at all on Monday if one of the workers had not been bitten by a police dog. Mr Stuart says that the stoppage was on from that point. Mr Hole says that the rule of law must apply even in difficult situations. Meanwhile the faceless passengers in the anonymity of Heathrow wonder what it's all about. Someone somewhere is spoiling for a fight.

MONDAY'S HEATHROW DEMO

John Samuel on Denver's Olympic dilemma

Slippery slopes

WHEN one of the richest cities in the richest country in the world begins to find the staging of a Winter Olympic Games almost beyond its physical and emotional resources, then it is time the Olympic movement re-examined its priorities and needs.

This is the lesson which is emerging as Denver, the nominated city for 1976, goes through civic agonies in its efforts to meet a ten-day sporting event still five years away. Denver is now riven by a civic dispute which is Concorde-like in its arguments and intensities.

A powerful and growing protest movement has succeeded in scotching one key site at Evergreen, where the cross-country, ski-ing, and jumping were to be held, and Mount Snictau, which was to have been the downhill site, is now found unsuitable. Snictau, a virgin mountain, needs so much technical development that no one can be found to put up the money.

Denver's Olympic Committee, which walked out of the IOC meeting at Luxembourg refusing any comment, is now in a fearful trap. At least a quarter million pounds have been spent so far, and the decisions are now awaited which will escalate costs to £10,000,000. But which sites and with what money?

The State legislature has put a ceiling on the amount of taxpayers' aid. The IOC demand that sites shall not be more than an hour's transport away from the Olympic Village. FIS, the International Ski-ing Federation, demands that Alpine and cross-country ski-ing events must be held adjacently. The US Ski Federation were partly alienated by sharp diplomatic moves which eliminated Jackson Hole as a world ski championship possibility.

Denver's Olympic Committee twist and turn under all these pressures, hoping someone will give. The conservationists obviously will not. The IOC, meeting in Sapporo just before the XIth Olympics begin next February, will have to, or re-award the Games. Sion, in Switzerland, and Vancouver, Canada (both much preferred by FIS) could yet come back into the picture, though only Sion, a new resort in the Valais, has categorically stated they will take it on if Denver forfeits the Games, an unprecedented event, and damaging to confidence all round.

Conservationists bitterly attack the chamber of commerce's dreaming which has put Denver in this predicament. Sigge Bergmann, secretary of FIS, speaking to me from Stockholm yesterday, said there was little doubt that Denver had underestimated the difficulties in putting its claims. FIS would accept Steamboat Springs as an alternative site for the ski-ing and jumping though finding it "a great pity."

The only way out, as far as one can see, is for the IOC once again to accept that its decision-making process among 73 invited members can will the ends but not the means. If Denver does not have the means, then the ends will have to be changed. While Denver holds the ice hockey and skating, Steamboat must stage the ski-ing. It is like London being the skating centre and Newcastle the ski-ing, except that a dozen 14,000 foot mountains separate the two as an additional topographical hurdle. Grenoble and Innsbruck were heavily criticised for their dispersed centres. Denver will be far worse.

Thus the Olympic movement again sees its ideals and hopes open to slur and criticism. Both Vancouver and Sion could have answered the need for close and integrated competition. But because Montreal were holding the summer Games many thought that Canada could not have the winter.

Or perhaps the astronaut on Denver's campaign team encouraged a few decisive votes. Olympic voting is inscrutable — perhaps wrongly.

Donald F. Magarell, general secretary of the DOC, says bravely, "This is going to be a source of national pride. You can't measure everything in terms of dollars." And Ted Farwell, the technical division manager, says, "Look what it cost us to play golf on the moon. It's an excellent way for Colorado to spend its money." But with the State legislature now clamming up on the dollar flow, the expectation will have to be put to the proof with individual Coloradoans putting their hands in their pockets, or finally Mr Nixon offering lame-duck medicaments.

...obs ...or the ...oters

PETER JENKINS

A GOOD many industrialists have been claiming that having drastically reduced their labour forces in the past 18 months they could now increase their output substantially without taking on a single extra man. If this were true it would have two very important economic and political consequences. It would mean a long overdue improvement in the efficiency of British industry which would help the economy to sustain a faster growth rate than in the past. But it could also mean unemployment persisting at a higher level than has been politically acceptable since the war.

These hunches may turn out to be correct but at the moment they find no support in the detailed statistics collected and analysed by the Department of Employment. The most puzzling feature of the present very high level of unemployment is that it conforms so closely to previous patterns. There is very little sign of the structural changes which many people have presumed to be taking place. The policy implication of the statistics is that there is no reason why the Government should not succeed by conventional methods in restoring full employment defined as, say, 2.5 per cent of the work force unemployed.

In the development areas there has been no relative worsening of their position since 1965. Indeed unemployment in Scotland and Wales is a little closer to the national average now than it was then. This has happened in past recessions and means only that an economy such as Scotland's has less scope for deterioration. The only significant change to be seen in the relative position of regions is that since 1965 unemployment in the Midlands has climbed steadily to reach the national average.

No significant changes are evident in the relationship between skilled and unskilled unemployment. Both have increased in parallel as in previous recessions. There is no evidence of mounting technological unemployment. The pattern in much the same in different industries. Unemployment in engineering has increased more rapidly than in other industries and construction took a knock with the introduction of SET.

Unemployment among men has risen more steeply than among women just as it has done in the past and in spite of the fact that women's earnings are now rising faster than men's. The age structure of the unemployed contains no surprises. The biggest increase has been among young males and that has happened before. The exodus from the labour market, of men in greater numbers than women, conforms closely to the pattern of past recessions. The breakdown according to duration of unemployment has hardly changed since 1959; it is not true that a higher proportion of the unemployed are out of work for longer.

The turnover in the labour market has not been exceptional. This is measured as the gap between the numbers being discharged and the numbers being engaged. Earlier this year the gap grew to be about 50 per cent larger than in 1966 but it has since closed again and there is no evidence of any dramatic shake-out.

Just about the only indication of underlying change is to be found in the figures for output per head. In the first quarter of this year it looked as if productivity was increasing quite dramatically. But the same appearance was given, although not quite so dramatically, in 1963 and 1967. It was not confirmed by the long term trend in productivity.

The present situation is unusual in that the economy has experienced its longest and deepest recession since the war. The scale of general unemployment is dented. And coming on top of the effects of Labour's 1966 deflation and Mr Roy Jenkins's post-devaluation overkill wage inflation and, by earlier this year, the sharp fall in company profits were pushing figures up.

Inflation is the new factor and the unknown quantity. It may be that the economy will overheat, and run into balance of payments difficulties, at a higher level of unemployment than in past cycles. But on the information available at the Department of Employment there is no reason to suppose that general demand reflation cannot bring a return to full employment.

The economy needs to grow on average by 3 per cent a year to maintain whatever is the existing level of employment. Thereafter each percentage point of growth creates—or used to create—about 50,000 jobs. At Mr Anthony Barber's target rate of 4.5 per cent annual growth it would take four years to bring unemployment down to 500,000 or 2.5 per cent of the work force. It would need 6 per cent annual growth to do the trick in two years. So it is a long haul and inflation could make it longer. But unless the hunches are correct and the statistics are lying unemployment should be quite substantially down by the next general election.

...oor law plaudits

Harold Jackson on the new legal aid

...TER years of pressure from lawyers and politi...s of all stripes we are at ...going to get an exten... to legal aid, and its im... could be dramatic on ...courts, the public, and ...legal profession. Tucked ...y in the Queen's Speech ...promise of a Bill to im...e facilities for legal ...ce and assistance to ...le of moderate means. ...h means that the Lord ...cellor has now heeded ...pleas of his advisory com...ee to implement what is ...rally known as the "£25 ...me."

...basic aim is to ensure ... anyone who would be ...ble for legal aid in court ...ld also be able to get up ...25-worth of legal advice ...r for nothing or for a ...l contribution. This has ...ys been a curious gap in ...system which has allowed ...y a case to go forward to ...courts unnecessarily or ...bewildered citizens adrift ...fog of legalities about ...r rent or some other cru... aspect of their lives without the benefit of a lawyer.

The details of the Government's bill have yet to emerge but they are likely to follow the recommendations of the Law Society and the advisory committee. Under these, anyone earning £20 a week or less after paying tax, insurance, and rent can go to a solicitor, fill in a form and get legal advice, help in applying for legal aid, a maintenance agreement drawn up, counsel's opinion, or simple negotiations undertaken up to the value of £25.

More importantly, the Bill will also bring in an advisory liaison service under which qualified lawyers will be appointed by the Law Society to advise Citizen's Advice bureaus and other social service on legal problems they are likely to meet, give advice to those coming to the agencies, and make sure that they are passed on to a suitable solicitor where necessary.

For the first time it will mean that the social service aspect of the legal profession will be given legislative backing and we may well see neighbourhood law centres established in poor areas where there is an acute shortage of solicitors.

Mr Tony Smythe, the General Secretary of the National Council for Civil Liberties, described the proposals as "an immense step forward." It would certainly improve the quality of legal service and he thought it would be an educational experience for lawyers. "They will be confronted by what we think will be an avalanche of demands for legal help," he said. "It may help to give them an insight into the problems which so many ordinary people have to face."

At the Law Society, Mr Seton Pollock also welcomed the Government's decision but also forecast an initial glut in demand. "We are hoping that the scheme may reduce the number of cases before the courts in the long run, but it may well produce an increase in litigation for a short time."

In its last report the advisory committee expressed its conviction that the long-term effect would be beneficial. "We are convinced that its implementation would radically improve the service to the public by helping to resolve difficult personal and social questions in their earlier stages, when recourse to litigation can be most helpfully avoided."

As examples, it cited the fact that those detained at police stations and prisons could now get free advice, that race relations problems might be resolved, that tenants and small landlords could plough their way through the complexities of the law more easily, that consumer complaints could be settled more quickly and painlessly, and that those appearing before administrative tribunals could be helped to set out their case more expertly.

The maximum cost is estimated at £2.6 millions a year—the cost of two Buccaneer aircraft. Last week the RAF ordered another 16 of them and no one batted an eyelid.

MISCELLANY

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...TEN your seat belts, ...kle your helmets. The ...ty men are at it again. ...r weeks ago, the British ...ty Council moved into ... premises at Hammer...th proudly paraded as the ...ional Safety Centre. Which ...et the Royal Society for ... Prevention of Accidents, ...ch yesterday announced ... plans for its National ...ty Centre.

"We don't want to appear ...lant about this," said ...PA's chairman, Lord ...ching, as he launched an ...eal for £750,000 to build a ...tre "about 30 minutes ...n London on the southern ...." A spokesman wrote off ... Safety Council's exercise ... just a lot of offices. But ...en't there also conference ...ms, auditoriums, and dis... facilities out at Hammer...th? "Perhaps you're ...ter informed," said the ...PA man.

...erhaps. Last night, the ...ety Council's director, ...nes Tye, replied that he ... taking legal advice over ...PA's choice of name.

...shop's move

...INA'S busy Chargé ...affaires, Pei Tsien-chang, ...extending his affable dip...acy to princes of the ...urch. Come Friday, Mer...n Stockwood, the Socialist ...shop of Southwark, is ...ing at the Chinese Lega...n in Portland Place. Stock...od went to a reception ...ere a month ago, and has ...ice entertained the chargé ... Bishop's House in Tooting ...c.

Back in Peking, the ...inese are being a touch more choosey about their friends. Abba Eban, the Israeli Foreign Minister, sent his Chinese counterpart a telegram of congratulation after last week's vote admitting the Communist regime to the United Nations. After 36 hours, the cable bounced back with a note saying that since the two countries did not enjoy diplomatic relations, the message could not be accepted.

● *THE VICAR of Royston in Hertfordshire, the Rev. A. E. Devonshire, has beseeched his flock to pray for planning permission for an extension to his vestry. Chill comments from the chairman of the planning committee, David Bannister: "I can see what he means, but this matter needs to be dealt with in a down-to-earth way." And from the county planning department: "It is nice to know people think we are worth praying for. Some think we are past it." Amen.*

High prow

NEW ZEALAND HOUSE, all gleaming 17 storeys at the foot of the Haymarket, is having problems with a "pouihi." Inia Te Wiata, the Maori opera singer who starred both in West End musicals and at Covent Garden, worked for six years on a 50ft. wooden carving—known as a pouihi—to stand in the lobby of the High Commission. When he died in June, Wiata had finished all but one of the canoe prows that were to be fixed to the top section, like wings on a totem pole.

After much debate, the tidy-minded administrators of New Zealand House decided the prow should be shipped back home and completed there. Inia's widow, Beryl Te Wiata, is horrified at the thought. Not only would the new prow destroy the unique quality of the carving as a piece of art, she says, but it would offend against Maori "Tanga" which forbids meddling with a dead man's unfinished work.

Beryl Te Wiata: horrified

To add insult to sacrilege, the master carver at the Maori arts and crafts institute in Rotorura, Taiapa, who has been chosen to finish the job, has dismissed Inia's work as "doodlings — the dream of someone who thought he was a great carver." Taiapa says he has done 44 meeting houses and is still a boy in such things. Inia hadn't done one.

Coopted out

THE Great Debate was bad enough for poor bruised Labour, but at least the party line was not in doubt. Conference, parliamentary party and national executive had voted and decreed. Nothing is so simple for the equally battered Cooperative movement, which will have to wait another six months before it discovers how it ought to react to last week's Common Market division.

"We are," says the Cooperative Union's general secretary, Robert Southern, "in limbo." Not because the Coops' central policymaking body has neglected the debate. A special congress was held in London barely a month ago. An amendment from the London society, which would have committed the movement against entry, was defeated by a small majority.

But that didn't line up the Coops behind British entry. It was, Southern says, only by inference and not by a substantive decision. The anti-Marketeers said right, let's go back to the 1970 conferencet resolution, but their secretary says they can't just ignore 1971. The next Coop congress meets at Easter.

Angel cake

SPOT the churchman, a game of skill for the hucksters and hustlers queueing outside the Independent Broadcasting Authority when it starts distributing Chris Chataway's 60 licences to run your own commercial radio station.

Supporters of Radio Worldwide, which has been evangelising over the airwaves for a decade, are putting in a bid. Its director, Philip Booth, is eager to run a local station which would be Christian and non-commercial. The money would come from public subscription instead of advertising, and pop would be kept in its place.

Radio Worldwide has well-equipped studios in South London. It sells package programmes—a hymn, a word and a prayer — to radio stations overseas, and supplies material to some of the BBC local services. The idea would be to demonstrate through one of the new local stations that there's room for a bit of uplift.

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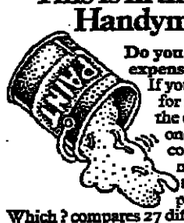
This is in the first issue of Handyman Which?



Do you pay over the odds for expensive emulsion paint? If you pay around £4 a gallon for it, the answer's 'yes'. On the other hand, if you buy one of the cheaper ones, you could well be wasting your money there too. So what *is* the best value in emulsion paint? New Handyman Which? compares 27 different indoor emulsion paints—and tells you straight. By reading what it's got to say you can be sure of getting the best paint at the best price—and the best results.

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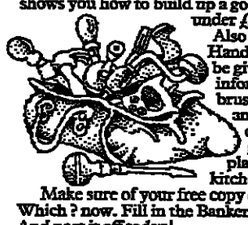

Also in this first issue, Handyman Which? will be giving forthright information on paint brushes, planes, rollers and pads, paint brush cleaners, electric garden shears and plastic laminates for kitchen work tops.

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John Aubrey examines (below) the troubles facing teachers as young Ugandans undergo stringent educational pruning, and (right) looks at the paradox of East Africa's youthful tourist boom

Youth travail, hippie trail

AT A REMOTE SCHOOL in Northern Uganda where complaints about poor food had been steadily reaching a crescendo, the headmaster decided to pacify his students with a present of one bottle of Coke each. When the Coke consignment arrived, brought by a puzzled local trader, there was no one on the campus to receive it. The man, reluctant just to dump his valuable load, decided to turn back into town, a journey of some 50 miles.

Some of the students, who had watched the disappearing van, presumed that the head had changed his mind, and turned on the nearest available adult for vengeance. This happened to be a Catholic priest, who knew nothing of the affair, and was considerably frightened by the crowd which began to gather outside his house. As the first stones shattered his windows, the headmaster, who had by this time arrived on the scene, panicked and called in the police. After an afternoon's bloodbath more than 50 schoolboys were marched off to the police station, some nursing serious injuries.

In an incident at another secondary school the signal for violence was the breakdown of the projection equipment at midpoint in a particularly exciting film. Teachers were stoned and most of the windows in the school buildings broken.

It is not only at sophisticated institutions like Kent State University that such incidents can occur. Violence at Ugandan secondary schools, often sparked off by similarly minor disagreements, is becoming a major concern in a country already obsessed by the development of its education. In neighbouring Kenya, with an almost identical system, there have been 18 recorded school strikes during the past two years, many involving the destruction of school property and attacks on teaching staff.

The obvious parallel with the student power movements of the Western world can only be misleading. Equally dangerous has been a tendency to trivialise the complaints, especially about food and conditions, as the behaviour of spoilt children who have never had it so good. Far from being the reaction of a generation disaffected with its country's direction, Uganda's problem is the frustration of young people for whom the direction is clear but the roads too few. For the majority the end product of their education will be a place in the dole queue — with no dole.

For most Ugandan children their progress through the education system is a constant struggle against ruthless pruning. Only about two thirds of the population even manage to enter primary school. Of those perhaps 10 will go on to secondary school and the possibility of the East African Certificate of Education, the invaluable passport to a good job in business or the Civil Service. A mere handful will reach the summit, the country's only university at Makerere in Kampala. A few will be channelled off into technical or teacher training colleges.

The frustrations of the system are intensified by the fact that none of this is free. Unless lucky enough to be awarded one of the few scholarships, the Ugandan schoolchild pays for what he or she gets. Although still largely subsidised by the State, the fees are a heavy burden on a rural family living at subsistence level from a quarter-acre shamba.

In a country where a houseboy working for a generous European can expect to earn £4.50 a month if he is lucky, fees for a State secondary school can be as much as £30 a year. With the added cost of travelling from a remote area twice a term, the only way for parents to raise the money is by a massive cooperative scheme throughout the extended family network. The child itself, made painfully aware of the deprivation involved to support its education, feels inevitably guilty and annoyed when there is no end result. Even with the treasured examination passes, there is no guarantee of a job at the end of the road. More often than not the cooperative system breaks down and the child, with nowhere else to go, arrives at the school penniless, only to be sent home again to find the money.

Many schools spend their first week or so with half-empty classes while the pupils play cat and mouse over their fees. In some cases a child's education can be interrupted for years during which he is unable to pay for his schooling. Men in their early twenties, sometimes older than their teachers, continue patiently at primary school in the hope that they will eventually pass the exam which lets them in to secondary education. When a handful do, it is only to discover that they have reached their peak and are fit only to join the jobless.

For the increasing number of expatriate teachers, mostly from England, who go to work in Uganda, these conditions demand some major adjustments. They are faced with superficially mature children, separated temporarily from the disciplines of their home environments, and placed in a society where the regime is in terms of time and intellectual effort. Although unusually eager to learn, and to attain that invaluable scrap of paper, the children are inevitably frustrated when the system fails to deliver the goods. The violent reaction comes through a mixture of anger and fear. In this situation many foreign teachers fall back on traditional attitudes of discipline and hard work.

Although some have been deterred by the recent coup, Britain was this year asked to supply an additional 250 contract teachers. If school life can sometimes be violent for them, it can also be extremely comfortable. Housed on the campus in spacious homes, they can hire several servants at ridiculously low wages, and enjoy an enviably high standard of living made possible by a salary almost double their British equivalent.

It is partly because of the elitist nature of Ugandan education, which has produced a generation whose greatest ambition is to work in the Ministry, own a Mercedes Benz, and live in a suburban residence, that so many European teachers are being recruited. To devote one's life to teaching, for a meagre salary and no perks, is an option few school-leavers consider.

The result is that the country's teacher training colleges are filled with students who have barely finished their own primary education. They are able to teach satisfactorily only in their tribal languages, a situation which a current Unesco project "to teach English to teachers" is trying to remedy.

At the other end of the scale, the number of Ugandan teachers capable of "A" level tuition is minimal, and even fewer can manage technical or unusual subjects. With such a critical teacher shortage even volunteer expatriates can find themselves catapulted into positions of responsibility as heads of departments.

Ugandan educationists are well aware that with a continuing limitation on school places (in spite of a current massive World Bank building programme for secondary schools) their system will retain its elitist quality. What they now realise is that in a society likely to remain largely rural for the predictable future, there is little point in propelling more and more unemployable young people towards the big towns.

The answer is to radically alter school programmes, starting with the teachers, in the direction of skills such as agriculture and home crafts which will be relevant to a nonurban community.

In the midst of this change it is tempting to conclude that the presence of foreign teachers, trained in a strongly academic setting, can do little to assist the process. Few Ugandans would go so far. They argue that they desperately need our technical skills, our teaching proficiency, and above all our ability to use the English language.

HENDRIX : Hero

THE 9 p.m. FLIGHT to East Africa was already four hours late. I had long ago consumed the airline's peace offering of 20p worth of snacks, and there was little else to do but settle down to study my fellow prisoners of the departure lounge.

Families with clusters of suitcases sat spinning out cups of coffee and dreaming of the sun, businessmen wandered in with handfuls of the early Sunday newspapers, a group of young people carefully spread out their sleeping bags on the plush carpeting in anticipation of a few hours' sleep.

An airport policeman paced the floor aimlessly, chatting to a couple of late-night cleaners. "Any long-haired hippie types about tonight?" he asked, scowling round suspiciously. "The usual mob," came back the tart, expressionless reply, and a typical slice of English life passed by.

Five thousand miles later, the middle of a cool, off-season Nairobi, and there's nothing much, apart from the English language and driving on the left, to remind one immediately of "the Old Country."

But it doesn't take long to discover that at least one sentiment has common ground. "The usual mob" have become the brand new scapegoats for an East African generation whose heroes are no longer Kenyatta and Kip Keino but Jimi Hendrix and George Jackson.

"Hippies"—international shorthand for anyone who is young, long-haired, and whose clothes suggest more than a few nights of sleeping rough—have recently been revealed as the relentless corrupters of Africa's youth, apostles of drug taking, pornography and loose sexual morals, and, most heinous of all, unremunerative parasites.

The "Uganda Argus" has called for a limitation on all foreign travel for hippies, to be imposed by their country of origin, "so that they do not have the opportunity to inflict their repugnant appearance and way of life on countries in Africa and Asia."

The strongest reaction has predictably come from Tanzania, where "decadent" Western habits have been under fire from President Nyerere's Socialist government for some time. Tanzanian women are warned against the "unbecoming" nature of the mini-skirt, whilst the latest outcry is aimed at that unmitigated evil, flared trousers. The ruling party, TANU, suggests that "any young people who wear such clothes should be booed in public."

Headquarters for the "hippie invasion" is Lamu, a tiny offshore island which can be reached by ferry from the Kenyan coast about 200 miles north of Mombasa. Its attraction to the dozens of European and American tourists who weekly make the difficult cross-country journey from Nairobi is obvious: unspoilt Arab villages with narrow, white-painted streets, long deserted beaches fringing the warm Indian Ocean, and the possibility of renting a house plus a garden of coconut palms for a few pounds a month. For many people this is idyllic Africa without the white heat of technology and without the pushing habits of commercialisation. Lamu contains only one hotel and few tourist facilities.

The hippies themselves turn out to be a mixture of cut-price tourists attracted by the steadily falling cost of East African charter flights, students on long vacations, and volunteer teachers who have made the pilgrimage to the coast an annual affair. Very few are the legendary drop-outs for whom the world is a giant backyard. But they all retain a common interest in sun, sea, solitude, and occasionally getting high.

Ironically, Lamu's isolation from the normal trading routes has served merely to encourage rumour. Many Kenyans can find only sinister implications in this concentrated collection of imported youth. Already concerned that their children are more interested in Paris fashions than traditional African dances they see this physical presence of Western degeneracy as more threatening than the copies of "Playboy" on sale in Nairobi bookshops.

Even more importantly, the hippies have been dubbed, in the words of Lamu's District Commissioner, "economically valueless." At a time when East African tourism is booming as never before, when safari trips are joining the Continent and Majorca in the holiday brochures, the Kenyans can probably afford to be callous about those few extra shillings.

In defence of the hippies it is pointed out that long hair, now almost universal among young Westerners, is a decidedly poor guide to spending power, whilst if it is African culture which is under threat then it is just these people who would be most ready to defend it.

The morally conservative Kenyans remain unimpressed. "If these youths . . . want to experience an African cultural and social environment, let them come, live and work in an African village exactly as the local people do and be taught the real African values of hard work and respect for their elders," boomed a recent leader in the Nairobi "Sunday Nation." Funnily enough, one American hippie I met had done just that and spent a couple of weeks living in a Masai village near the Kenya-Tanzania border.

An additional weapon in the armoury of the anti-hippie lobby has been an increase in police vigilance over smoking pot. Marijuana or bhang, grows indigenously in East Africa, and is smoked regularly in rural areas. But the hippies are said to have encouraged its use.

As the peak mid-winter holiday season approaches fast, it seems unlikely that any East African country will impose a ban on long-haired or scruffy visitors. For one thing, as Kenya's Vice-President, Daniel arap Moi, pointed out recently, "These people are often quite smartly dressed when they arrive at the airport. It's only later that they change their clothes."

Against such degenerate deception, what possible law can there be?

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HOME NEWS

The amalgamations of staffs, resources, properties, and interests in the forthcoming local government reorganisation will make the industrial and commercial mergers of the last decade look like so many exercises of the Monopoly board, writes JOHN ARDILL, our Regional Affairs Correspondent

Whitehall ready to set the seal on new boundaries

BRITAIN is about to embark on a massive erasion of ndaries and merging of rests unprecedented in her ory, not as a consequence of decision to enter the Com- Market countries but in shape of an internal reorga- tion of local government, legislation for which should presented to Parliament in next few days.

a massive Bill running to 200 clauses, the Govern- t will set out the shapes duties of a smaller number more streamlined local orities which will influence lives and environment for rest of the century.

though many of the geo- ical county boundaries so ed of cricketers, expatri- and the displaced provin- who make up so much of population of Greater on will remain substan- unchanged, dozens of cities used to controlling of the local aspects of life lose their autonomy and reds of urban and rural icts will be thrown into ous conglomerations ing in some cases broad es of countryside.

e consequent amalgama- of staffs, resources, erties, and interests will many of the much- ted industrial and commer- mergers of the last decade like so many exercises d a monopoly board.

e changes proposed are so aching, and the time ed for accomplishing them ort, that the local govern- scene on April 2, 1974, is d to be chaotic.

ne new authorities will themselves operating ent rent policies in differ- arts of their areas; many nd themselves with differ- management structures, tional processes, and ng practices in newly amated departments — of ing, education, social ser- engineering, housing, health — still physically up among half a dozen halls; countless millions es may or may not have transferred to their appro- new owners.

main outlines of the oming legislation for n in England and Wales known from the White of last February. The nment intends to set up w counties in England, of six, in the most populous will be metropolitan ies somewhat similar to Greater London Council, seven new counties in

as proposed 36 new dis- for Wales, and has left elineation of English dis- to a Boundary Commis- which will be established reform Bill. It wants the councils to come into ion in April, 1974. The ble for Scotland is a year ll round.

two main spheres of con- on which the Govern- has been bombarded with tions, complaints, threats, persuasions since the Paper appeared remain decided in the Bill. These e precise areas of the new es and the division of ons between the county istrict levels of govern-

isters have tramped the y listening to authorities worries about boundaries, ularly around the Metro- politan areas, and some substantial amendments may be forthcoming, even though the Government said it was prepared to consider only minor changes.

This did not stop authorities proposing sweeping alterations to the White Paper.

Some counties, among them Northumberland — which would become one of the poorest and least populous although most extensive of counties — and Cheshire, have told the Government they cannot function properly if as much of their territories as the White Paper suggested is given to neighbouring metropolitan counties. Four county boroughs in North Lancashire, on the other hand, have said that they would rather band together to become districts in a metropolitan county than be districts in a new Lancashire county — the point being that metropolitan districts will have more powers than county districts.

In the South, Plymouth county borough has applied for new county status in its own right, rejecting the proposal that it should become a district of the new Devon.

And, waiting in the wings, Southend and a number of other county boroughs have plans for drastic opposition to the Bill, including withdrawal of constituency party support from Conservative MPs, if the boroughs are now allowed to keep more of their functions than the White Paper envisaged.

In the division of functions, the main concern is about the planning, engineering and public health services which the White Paper put mainly with county and metropolitan county authorities. For planning, the Government has proposed a novel concept of joint staff serving both county and district authorities.

While the counties would be responsible for plan-making, it suggested, districts would handle applications for planning approval. It may now be prepared to add local plan-making to the districts' responsibilities.

Libraries and some environmental health and consumer protection activities are other services which the Bill may give to the districts instead of the counties.

With the reduction in the number of local authorities in Britain as a whole from more than 1,800 to around 500, and the consequent reduction in the number of members, the Government will probably do away with the old office of alderman, and may introduce tax-free daily attendance allowances for councillors.

And it has already promised that the new councils will be able to go about their business with less interference from Whitehall.

The pattern of new district authorities will not be included in the Bill but the kind of area involved is becoming evident from the recommendation some counties have already submitted.

Cheshire has suggested that the new county area should be divided into six new districts; Nottinghamshire has proposed 10 districts; Cornwall has suggested six; Gloucestershire five or six; Oxfordshire and Berkshire authorities have suggested five districts for the new county in that area; Essex has suggested 13 districts, but there is a counter proposal to split the existing county into two new counties.

Some counties have not made proposals yet — even though the Government asked for submissions by the end of October

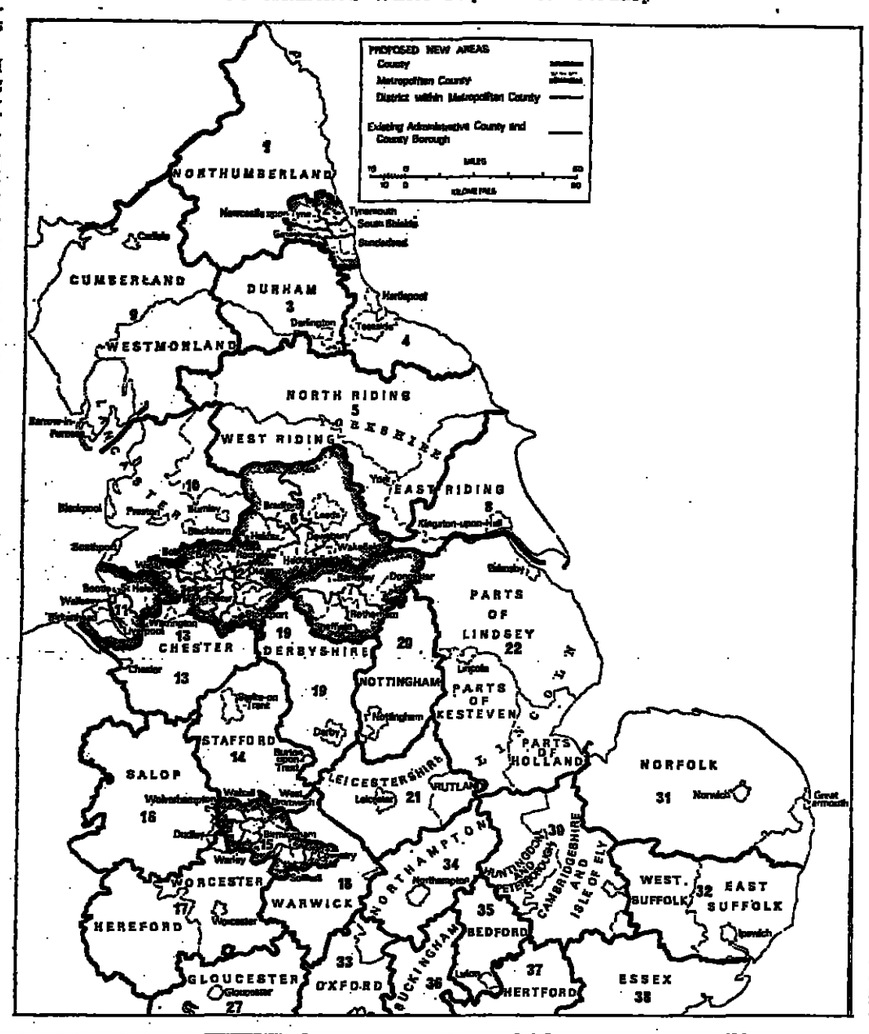
Northumberland County has made proposals which assume the county will keep some of its areas which the White Paper put into the Tyneside metropolitan county, but even so three of its five suggested districts would have fewer than the 40,000 people which the Government has laid down as a population minimum.

Uncertainty about the contents of the Bill is given as the reason why hardly any of the groups of authorities which face amalgamation have so far embarked on the process of consultation and harmonisation of practices which would help to smooth their eventual merger.

Officers may be thinking about the problems and talking to one another about them, but only in the Greater Manchester area among the metropolitans have the authorities involved arranged a joint conference to discuss merger problems.

The West Midlands metropolitan area has a joint committee dating back to the 1966 amalgamations which created the five Black Country boroughs, but it has so far concentrated only on lobbying against the White Paper proposals for district authority functions.

● **BELOW: a map of the new local government areas, published with the Government's White Paper last February**



Modern bazaar opens doors

By JUDY HILLMAN, Planning Correspondent

THE GRAND BAZAAR at Runcorn new town, Cheshire, or shopping city, as the town prefers to call it, opens tomorrow. The dealers are being assembled under one huge, white ceramic tiled, building complex, complete with air-conditioning and day-lit squares, in place of the traffic-free high street or square.

Vehicles deliver under the relevant part of the centre. Customers are supplied from four car parks at the corners or Runcorn's other speciality, the bus-way, the first seven miles of which opened last Friday. As its description implies, the bus-way is restricted to public transport vehicles and will provide uncongested journeys round the town at a six-minute frequency.

The shopping complex, designed by the corporation and developed jointly by Grosvenor Estate Commercial Developments and Sun Life Assurance Society on a long lease, is 50 per cent let—very good going by new centre standards. In the first month, about 60 per cent of the shopping area should be in full swing.

But then Runcorn is fast becoming one of the success stories of the new town saga and features as a must on the progress-in-planning list for visitors from abroad.

The population, which was about 26,000 in 1964 when the area was first designated as a new town, is now 40,000 plus with an annual intake of about 5,000 newcomers, including commuters, mainly from Liverpool.

Boundary changes in 25 constituencies

By FRANCIS BOYD, Political Correspondent

Minor changes in 25 constituencies in England to bring into line local authority and parliamentary constituency boundaries were proposed yesterday by the Boundary Commission for England in a report published by the Home Office.

The Home Office recognises that divergence of boundaries can cause difficulties particularly for electors who may have had to vote at different polling stations for parliamentary and local elections. The proposals of the commission are welcomed by the Home Office as eliminating this difficulty.

The changes recommended affect 25 constituencies. They are: Abingdon, Newbury, Hertford and Stevenage, Hitchin, Bosworth, Loughborough, Leicester South, Harborough, Blyth, Hexham, Bromsgrove and Redditch, Clapton on Avon, Swindon, Devizes, Richmond upon Thames and Twickenham, Esher, Scotford North and South, three constituencies in Southwark—Bermondsey, Dulwich, and Peckham, and four constituencies in Bromley—Beckenham, Chislehurst, Orpington, and Ravensbourne.

The 11 draft orders implementing the recommendations of the commission without modification have to be approved by resolution of both Houses of Parliament before being submitted to the Queen in Council. The orders, when made, do not affect any parliamentary election, or the constitution of the House of Commons, until the next general election.

Sparkle for fireworks' faded image

By DEREK BROWN

Friday night is Bonfire Night and two hundred million fireworks, costing £5 millions, will light up the sky. Almost certainly, several hundred children will be hurt, and some will be scarred for life. But this year, for the first time in three years, the prospects are bright for the firework industry.

The industry's image, badly tarnished by the wave of antifirework publicity which followed the first showing of the BBC film "Remember, Remember" in 1968, has now been polished bright again by some astute public relations work by the manufacturers and by a London firm of PR consultants, which they jointly commissioned.

The film, "Remember, Remember," shown three times in as many years by the BBC, showed some of the fearful injuries caused by firework accidents. The impact of the film, and of the various anti-firework campaigns it inspired was enormous, and firework sales were badly affected.

A large number of the fireworks sold last year were from surplus stock from the previous year, and some retailers, including the Co-op, stopped selling them altogether.

Consequently the eight manufacturers which make up the Firework Makers' Guild had a lean year. One old-established firm has gone out of business, and the biggest manufacturer, Standard Fireworks of Huddersfield, made a loss of more than £60,000 last year compared with a profit of more than £147,000 the previous year.

The impact on accident figures was almost as dramatic. In 1968 — before the first showing of "Remember, Remember" — fireworks caused 2,537 accidents. The following year there were 1,636 accidents, and last year the figure was down to 1,164. In the same period the number of serious injuries declined from 392 to 178.

Now the manufacturers have come to terms with most of the leading anti-firework propagandists. The guild has issued its own safety code explaining the basic precautions for dealing with fireworks: stand well back, never hold or throw lighted fireworks, keep them in a closed box, and so on.

The code, in a clearly set out strip cartoon form, is being included in every box of fireworks, and has also been sent to schools and retailers for display. The Home Office has given enthusiastic approval, and so has the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

Until last year RoSPA was campaigning to get the legal age for buying fireworks raised from 13 to 16. A private member's bill to this effect was before the Commons last year, but was overtaken by the general election and change of Government.

RoSPA is particularly concerned about the illegal sale of fireworks to children under 13. Its own safety campaign stresses the dangers to young children, and the posters exhort adults not to give children money for fireworks. Their slogan is: "Penny for the Guy; kind or cruel?"

The guild is naturally pleased to have the tacit approval of such a distinguished safety organisation. The guild is also praising the cooperation of the BBC, which only a few months ago was being blamed by one manufacturer for all the industry's ills.

The BBC is not giving "Remember, Remember" a fourth showing this year. Instead, said a spokesman yesterday, concern about firework safety is being reflected in regular warnings to children on radio and television programmes like "Junior Choice." Both the BBC and ITV are showing short Government-sponsored films on handling and safety. Last year these short films had more than 250 "spots" on the two channels.

The efforts of the guild to restore public confidence in the Bonfire Night institution have been complemented by a quietly effective campaign by the public relations firm Campbell Johnson, which has been sending out taped information about the safety code to local radio stations.

The choice of PR firm was evidently a shrewd one. As the advertising paper "Campaign" observed recently, "it was used to unpopular causes — it has worked for the Tobacco Research Council."

One organisation is steadfast in its opposition to all private sales of fireworks. The Campaign for Firework Reform is holding out for a complete ban on retail sales. It wants only public displays, organised preferably by local authorities.

The campaign has issued a poster this year, which, in terms of shock tactics, outdoes anything seen in "Remember, Remember." It shows the face of a horribly scarred and disfigured baby, blinded by a firework, with the stark caption: "Is it worth it?"

Neither the guild, nor RoSPA are impressed by this approach. A RoSPA spokesman said: "Although we know there would probably be far fewer accidents if there was a total ban, we feel it is being rather unrealistic to expect this to happen overnight. There would probably be an increase in home-made fireworks which would add to the danger. But we would like to see more organised displays."

A guild spokesman said that displays which attracted large crowds could themselves be dangerous, and there would be enormous difficulties if all 12,000 local authorities in the country were to arrange displays.

TERS TO THE EDITOR

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...way through Irish problems

—I think—or at least I your leading article of ar 27 is too pessimistic the Stormont Green . It is true we have a depressing pattern of able demands being met after they have been over- by further demands, made e name of the Catholic ation by people who do want any measures of n to be found acceptable em: but need we assume this pattern must be re- d indefinitely?

I say: "The frustration nly be resolved by the on of two non-sectarian s"; if by this you mean erparts of the British Con- ive and Labour Parties, I think it will be resolved. he 1930's, it seemed pos- that Labour might win h support, across the sec- divide, to provide an ition with a more posi- policy than anti-partition- but I doubt its being pos- in the 1970s; for reasons ining both to the past y and to the present state e British Liberal Party, it be regretfully admitted the Northern Ireland al Party hasn't a chance r.)

Alliance Party, however, an alternative to those see the need to break gh the old rigid divisions bring into partnership e who differ in religious tion and/or in general cal attitude—that is, Protestants and Catholics who, if they were over here, would vote Conservative with those who would vote Labour or Liberal.

One must agree with Mr Faulkner that a cabinet with "Republicans" in it wouldn't work—if by republicans he means people whose main, even their sole, aim is to do away instantly, regardless of means or consequences, with Northern Ireland as a political entity.

But not so many of the Catholics as their present spokesmen assert (and some of their British sympathisers appear to believe) are republicans in this sense. Dr Newe's appointment may encourage others to signify that they are willing to take an active rôle in public affairs, accepting the 1949 declaration—while perhaps reserving the right to hope that a time may come when agreement on the unification of Ireland is possible. Need even those who most value Northern Ireland's place in the United Kingdom refuse to admit that, in a changing world, such a time may come?

Those who talk, with deliberate vagueness, of a "political solution," meaning an imposed unification now, are blocking the way towards an agreed solution in the future; so, too, are those who say "no" in advance to the inclusion of eventual unification among the proposals for constitutional change which should be open for frank discussion.

For the present, let us welcome the suggested re-introduction of proportional representation and press for it to be made without delay. Though its abolition in 1929 did not make a great difference to the composition of the Northern Ireland Parliament, its re-introduction could, in conjunction with an increase in the number of members, be a step towards a less troubled future.—Yours truly,

(Miss) M. A. Christy.
4 Oakley Street,
London SW 3.

Planners and polls

Sir,—It would be a pity if the short article you published in the issue of October 27 under the headline "Planners Warned Off Polls" were to leave the impression that social surveys rigorously carried out and linked with objective measurements and other physical data were of little use to planners—or that such surveys are the only techniques that have been used hitherto. It would be an even greater pity if the article were to result in a less co-operative attitude by the public in future surveys. The truth is that surveys that are carried out adequately and interpreted correctly can be immensely helpful, not only in work of the type quoted in your article. The Building Research Station has done many and has used other techniques wherever appropriate. Without them, the architectural and planning professions would be far less aware of the needs of the communities for which they inevitably have to make provision.—Yours faithfully,

K. Alsop,
Urban Planning Division,
Building Research Station,
Garston, Watford.

Enemy without

Sir,—With regard to Gillian Tindall's article "Who enjoys being a girl?"—Miss Tindall claims that, for Women's Liberation, "the enemy... is within." This is a particularly smug, middle-class attitude that only an already fortunate woman could accept. How did the "enemy" get into women's heads if not from society? The block to freedom may appear to be a mental one—until the practicalities of children and the law have to be faced, without money. Then no amount of consciousness-raising will change the facts of lack of nurseries, discriminatory HP agreements, taxes etc.

Also the belief that one can "marry the wrong man," as is claimed for Mrs Figes, is a totally outdated concept. The man was probably the right one at the time but nothing is constant in the universe. Marriage is a great stultifier. As one develops and ages one's needs change. Emotional security is being secure in the knowledge that one can adapt as circumstances demand, it has nothing to do with marriage.

"Care in choosing a husband," as advised by Miss Tindall sounds like the old "hooking your man" concept revamped. As soon as the child allowance system is changed men can become lovers and friends instead of meal-ticket husband.

Linda F. Dove.
185, Sutherland Avenue,
London, W 9.

Up in smoke

Sir, — After reading the article the other day in the Guardian on the harmful effects of flue dried tobacco as opposed to air dried tobacco there are many questions which come to mind. How does one know which tobaccos are air dried? What about pipe and cigar tobacco? What are the differences between Continental and English tobaccos in cigarettes and what are the origins of these tobaccos and how are they cured? Are there differences in the statistics relating to lung cancer and etc., between England and the Continent? Are, for instance, the French medical authorities of the same opinion as the English medical authorities about the dangers inherent in smoking? Picasso, who has reached the age of 90, smokes the cheapest workman's cigarettes, Gaulloise Bleu, and has for years. In short, is there a *safer* tobacco and what is it? And can I buy it anywhere? Yours etc.,

H. Boyesen.
Wothorpe,
Lincolnshire.

Taiwan justice

Sir,—Your editorial of October 27 raises an important issue but does less than justice to the case for the native Taiwanese to be represented on the UN. Most people will welcome the seating of mainland China because it ends the fiction that the Taipeh Government represents the mainland Chinese in any meaningful way. It is equally meaningless to think that a Government elected on the mainland so long ago can claim to represent the 14 million people of Taiwan. Now that the "two China" problem has been resolved, the whole question of the status of Taiwan and Penghu (Formosa and the Pescadores) becomes urgent. Since the post-war peace treaty affirms Japan's renunciation of her rights and claims to govern Taiwan but does not state to whom those rights and titles should be transferred, the status of Taiwan remains undetermined.

Is not this an opportune time for there to be an internationally supervised referendum in Taiwan so that its people may determine their own future? Whether they opt for independence or for some association with mainland China is not for us to predict but we should recognise that the decision is theirs. Our own Government's delegation in the UN has made it clear that the status of Formosa is undetermined when there has been debate on the seating of Peking. It would, therefore, be appropriate for our Government to take the initiative in pressing for self-determination and for a seat on the UN if the people should opt for independence.

Your *leading article* rightly makes the point that this is the right of the people of Taiwan as much as it is of any other nation but it is a right to be claimed not by the Nationalist Government but by the whole population.—Yours sincerely,

John Johansen-Berg.
Convener,
Presbyterian Church of England,
59 Cresswell Mount,
Liverpool.

Rhyming reason

Sir, — Your correspondent Charles Goold, on October 30, asks, in a letter, for a nursery rhyme to commemorate the elimination of milk at schools.

Here is a parody of an old one:

Boys and girls come out to play
Don't ask for milk: that was yesterday.
Drink some water—forget your thirst
School building programmes must come first.
Tell them all in the Council Hall
A penny rate will serve us all.

—Yours faithfully,

Barry Myers.
Portsmouth Road,
Surbiton, Surrey.

FRANCIS BOYD

Politicos' year book

A SESSION of Parliament which started with a new Conservative Government and CS Gas in the House of Commons, and ended with Parliament's approval in principle of Britain's entry into EEC accompanied by a mighty Labour rebellion, has been quite a year.

Robin Oakley and Peter Rose, both political journalists, have summarised the greater part of it in "The Political Year, 1971" (Pitman, £2), their second annual record. They end their survey at the beginning of the summer recess and thus omit the notable EEC votes on October 28, but they have collected into handy form a mass of material which is available for easy reference nowhere else.

They include a summary of the findings of four opinion polls in the period July 1970-71, which still make fascinating reading, but probably the most useful section of the book is the summary of major government and parliamentary papers.

The authors explain that if education appears to be neglected in the record the reasons are that there were no major Education Bills before Parliament and that there was only a single debate on the subject.

The material published in the book is inevitably selective and although it may seem ungracious to carp, one regrets the absence of any reference in the book to the fury of Labour over the Education (Milk) Bill, and it would have been proper to add to the section on "votes and rebellions" the work of a combination of Peers on the Immigration Bill. This rebellion was all very gentlemanly in form, but it was powerful enough to make the Government yield a little.

The book summarises the decisions of the Conservative, Labour and Liberal conferences of 1970, gives the by-election results from October 1970 to July 1971, and lists the subjects chosen by Labour for debate on their supply days.

The needy

THE Faces of Poverty —and what the Government has done. In Guardian Extra on Friday, experts look at families in dire financial straits, and examine the real trend of wealth — away from the needy. Guardian Extra on poverty. On Friday.

very working day
ve pay people
half a million pounds

Half a million — big money. But paying insurance claims is our job. We've been doing it for 86 years and we've got the resources and the world-wide organisation to continue — indefinitely!

This is the kind of strength you need when you insure your home, your possessions, your car, your business. Ask your broker or agent.

General Accident

ENTERTAINMENTS GUIDE ★ ☆ ★

ADELPHI (836 7611). Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Thur. at 3.0. Sats. at 4.0. THE MUSICAL OF A LIFTIME:
SHOW BOAT
with the immortal songs of KERN & HAMMERSTEIN.

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE CO.
ALDWYCH 836 6404
Joyce's
EXILES
(Tonight 7.30. Nov. 12, 13 m&e. 17, 18): Etherege's THE MAN OF MODE (Tomorrow & Fri. 7.30. Nov. 15, 16): Pinter's OLD TIMES (Sat. 5.0 & 8.0. Nov. 27 m&e. 29): Gorky's ENEMIES (Mon. & Tues. 7.30—last perfs): A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM (Nov. 10 m&e. 11—all seats sold).
THE PLACE, Duke's Road, Euston. 387 0031. Tonight 7.30 Robert Montgomery's
SUBJECT TO FITS
All tickets 90p (plus 10p non-members RSC & Place Clubs)

AMBASSADORS (836 1171). Evs. 8. Sats. 5 and 8. Mats. Tues. 2.45
AGATHA CHRISTIE'S
THE MOUSETRAP
NINETEENTH BREATHTAKING YEAR.

APOLLO (437 2663). Evenings 8.0. Fri. & Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. "FUNNIEST PLAY IN TOWN." D.T.
FORGET-ME-NOT LANE
By PETER NICHOLS

CAMBRIDGE (836 6056). Evenings 8. Sats. 6 & 8.40. Mat. Thurs. 3. RALPH RICHARDSON. JILL BENNETT
WEST OF SUEZ
by JOHN OSBORNE

COMEDY (930 2578). Evgs. 8.15. Sat. 6.0. 8.40 (Wed. 2.30). Red. prices 25p to £1). Charles Tingwell. Gay Singleton. Richard Coleman in 6th GREAT YEAR Terence Frisby's
There's a Girl in My Soup
LONGEST RUNNING COMEDY HIT OF ALL TIME

CRITERION. (930 3216). Mon. to Fri. at 8. Sat. 5.15 & 8.30
ALAN BATES in BUTLEY
by Simon Gray. Dir. Harold Pinter BRILLIANT PLAY—"ONE OF THE DELIGHTS OF THE YEAR." E. Stan

DRURY LANE 836 8108. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. "A SUMPTUOUS MUSICAL." D. Tel.
THE GREAT WALTZ
A MUSICAL ROMANCE on the life of JOHANN STRAUSS. "HUGELY ENJOYABLE."—S. Times Reduced price Mat. today 2.30.

DUCHESS (836 8243). Evenings 8.30. Friday and Saturday 6.15, 8.30. "It's true it is"—Sun. THE
DIRTIEST SHOW IN TOWN
"MAKES 'OH: CALCUTTA!' SEEM LIKE 'LITTLE WOMEN' AND IT'S FUNNIER THAN BOTH."—N.Y.T.

DUKE OF YORK'S. 836 5122. Red. price prevs. To-nt. 8.15. 1st Nt. Thurs. 7.0, sub 8.15, St. 5.30, 8.30 ANDREW CRUICKSHANK in
THE DOUGLAS CAUSE
by William Douglas Home.

OPEN SPACE 580 4970
Tottenham Court Road

LAY BY

by seven authors.

"Brutish unenlightening piece of work" Michael Billington — "Guardian"

"Major theatrical event" Nicholas de Jongh "Guardian"

"A total success in its own terms" New York Herald Tribune.

Tuesday to Sunday perfs: 8.0 p.m.
SPECIAL LATE SHOWS Friday and Saturday 10.0 p.m.

LAST WEEK

THEATRES

FORTUNE (836 2238). Evgs. at 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30. Mat. Thur. 2.45. GERALD HARPER in FRANCIS DURBRIDGE's Thriller Triumph
SUDDENLY AT HOME
"FIRST RATE PLAY WITH INGENIOUS MURDER PLOT."—D Tel.

GARRICK (836 4601). Evs 8. Sat. 5.45 8.30 Mat. (red. prices). Wed. 2.45
BRIAN RIX . ALFRED MARKS
"In pursuit of bedworthy birds."—SM "DON'T JUST LIE THERE, SAY SOMETHING!" "Side-splitting SMASH HIT."—BBC.

GLOB: (437 1592). Evenings 7.30.
ALAN BADEL as KEAN
A Comedy by Jean-Paul Sartre. Hilarious Comedy, acting sensation. Sk.

HAYMARKET (930 9832). Evgs. 8.0. Mats. Wed. 2.30. Sats. 5.0 & 8.15. ALEC GUINNESS. JEREMY BRETT
A Voyage Round My Father
by JOHN MORTIMER

HER MAJESTY'S (930 6606) Evenings 7.30. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. Howard KEEL Danielle DARRIEUX is superb—Sun. Is Enchanting—D.T.
AMBASSADOR
A Musical Love Story 'Dazzling.'—Sun 'Extravagant.'—E St

KING'S HEAD, Islington. 226 1916. Philip Stone and Howard Goorney in Death in Leicester. 8.30. Dinner optional 7.30.

LYRIC (437 3686). 8.0. Sat. 5.30 & 8.30 Mats. Wed. 3.0 (red. prices). ROBERT MORLEY Mary MILLER and Jan HOLDEN
HOW THE OTHER HALF LOVES
New Comedy by Alan Ayckbourn, author of "Relatively Speaking." "VERY, VERY FUNNY."—Standard. NOW IN ITS SECOND YEAR!

MAY FAIR (629 3036). Evgs. 8.15. Saturdays 6.15 and 8.45. GEORGE COLE in the BEST COMEDY OF THE YEAR.—E. Standard Award.
THE PHILANTHROPIST
by Christopher Hampton. BEST PLAY OF THE YEAR—Plays & player Award.

MAY FAIR, 493 2031. From Dec. 20.
SOOTY'S XMAS SHOW
Daily 10.30, 2.0, 4.0.

MERMAID 248 7656. Rest. 2835 GENEVA by Bernard Shaw. Opens Tomorrow 7.0 Subs 8.15. Th. & Sat. 5.0. Preview Tonight 8.0.

THE NATIONAL THEATRE
NEW THEATRE. 836 3878. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. at 3 until Nov. 8 last perfs of
AMPHITRYON 38
"Geraldine McEwan—the zenith of her career." "Christopher Plummer an actor of massive presence." Nov. 9 to 16: THE RULES OF THE GAME "Paul Scofield—a masterly performance."
OLD VIC. 928 7616. Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Thur. & Sat. at 2.15 until Nov. 8:
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE
"Laurence Olivier—a performance of stunning magnitude." "Joan Plowright—a beautiful performance." Nov 9 to 15. THE NATIONAL HEALTH "Stunningly funny." Seats available. Book Now. Reduced Price. Mat. Thur.

OPEN SPACE 580 4970 Portable Theatre & Traverse Theatre. present LAY BY by 7 authors. 8.0. Ends Sun. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 10.0 Plus Lunchtime 1.15. Tues. to Fri. GEORGE & MOIRA

PALACE (437 6834). 2nd YEAR. Evs. 8.0. Fri., Sat. 5.30 and 8.30
DANNY LA RUE
AT THE PALACE with ROY HUDD
Company are on holiday. Nov. 22 until Dec. 4. Re-opening Dec. 6.

PALLADIUM 437 7373. Twice Nightly 6.15 & 8.45. Sat. 2.40
THE VAL DOONICAN SHOW
With ROY BUDD. ANNI ANDERSON NORMAN VAUGHAN Nov. 16 for 4 weeks. Des O'Connor. Dec. 21 CINDERELLA. Book now.

PHOENIX (836 8611) Mon., Thur. 8. Fri. Sat. 5.15 (25p to £1.40) & 8.30 4th YEAR OF LONDON'S LONGEST RUNNING MUSICAL
CANTERBURY TALES
"RACIEST BAWDIEST. MOST GOOD-HEARTED and GOOD-HUMOURED SHOW IN LONDON."—Sun Times. OVER 1,500 PERFORMANCES "AS LIVELY AND AMUSING AND ENTERTAINING AS IF IT HAD OPENED YESTERDAY." What's On.

PHOENIX. MATS ONLY. Dec. 16 & 17 at 2 pm. Subs Mon.-Thur. 2 pm Fri. Sat. & Dec. 21, 23, 27, at 11 am & 2 pm (until Jan. 15). A. A. Milne's
WINNIE THE POOH
Jimmy Thompson & Frank Thornton.

PICCADILLY (437 4506). Tonight at 7, subs. Evgs. 7.30. Sats. at 5 and 8.15. Mats. Wed. at 2.30 ISABEL JEANS. JOYCE REDMAN. JOHN CLEMENTS in
DEAR ANTOINE

PRINCE OF WALES 930 8681. 8.0 Fri. & Sat. 6.10, 8.45. Return of
ERIC SYKES JIMMY EDWARDS
BIG BAD MOUSE
NEVER STOPPED LAUGHING.—E.N.

QUEEN'S (734 1166). Evenings 8.0. Sat. 5.30. 8.30. Mat. Thurs. 3.0.
KENNETH MORE
in GETTING ON by ALAN BENNETT
"Night to remember." D. Mirror. "Wry & witty new comedy." Gdn.

ROYAL COURT 730 1745. prevs. Nov. 4, 5, 8 7.30 Nov. 6 5-0, 8.30 DAVID STOREY'S new play
THE CHANGING ROOM
directed by Lindsay Anderson.

ROYALTY. 405 8004. Mon., Tu., Th., F. 8.0. W. St 6.15, 9.0. Adults only SECOND FANTASTIC YEAR
OH! CALCUTTA!
"AMAZING & AMUSING."—D. Exp. "THE NUDITY IS STUNNING."—D.T. "BREATHTAKINGLY BEAUTIFUL."ST

ST MARTIN'S. 836 1443. Evgs. 8.0. Sat. 5, 8.30 (Wed. 2.45 red. prices) MARIUS GORING JOHN FRASER
SLEUTH
Now in its Second Thrilling Year. "Best for years."—Evg News.

SAVOY (836 8888). 8.0. Sat. 5 & 8. Wed. 2.30. 4th Yr. Jeremy HAWK, Muriel PAVLOW in W. D. Home's Greatest ever Comedy Success
THE SECRETARY BIRD

SHAFTESBURY THEATRE (836 6596). Evs. 8. Fri., Sat. 5.30, 8.40
4th BEAUTIFUL YEAR
"HAIR"
Few good seats available tonight.

SHAW (388 1394). Avis Bunnage. Joseph O'Conor in Peter Terson's SLIP ROAD WEDDING. Last week. Ev. 7.30. Sat. 8.0. Mat. Tdy 2.30.

STRAND (836 2660) 8.0 (Thurs. 3.0 Reduced prices). Sat. 5.45 & 8.30. Michael CRAWFORD, Linda THORSON, and Evelyn LAYE in
NO SEX PLEASE—WE'RE BRITISH
"HYSTERICALLY FUNNY."—S. Tms.

THEATRE UPSTAIRS. 730 2554 Last week. Evenings 8.0. AC/DC by Heathcote Williams.

VAUDEVILLE (836 9988). Evgs. 8. Mat. Tues. 2.45. Sat. 5 and 8. MOIRA LISTER. TONY BRITTON. LANA MORRIS. TERENCE ALEXANDER and CICELY COURTNEIDGE in MOVE OVER MRS MARKHAM "LAUGHTER HIT of the Year. I never stopped laughing."—People.

VICTORIA PALACE (834 1317) Nightly 6.15 and 8.45 £100.000 Spectacular Production of THE BLACK AND WHITE MINSTREL SHOW
MAGIC OF THE MINSTRELS

WESTMINSTER (834 0283) Book Now. 8 Season Give a Dog a Bone. Open Dec. 9 Enchanting family Pantomime.

WHITEHALL (930 6692/7765). London Theatre of Adult Entertainment: Mon., Tues., Thurs., Fri. 8.30. Wed. 6.15 and 8.45. Sat. 7.30 and 10.0. London's Controversial Sex Comedy
PYJAMA TOPS
THIRD FANTASTIC YEAR

WYNDHAM'S (836 3028). Evgs. 7.45. Sat 5.0 and 8.15. Thurs. 2.45. CORIN REDGRAVE in
ABELARD AND HELOISE
"Ronald Millar's very fine play."—Sun. Times. "A vivid mind-stretching experience."—Dly Tel.

YOUNG VIC (by Old Vic) 928 7616 Evenings 8.0. Sat. 2.30, 8.0. VANESSA REDGRAVE in CATO STREET by Robert Shaw, plus YOUNG VIC STUDIO Sat. Nov. 6-13 8.0. THE PAINTERS. All seats 40p.

TALK OF THE TOWN (734 5051). Fr. 8.15 Dng & Dncing. 9.30 Revue TONIGHT'S THE NIGHT & at 11 pm
DOROTHY SQUIRES

Use prefix 01 only when telephoning from outside London

CINEMAS

ABC 1 & ABC 2, Shaftesbury Avenue. (836 8861). THE GO-BETWEEN (AA). Bookable. ABC 1 2.0, 5.0, 8.0 ABC 2 2.30, 5.30, 8.30.

ACADEMY ONE. (437 2981). Luis Bunuel's TRISTANA (A). Progs. 2.0, 4.10, 6.25, 8.45.

ACADEMY TWO. 437 5129. Bo Widerberg's The Ballad of JOE HILL (AA). Progs. 1.5, 3.30, 6.0, 8.35.

ACADEMY THREE (437 8819). Kurosawa's SEVEN SAMURAI. Toshiro Mifune. Showing 5.30, 8.25.

ASTORIA, Charing Cross Road (580 9562). Steve McQueen in LE MANS (U) 70mm Full Stereo Sound. Sep. prgs. 2.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.0, 8.0 Bkble.

CAMEO POLY, Oxford Cir. 580 1744. The Ultimate Trip 2001 A SPACE ODYSSEY (U) Progs. 2.10, 4.50, 7.40.

CAMEO ROYAL, Ch X Rd (930 6915). KAMA SUTRA (X) PERMISSIVE (X)

CARLTON 930 3711. THE GRISSOM GANG (X). "It is Bonnie & Clyde crossed with Lady Chatterley's Lover."—The Times. Progs 12.40, 2.55, 5.30, 8.10 (Film starts at 12.45, 3.20, 6.0, 8.40). Late Show Sat. 11.15 p.m.

CURZON, Curzon Street. 499 3737. Bernardo Bertolucci's THE CONFORMIST (X) 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.45.

DOMINION, Tott Ct Rd. (580 9562). OLIVER! (U). Sep. progs 2.30, 8.0. Bkble. NOW BOOKING! FIDDLER ON THE ROOF (U). OPENS Dec. 10

EMPIRE, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). David Lean's RYAN'S DAUGHTER (AA). At 2.25, 7.25. Late Sat. 11.30 Bkble.

LEICESTER Square Theatre (930 5252) Mike Nichols, Jack Nicholson, Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel, Ann-Margret and Jules Feiffer CARNAL KNOWLEDGE (X). Colour. Cont. progs. 11.45 a.m., 1.55 p.m., 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 pm. Suns. 3.55 p.m., 6.10 p.m., 8.30 p.m. Late show Fri., Sats. 11.15. Royal Circle seats may be booked in advance.

ODEON, Haymarket (930 2738/2771). THE MUSIC LOVERS (X) Richard Chamberlain, Glenda Jackson. Sep. progs. Bkble. 2.0, 5.15, 8.25. Sun. 4.30, 8.0. Late show Sat. 11.45.

ODEON LEICESTER SQ. (930 6111). Kirk Douglas Marlene Jobert Trevor Howard Tom Courtenay CATCH ME A SPY (A) Progs Daily 3.10, 3.50, 6.5, 8.20. Late Show Sat. 11.15. Sun progs. 3.50, 6.5, 8.20. From Nov. 30. BOOK NOW! NICHOLAS & ALEXANDRA (A).

ODEON, Marble Arch (723 2011). Walt Disney Production's Presents BEDKNOBS AND BROOMSTICKS (U). A new Magical Musical starring Angela Lansbury, Ward Tomlinson. Sep. progs. Mon. to Fri. 2.30, 8.0. Sat. 1.0, 4.30, 8.0. Sun. 4.0, 8.0. Bookable.

ODEON, St Martin's Lane (830 0691). Milos Forman's Brilliant Comedy TAKING OFF (X). Screenings each day at 2.0, 4.15, 6.30, 8.50. Plus Sat. 11.15. Weekday prgs. 2.0, 3.40, 5.55, 8.15. Sun. prgs. 3.40, 5.55, 8.15.

PARAMOUNT, Regent Street. 839 6494 LOVE STORY (AA). Progs. 2.10 4.20, 6.30, 8.40. Last weeks.

PARIS-PULLMAN. Sth Ken. 373 5898. Satyajit Ray's DAYS AND NIGHTS IN THE FOREST (A) 3.30, 6.0, 8.30.

PLAZA, Regent Street (930 8944). THE DESERTER (AA). Progs. 2.45, 4.40, 6.45, 8.50.

PRINCE CHARLES, Leic Sq. (437 8181) THE HELLSTROM CHRONICLE (A) Science Fiction? No. Science Fact! Sep perfs. 2.30, 6.15, 9.0. Sun. 3.30, 6.15, 9.0. Lte. Sh. Fri. & Sat. 11.45 p.m. Bkble.

RITZ, Leic. Sq. (437 1234). Pretty Maids All in a Row (X). 2.0, 4.10, 6.35, 8.40. Late Fri./Sat. 11.15.

STUDIO ONE, Oxford Circus. 437 3300 Susan George, Honor Blackman, Ian Bannen FRIGHT (X). Progs. 1.30, 3.40, 6.0, 8.20.

VENUS 485 9658. Off Kentish Town Rd. NW 1. Felix Greene's CUBA VAI (A) plus THE VALLEY (X). 4.10, 5.35 8.20. LAST DAYS.

WARNER RENDEZVOUS, Leicester Sq. (439 0791). THE DEVILS (X). SEPARATE PERFORMANCES. Wkdys 1.30, 3.50, 6.10, 8.40. Late Show Fri. & Sat. 11 p.m. Sun. 3.30, 5.30, 8.20. NO ONE WILL BE ADMITTED AFTER THE FILM STRATS. Normal prices, £1.10 seats bookable.

WARNER WEST END, Leic. Sq. (439 0791), Jane Fonda, Donald Sutherland in KLUTE (X). Progs 1.25, 3.40, 6.5, 8.35. Late Fri Sat 11 p.m.

EXHIBITIONS

BETHNAL GREEN MUSEUM, Cambridge Heath Road, E.2. Kokoschka: Prints and Drawings from the Collection of Count Bethusy-Huc. Until January 16. Weekdays 10-6. Sundays 2.30-6.

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, South Kensington. Fashion: An anthology by Cecil Beaton until January 16. Weekdays 10-6 (Thurs. 10-9). Suns. 2.30-6. Adm. 20p.

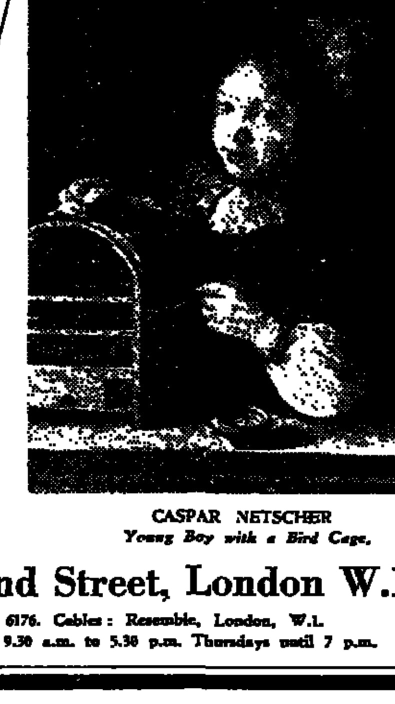
ART EXHIBITIONS

AGNEW

Old Masters

Recent Acquisitions

Until 10th December



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Monday to Friday 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. Thursdays until 7 p.m.

AGNEW GALLERY, 43 Old Bond St., W.1. 629 6176. OLD MASTERS: RECENT ACQUISITIONS. Until Dec. 10. Mon.-Fri 9.30-5.30. Thur. until 7.0.

BASIL JACOBS GALLERY
11 Bruton St., W 1 (499 7906) CRAIGIE AITCHISON recent paintings

COLNAGHI'S
14 Old Bond Street, W 1
LOAN EXHIBITION OF DRAWINGS BY OLD MASTERS FROM A COLLECTION OF MR GEOFFREY GATHORNE-HARDY
Monday to Friday 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. The Exhibition will remain open until Friday, November 5, 1971.

DRIAN GALLERIES, 5/7 Porchester Place, W 2. DE WOLFE—Paintings. Daily 10-6. Saturdays 10-1.

FIELDBORNE GALLERIES, 63 Queen's Grove, St John's Wood, NW8. Inaugural Exhibition Paintings by EMMANUEL LEVY. The Chessman, and Three Men of the Century. Tues. 2-5. Wed.-Sat. 10-5. Sunday 10-1. Closed Monday.

GIMPEL FILS, 50 South Molton Street, W 1. 01-493 2488. MAILLOL—sculpture.

HAYWARD GALLERY (Arts Council). Two exhibitions, 11 LOS ANGELES ARTISTS and TANTRA. Mon., Wed., Fri., Sat. 10-6; Tues., Thurs. 10-8. Sun. 12-6. Adm. 40p. Tues., Thurs. 6-8 20p (admits to both exhibitions). Extended until Nov. 14.

MARLBOROUGH FINE ART
6 Albemarle Street, W 1.
Adolph Gottlieb paintings 1959-1971 opening Nov. 25, daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

MARLBOROUGH GRAPHICS LTD. 17/18 Old Bond Street, W.1. OSKAR KOKOSCHKA Original graphics 1963-1971. Daily 10-5.30. Sats. 10-12.30.

REDFERN GALLERY, 20 Cork St, W.1. ROBERT YOUNG first London exhibition also Contemporary Graphics. Until Nov 25. Hours 10-6. Sat 10-1.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS. ENSOR TO PERMEKE — Nine Flemish Painters, 1880-1950. Admission 50p. Mondays 25p. Season tickets £1.25. Students and pensioners half price. Weekdays 10-6. Sundays 2-6.

THACKERAY GALLERY, 18 Thackeray St., Kensington Sq., W.8. 01-937 5883. DONALD McINTYRE—Paintings. Until November 27. Tues.-Sat. 10-6. Wed. 10-8.

TRAFFORD GALLERY, 119 Mount Street, W 1. PETER BRANNAN.

OPERA & BALLET

COLISEUM, Sadler's Wells. OPERA
Tonight & Sat. at 7:
THE FORCE OF DESTINY
Tomorrow & Tues. next at 7.30:
MADAM BUTTERFLY
Fri. & Wed. next at 7.30:
CAVALLERIA RUSTICANA and PAGLIACCI
Box Office Tel: 01-836 3161

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL BALLET
Thursdays at 7.30 SWAN LAKE Wednesday next 7.30 ANASTASIA. A few seats available Wed. next to personal applicants. Now booking for perfs. Nov. 29 to Jan. 22.

COVENT GARDEN ROYAL OPERA
Tonight, Sat. & Tues. next 7.30
FALSTAFF
Glossop, Robson, Vaughan, Resnik, R. Davies, Bryn-Jones. Cond. Ceccato "In Zeffirelli's virtuoso production, Verdi's masterpiece remains one of the good things of life."—Daily Telegraph. Fri. & Mon. next 7.30 FIDELIO. Seats available (240 1066)

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE, Rosebery Ave. (837 1672). Until Sat. Evgs. at 7.30. 3rd Festival Polytechnic of Central London presents Smetana's
THE TWO WIDOWS
Nov. 8 to 30 First London perfs. of the CULLBERG BALLET.

THEATRES (Outside London)

Manchester

OPERA HOUSE 834 1787
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 Jennifer Hilary. George Baker Brian Oulton. Dudley Jones Jean Anderson Nicholas Evans. Jeremy Longhurst Michael Howarth. Jonny Quale Dermott Kelly and Brian Smith in CHRISTOPHER FRY'S THE LADY'S NOT FOR BURNING £1, 75p, 50p, 30p.
November 8th Week
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 LONDON FESTIVAL BALLET Mon. to Wed., The Nutcracker. Thurs. to Sat. Dances from Napoli, Petrouchka, Graduation Ball. £1.50, £1.30 80p, 60p, 40p.
November 15th Week
Evgs. 7.30. Mat. Sat. 2.30. OXFORD PLAYHOUSE CO. present FENELLA FIELDING in COLETTE £1, 75p, 50p, 30p.
November 22nd Week
Evenings only at 7.30 WELSH NATIONAL OPERA Mon. and Fri. The Magic Flute. Tues. The Barber of Seville. Wed. and Sat. Aida. Thurs., Lulu. £2, £1.75, £1.50, 50p.
November 29th Week
Evgs. 7.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30 ROYAL BALLET SAE for repertoire
For Christmas and New Year Season Opening Thurs., Dec. 16 at 7.30 A SPECTACULAR CHRISTMAS REVUE starring JIMMY TARBUCK EARTHA KITT PETER GORDENO and Dancers KENNY LYNCH etc. Prices: £1.30 £1, 65p, 40p.

LIBRARY THEATRE COMPANY FORUM THEATRE. 437 9663 Wythenshawe Town Centre Opening Tonight: 7.30 Susan Brown, Kenneth Farrington, Michael Golden in AFTER HAGGERTY David Mercer's Comedy Hit.

LIBRARY THEATRE 236 7406. Opens Tomorrow: Galton & Simpson's THE WIND IN THE SASSAFRAS TREES An Indoor English Western.

PALACE. 061-236 0184. 7.30 except Sat. 5 p.m. and 8 p.m. also Wed. 2.30 JOHN HANSON in A WALTZ DREAM Strauss's Romantic Musical Stalls £1, 85p, 65p. Circles £1, 75p, 35p. Wed. matinee (on doors). O.A.P.s 35p with pension book. Nov. 8. Peter Adamson, David Jason in a new comedy Partners. Nov. 15, Nth Cheshire in Guys and Dolls. Dec. 18 Aladdin. O.A.P. parties 35p Mon. to Fri. Matinees from Jan. 10 now accepted

REX THEATRE, WILMSLOW "This week on stage" NOV. 1-6 8 p.m. (SAT. 6 & 8.45 p.m.) MICHAEL DENISON DULCIE GREY
VILLAGE WOOING
A COMEDY BY BERNARD SHAW "Shaw's witty dialogue perfection in their hands." The Stage.
and
Unexpectedly Vacant
A NEW PLAY BY HUGH WHITEMORE 80p, 70p, 60p, 50p. ADVANCE BOOKING WILMSLOW 22266/24850.

THE STABLES (Grape St—behind Granada) Reopening with MACRUNES GUEVARA By John Spurling Tuesday Nov. 2 to Sat. Nov. 13. Admission free but reservations accepted at 061-834 5000.

UNIVERSITY THEATRE Box Office Tel.: 273 5696 (10.15-6 pm) Wed. to Sat. at 7.30 New Plays and Drama Dept. Camus' THE JUST

Birmingham

BIRMINGHAM REPERTORY THEATRE Broad Street. Opens November 10 The Rubber Tyre Show! ROLL ME OVER A brand-new comedy by Bill Canaway. Then in repertoire until December 13 with Francis Matthews Patricia Routledge Cheryl Kennedy in FIRST IMPRESSIONS with Angela Browne. "Francis Matthews radiates charm throughout."—MAIL. "Patricia Routledge's triumphantly fine performance."—TIMES. "Lighthearted kaleidoscope of music, colour, and character."—MERCURY. Mon.-Fri. 7.30: Sats. 5.0 & 8.30: Weds. 2.30. Box Office 021-236 4455, open 10-8.

Bolton

OCTAGON THEATRE Bolton 20661 Tuesday, Nov. 22, for three weeks. Evenings at 7.30 p.m. (not Mondays) THE SUNDAY WALK A comedy by Georges Michel. Tickets 30p, 45p, 60p, from Frames, Oxford Street, Manchester.

Chester

GATEWAY THEATRE, Chester Telephone 40393 Wed., Nov 3, to Sat. Nov 13 THE BIRTHDAY PARTY By Harold Pinter

Leeds

LEEDS PLAYHOUSE (0532) 42111 Evenings 7.30. Saturday mat. 3.0. Shakespeare's TWELFTH NIGHT This week and Nov. 15, 16, 17, 29, 30; Dec. 1, 2
Opens Wednesday, November 10 Wedekind's LULU

Liverpool

EVERYMAN, Hope Street 051-709 4476 Until Nov. 13. Weds.-Sats. at 7.30 THE ENTERTAINER—Osborne
Mon. 8 and Tues. 9 Nov. only at 7.30. Direct from the Edinburgh Fringe THE 7.84 THEATRE COMPANY with Victor Henry in TREES IN THE WIND By John McGrath "The most impressive new play to come out of the 1971 Fringe."—T.L.S. "This play deserves a London showing."—Nicholas de Jongh. "As exciting theatre as anything available at the Fringe."—Infringe '71.

LIVERPOOL PLAYHOUSE Telephone 051-709 8363 DIAMOND JUBILEE SEASON Until November 6 SAINT JOAN by George Bernard Shaw. From November 10 TWELFTH NIGHT Monday, Nov. 15, for one night GEORGE MELLY AND THE ALEX WELSH JAZZ BAND Monday-Friday 7.30 pm. Saturday 4.45 pm and 8 pm. Box Office open 10 am-8 pm.

Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM PLAYHOUSE Tel. 45671 Evgs. 7.30. Saturday 5.0 & 8.0. Tonight. Saturday (Mat. & Evg.) LEONARD ROSSITER as RICHARD III "Vividly macabre."—Fin. Times Thursday and Friday THE MAGISTRATE Pinero's great farce. "Gentle, comical and romping."—Evening Post.

Stoke-on-Trent

VICTORIA THEATRE (0782) 65962 Tonight at 7.30 and All Week MEASURE FOR MEASURE Shakespeare's "cliffhanger" Matinees on Tues. and Thurs. at 2 pm

Stratford upon Avon

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE THEATRE
Seats available next few weeks
OTHELLO Mats. Nov. 18, 25.
MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING Eves: Nov 4, 11, 12.
MERCHANT OF VENICE Eves: Nov. 8, 15, 18.
DUCHESS OF MALFI Eves Nov. 5, 17.
TWELFTH NIGHT Eves: Nov. 3, 16, 22
HENRY V Eve.: Nov. 19
RICHARD II Eve: Nov. 10
Party bookings can be arranged. Write or phone Box Office S/Avon (0789) 2271

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CONCERTS (Outside London)

HALLÉ

FREE TRADE HALL
Manchester

THIS WEEK
RAFAEL FRUHBECK Conducts
Thursday, 7.30 p.m.
Haydn, Mozart, Falla
IDIL BIRET/CAROLINE CRAWSHAW
Sunday, 7.30 p.m.
Incidental Music, A Midsummer Night's Dream ...... MENDELSSOHN
The Rite of Spring ...... STRAVINSKY
Singers from Royal Manchester College of Music
PROSPECTUS 20p. Tickets from 35p.

MAURICE HANDFORD
OPUS 1
Wednesday/Thurs., 10th/11th, 7.30 p.m.
Ov., The Mastersingers ...... WAGNER
Symphonic Variations ...... FRANCK
Four Sea Interludes, Peter Grimes ...... BRITTEN
Symphony No. 9 (New World) DVORAK
JEFFREY SIEGEL
Sunday, November 14, 7.30 p.m.
RAFAEL FRUHBECK
Suite, Love, The Magician ...... FALLA
Piano Concerto ...... GRIEG
Symphony No. 6 (Pastoral) BEETHOVEN
MALCOLM BINNS

Box Office, 11 Cross Street, Manchester M2 1WE. Tel. 061-834 1712. NEXT WEEK HALLE VISIT BRADFORD.

SHEFFIELD CITY HALL
Friday, November 5, at 7.30 p.m.
HUNGARIAN STATE SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
MENDELSSOHN Fingal's Cave Overture
MENDELSSOHN ...... Violin Concerto
KODALY ...... Dances of Galanta
BARTOK ...... Concerto for Orchestra
Violin: DENES KOVACS
Conductor: JANOS FERENCSIK
25p, 30p, 45p, 65p, 75p, 85p, 95p. WILSON PECK LTD., Leopold Street, Sheffield 1. Telephone 27074. Syllabus 15p (18p by post).

ART EXHIBITIONS (Outside London)

LEIGH ARTS FESTIVAL
presents
An exhibition by Henry Moore of SCULPTURE DRAWINGS GRAPHICS
November 4th-December 18th.
Admission free.
At The Turnpike Gallery, Leigh, Lancs.

PETERLOO GALLERY
33a BROWN STREET, Manchester M2 2JN. Tel. 061-834 7944.
3 REALIST PAINTERS
KNOWLES CRABTREE HORSFIELD
November 3 to November 24. Open daily, 11 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.: Saturday 10.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Also permanently on display Pictures for rental, Pottery, Prints, etc.

Stratford-upon-Avon
Peter Dingley Gallery
16 Meer Street.
Stoneware and Porcelain by Robert and Sheila Fournier
Last few days—ends Sat 6th

EXHIBITIONS (Outside London)

CAMBRIDGE PRINT EDITIONS. Exhibition of original prints. LITHOGRAPHS, ETCHING, SILK SCREEN. Senate House, Cambridge. November 4th, 5th and 6th.

CINEMAS (Outside London)

Manchester

ABC ARDWICK 273 1141 BLUE WATER WHITE DEATH 1.20, 5.15, 9.10.

ABC DEANSGATE 832 5252 Ken Russell's THE DEVILS (X) Sep. prfs. 2.15 (Sun. 2.30), 5.15, 8.15

DAVENPORT. Telephone 483 3801. WATERLOO (U). Evgs. 8 p.m. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. Pullman and Circle Seats bookable

GAUMONT, Oxford Street. 236 8264 NUN OF MONZA 1.25, 5.0, 8.45.

HALLE Lic. Bar 928 2818 BOROSOLINO (AA) Evenings 7.45

MANCHESTER FILM THEATRE, Oxford Street. 237 0497 (public). BOGART WEEK. Today only: THE PETRIFIED FOREST. 2.30/6.30 and THE TREASURE OF THE SIERRA MADRE (A). 3.55/7.55. Book now for WAR & PEACE (70mm).

NEW OXFORD 236 8264 SWISS FAMILY ROBINSON 4.5 & 7.55. Cont. 2.30. L.S. 6.20.

ODEON, Oxford Street 236 8264 BLIND TERROR (X) 1.55, 5.25, 8.55.

REX WILMSLOW 22266 See Theatre Column

STUDIO 1, Oxford Rd. Tel: 236 2437 Learn all about the birds and the bras. SEX IS NOT FOR VIRGINS (X) Col. 3.25 6.10 8.55 The world is full of girls HOT PANTS (X) Col. 2.0 4.45 7.30

STUDIO 2, Oxford Rd. Tel. 236 2437 The fantastic hunt for the great white shark BLUE WATER, WHITE DEATH (U) Tech. 4.30, 8.20 James Coburn Lee J. Cobb OUR MAN FLINT (A)* Col. 2.30 6.15 *May be seen by unaccompanied children

TATTON LUXURY CINEMAS, GATLEY MAJOR CROMWELL (U) Evgs 8 p.m. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.15. Pullman and Circle Seats bookable. MINOR Second Week WHEN EIGHT BELLS TOLL (A) 8 p.m. Sat. 6 & 8.30. All seats bookable.

THEATRE ROYAL CINERAMA Telephone 834 9366. Final Week. Separate Performances 2.30 & 7.30. Late Shows Friday & Saturday 11 p.m. 2001: A SPACE ODYSSEY (U)

A day out for the missus of the boss

by JOHN FAIRHALL

Directors' wives break for lunch during their meeting at a London hotel yesterday. Below: Mr Anthony Barber, the Chancellor, and Mr Christopher Soames, the Ambassador to Paris, who attended the meeting of the Institute of Directors at the Albert Hall

THE FIRST conference of directors' wives was one of those Good Ideas that become complicated. The basic thinking was that the Institute of Directors has its annual session in the Albert Hall—with box lunches. Why should not directors' wives have their own meeting—with box lunches

Brooke Bond Oxo and the Good Housekeeping Institute put up the money and the organisation. Just under 200 directors' wives bought tickets (the organisers carrying the heavy loss) and turned up yesterday at a London hotel. It was then the complications started.

All very well for compère Michael Aspel to quip "Well, it keeps you off the streets and out of Harrods." By lunchtime a few wives admitted they wished they were in Harrods.

But after a morning of compère patter, a talk from the record breaking woman pilot Sheila Scott, a demonstration of meals fit for executives (with Oxo), and an introduction to the panels of editors from "Harper's/Queen" and "Good Housekeeping," plenty of wives were thoroughly enjoying themselves. The champagne helped. It was a day out with friends and that was enough.

"All this talk about wives at their husbands' side on the way to the top," declared a veteran wife. "The men can do it on their own. And they do." She was enjoying a rare trip to town.

Question time did not start too well. The first question made the point that the intelligence of most present was above average, referred to the standard of speechmaking their husbands were enjoying, and asked did the panel think the wives' conference worth while. The editor of "Harper's/Queen," Mr Willie Landels, replied: "I did not understand the question."

Michael Aspel, with submitted questions in hand, admitted that some contained the criticism that the conference up to that point had been at the level of a ladies' circle.

Audience participation made it clear that some wives had an unsatisfied hunger for some of the brass tacks diet they assumed their husbands were being fed on. The theme of the conference, "Top Trends for 1972," was a bit too vague for them.

One of the organisers admitted that it was easier to find a programme for directors — who were all interested in the state of the economy at least—than for their wives. No decision had been taken about next year. First would come the analysis of yesterday.

The one man who bought a ticket for the conference was a director of a tape recorder components firm who in previous years had been at the men's session. He was interested in food, he said—to eat rather than to cook—and enjoyed the cookery demonstration. A further interest in the conference came from his business in promotions.

More preaching to converted

By STEWART FLEMING

GOD AND MAMMON settled for a temporary truce at the Albert Hall yesterday when Dr Billy Graham addressed 6,000 members of the Institute of Directors at their annual conference.

Perhaps it was Dr Graham's *presence which evoked* a revivalist atmosphere among the captains of British industry. Lord Goodman felt it necessary to point out that "the Common Market is not a religion, it is only a very important Customs arrangement," but this was lost in a fervour of dedicated European materialism on the platform and in the hall.

Dr Graham, far from speaking against the evils of materialism, could see mutual advantage in a firmly founded compromise. He painted in dark tones a picture of Western capitalist democracy heading for eclipse as it surrendered its Judeo-Christian ethics — which, he claimed, were prized even in Chairman Mao's China. Just to make the point he turned to statistics—five billion dollars spent on bribes, pay-offs, and kickbacks in the United States alone last year.

What we needed was integrity, Dr Graham said. And if his audience needed any encouragement to tread the paths of righteousness, he told of a business friend whose industrial and marital fortunes revived when "he went into the church and met God."

Dr Graham did not actually call on any directors of British industry to come forward and dedicate their lives to Christ, "but in this audience," he said, "there could be another Shaftesbury or Wilberforce. You would have to pay the price of personal commitment."

It was a different commitment which really captured this audience's imagination however—the recent commitmentof Her Majesty's Government of Her Majesty's Government of Her Majesty's Governbership of the European Community.

The tumultuous applause which greeted our Ambassador to France, Mr Christopher Soames, when he rose to speak testified to that. Never mind that Mr Soames struck a Churchillian tone. "Never in our lifetime," he concluded, "has British industry been confronted with such a challenge." Never mind his warning that the promise of prosperity would not be fulfilled of its own accord.

Membership was evidently a challenge which, with a touch of masochism, the leaders of British industry welcomed. In such an atmosphere who could doubt that the British people would emerge victorious. Had not Lord Goodman told them (with a deft apology about Chauvinism and jingoism) that "Britain is the best country in the world."

The Chancellor, Mr Barber, also caught the revivalist mood. He pictured Britain as "maybe still a country flowing with milk and honey."

He proclaimed his faith in a capitalist democracy in which "for the customer, as she picks her way along the supermarket shelves, each choice represents a vote—a free vote—in a system of industrial democracy."

"Capitalism faced a new challenge—from the young "who are rejecting the competitive grind, the impersonality of the giant corporations, rejecting, if I can make the point on the way without giving offence, the short-back-and-sides discipline of the well-motivated white collar worker."

Lyalin is still spilling beans

By PETER HARVEY

Oleg Lyalin, the KGB agent who defected to Britain in September, has given to the security services the names of more foreign officials believed to be involved in espionage. His new information greatly expands British security knowledge of these activities and gives details of how spying networks — especially on the commercial front — are controlled and financed.

The new list is also thought to contain the names of key members of at least three foreign secret service organisations working in Britain.

Security believes the KGB will soon begin attempts to replace some of the agents among the 105 officials expelled in September following Lyalin's earlier disclosures. It is highly improbable that either the KGB or the GRU (the Soviet military secret service) will succeed in getting men back into Britain through the Soviet Embassy or the trade mission: these are under the tightest surveillance.

But it is expected that agents may be "placed" with the diplomatic and business missions of Soviet-block countries. Other potential "agent posts" include other embassies representing countries outside Eastern Europe but having close ties with the Soviet Union.

Lyalin is at present under armed guard at a bolthole outside London. His new list—supplemented by details from other men interviewed by Intelligence recently—is believed to include a number of Eastern European diplomats and trade officials. Many of them are of senior embassy rank, and some are known to have visited Northern Ireland during the past 18 months.

The information Lyalin has given on these East Europeans tends to confirm suspicions about 40 of them which the security services have had for some time.

Since Lyalin's defection, Intelligence officers have interviewed a number of people on the fringe of foreign espionage.

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

BUSINESS GUARDIAN

Guardian City Office: 831 Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.2
Edited by Anthony Harris and Charles Raw

BELL'S
SCOTCH WHISKY
"Afore ye go"

Pearson bids £12M in third assault on Doulton group

By LINDSAY VINCENT

S. Pearson and Son, main company in the vast empire of Lord Cowdray, is making £12 millions takeover offer for Doulton and Company, the fine china, ceramics, and sanitary ware group.

If this offer succeeds, Pearson will bid around £1.9 millions for the 23 per cent of Allied English Potteries which it does not already own, and weld Doulton and Allied together to create the biggest group of its type in the country.

Pearson last night disclosed that it has already made two approaches to Doulton, one this time last year and one in 1969. The plan in 1969 was to try and interest Doulton in taking over Allied, in which Pearson then had around 60 per cent of the equity against its present 67 per cent. Doulton said no.

In the second approach Pearson had a different proposal—a bid by Pearson for Doulton: but again Doulton thought a merger would not bring any advantages. Without any prior discussions on this occasion, Pearson had made a firm offer worth some 82p for each Doulton share.

The activities of Allied and Doulton are complementary, Pearson thinks, and by bringing the two together (both are based in Stoke-on-Trent) they would be better equipped to cope with the problems facing the industry, both at home and overseas.

There is little doubt that a merger would involve substantial redundancies, though "no more than both companies would have to make if they remained independent," a spokesman for Lazards, Pearson's advisers, said last night.

A Pearson spokesman, Mr C. R. E. Brooke, felt that both Allied and Doulton had a "major task to maintain their present position rather than improve it"—and by coming under the Pearson umbrella both would be given opportunities of expanding their product range into such things as plastics and products of another nature using the strong brand-names.

Mr Brooke gave two examples of where Pearson felt substantial advantages would arise from a merger. First, Doulton does not make earthenware and Allied does and by having a broader product range, there would be big benefits on the marketing side.

American gains

Second, overseas, whereas Allied is strong in Canada and weak in the US, Doulton's position is the opposite. In Australia, where Doulton's operation recently went public, Doulton has a strong sanitary-ware business but unlike Allied, nothing much in tableware.

All these arguments must have been pressed on Doulton in the past and in view of their previous wish to remain independent, Pearson could again be rejected.

But the price of 82p a share, equal to nearly 20 times last year's profit, does not look ungenerous given Doulton's asset position (allowing for the £2.5 millions received for its London headquarters) and the trading outlook.

The US business has been subject to intense competition from Japanese makers, notably Noritake, and matters have not been helped by the recent import surcharge. In addition, the US authorities are currently examining the existing tariff structure of the industry.

Doulton's 1970 profits of £1 million were only two-thirds of the level of 1968 and the recent interim report warned that it would be a "hard task" to equal last year's profit.

'T index lump worst for 6 months

By JOHN COYNE

...are prices slumped on the ...don Stock Exchange yester... in the wake of Wall Street's ...night 13 point slide. At one ...t the "Financial Times" ...x was down by 10.6, its ...est single fall for nearly 16 ...ths.

...late rally, however, left ...index down only 6.5 points ...close at 397.3. The All ...e Index closed 4.3 off at ...13, a proportionately bigger ... This was chiefly attribut... to the appearance of bar... hunters searching after ... class shares whose prices ...been indiscriminately cut ... with the general trend.

...ey were encouraged in this ...he record gold and cur...y reserve figures, and by ...cellor Anthony Barber's ...sh speech to the Institute ...irectors. Certainly during ...on trading hours there was ...ncouragement from Wall ...t to explain the rally.

...nic selling

...ces in New York continued ...ll sharply at the opening of ...ets and soon the Dow Jones ...strial Average was down ...than seven points to a new ...or the year as price falls ...umbered rises by 4 to 1.

...t the selling was from ...l investors panicked out by ...lay's fall to a new low on ... Street. Selling was light ... the institutions were sit... on the sidelines.

... midday the price losses ...been recouped and ...nces were being made, as ...tutional buying made it... felt.

...ven this encouragement ... Wall Street, and the ...uraging noises on Britain's ...nal economy, London ...rs are now hoping that ...r markets open this morn... the rally which was seen in ... last half-hour's trading ...rday will be continued.

Market details, page 19

...niton bid ...or Ellis ...ccepted

...iton Investments has made ...offer for the whole of the ...d share capital of Ellis ...nsington) on the basis of the ... of ordinary shares of 10p ..., and convertible unsecured ... stock of Kniton. There will ...a cash alternative worth ...p for each Ellis share.

...lis family and other ...ests accounting for 64 per ... of the equity have agreed ...ccept.

...niton intends to continue ...business of Ellis and assur...s have been given to the ...ctors of Ellis on the interests ...e staff and employees.

... the negotiations the direc... of Ellis were advised by N. ...othschild and Sons, and the ...ctors of Kniton by Samuel ...tagu and Co.

Barclays relaxes loan term

BARCLAYS BANK, which last month became the first of the clearing banks to take advantage of the new era of competitive banking by cutting its loan rates, yesterday followed up with the announcement of extended repayment periods for home-owning borrowers.

From the middle of this month, the maximum repayment period for Barclays personal loans is being extended from three to five years where the loan is for home improvements of £300 or more.

Secured loans for house purchases or major improvements can now also be repaid over a maximum period of 10 years instead of the existing seven years.

Last month Barclays announced it was cutting its base rate from 5 per cent to 4½ per cent. This move automatically meant that all overdrafts by the bank became a ½ per cent cheaper.

The other clearing banks have not yet followed suit.

The pound overseas

	Closing Market Rates	Previous Closing Rates
N. York..	2.49³⁄₃₂-2.49⁴⁄₁₆	2.49⁷⁄₃₂-2.49⁹⁄₁₆
Montr'l..	2.50¼-2.50½	2.50⁹⁄₁₆-2.50¹¹⁄₁₆
Amst'dm	8.34¼-8.35½	8.34¼-8.35¼
Brussels..	115.85-116.10	115.95-116.10
Copnhgn	18.10¾-18.11¾	18.06⅜-18.08⅞
Frankfrt	8.31⅜-8.31⅞	8.30½-8.31
Lisbon..	68.30-68.70	68.30-68.60
Milan...	1,526.25-1,527.25	1,524.75-1,525.75
Oslo....	17.09¾-17.10¾	17.08-17.08½
Paris...	13.77¾-13.78¾	13.77¾-13.78¼
Stckhlm.	12.51⅜-12.51⅞	12.51¾-12.52¼
Vienna..	60.25-60.40	60.20-60.35
Zurich..	9.94¼-9.94¾	9.95⅞-9.96⅛

Bank of England official limit on US dollar 2.38-2.42. Investment dollar premium 19¼ per cent (previous 18½ per cent).

FORWARD RATES

New York par to 5c.
Montreal 0.05c. to 0.15c. discount.
Amsterdam 10c. premium to 40c. dis.
Copenhagen 1 to 3¾ ore discount.
Frankfurt 20 premium to 20 pfennigs dis.
Milan ¼ premium to 2 lire discount.
Oslo 2¼ premium to ¼ ore discount.
Paris 8c. to 5½c. premium.
Stockholm 50 to 125 ore discount.
Vienna 15 premium to 20 groschen dis.
Zurich 4½c. to 4c. premium.
Gold $42.85.

British Lion gets Star treatment

By Andrew Davenport

IN A MOVE which could have important repercussions for the British film industry British Lion announced yesterday it was to make a reverse takeover of Star Associated Holdings, the Leeds-based cinema chain.

British Lion is paying 14 million new ordinary shares for Star and, since the current capital of British Lion is at the moment only 4 million ordinary shares, the shareholders of Star will end up with control of nearly 80 per cent of the new company.

The entire capital of Star is owned by the Eckart family. But after the deal with British Lion is completed the Eckarts plan to offer the public a percentage of their holdings. They will, however, retain majority control of the company.

Just before the deal was announced yesterday morning, shares of British Lion, which had jumped from 55p to 68p on news of an impending acquisition, were suspended. At 68p per share British Lion has a market capitalisation of £2.7 millions and Star is valued at just over £9.5 millions.

Lord Goodman, chairman of British Lion, said enthusiastically last night that the new group would present an entirely new third element in the film industry.

The plan, he said, was that the company's film production should remain under the control of John Boulting and he thought that the merger of the two companies could result in a greater number of "quality" films.

"It was the enthusiasm of the Eckarts to go into the making of quality films which was one of the reasons why we were attracted to the deal," Lord Goodman said.

Over the last few years British Lion has been responsible for such films as "Loot," "The Three Sisters," "Morgan, a Suitable Case for Treatment," and "Till Death Us Do Part."

Lord Goodman will become chairman of the new company with the two Eckart brothers, Rodney and Derek, as managing directors. Sir Max Rayne, John Boulting, and Bernard Rains (of Star) will be the three other directors.

Star is the third largest cinema chain in the country. It runs 107 theatres, while Rank and EMI both have about 260 cinemas each. After Star the next biggest chain is Classic—recently acquired by Tigon—which has 85 cinemas.

In addition to its cinemas Star has 150 bingo and social clubs and is in the process of buying a further 30 from EMI. One of the reasons for the group's highly impressive profits record is its policy of combining a bingo and social club together with a cinema all under the same roof.

Star was founded in 1931 by Walter Eckart—the father of the current managing directors—with a single cinema in Castleford, Yorkshire. By the 1950s it had built up a chain of 60 cinemas mainly in the North and Midlands. Before going into bingo the group diversified into ice skating rinks but later sold these to Mecca.

Since 1964 when earnings totalled just under £250,000 Star's profits have grown by an average of 20 per cent per annum and last year totalled £1.5 millions pre-tax. a further increase is expected for the current year.

The company had apparently been planning to go public anyway but British Lion gives it the perfect vehicle. Star will have complete access to British Lion's highly valuable film library and since British Lion is the sole distributor of Colombia Films Star will now have first refusal for its own cinemas.

At the same time Star has acquired perhaps the best known name in the entire British film industry.

Mr Derek Eckart strongly denied yesterday that Star would use British Lion to make spectacular sex and violence films. "Our endeavour is to maintain the tradition of British Lion," he said.

However he added: "It is all very well to have these high-minded principles but if there is no profit at the end it is no good."

Certainly British Lion's profit record suggests that the company has paid more attention to quality than popularity. Profits have fallen from £575,679 in 1969 to £137,273 for the year ended March 1971.

British Lion in its present form was founded when a syndicate of film producers, which included the Boulting Brothers and Sidney Gilliat, acquired the company from the National Film Finance Corporation in April, 1964. In 1968 the company secured a quote on the Stock Exchange and made an offer for sale of new shares to the public.

When the company was acquired from the NFFC an undertaking was given that British Lion would continue to provide finance, distribution, and studio facilities for independent British film producers and preserve its independent trading position in the interest of British film production.

Lord Goodman emphasised last night that the group was well aware of its undertaking and certainly had no intention of selling its highly valuable property asset — Shepperton Studios.

IRC successful insists director

About 80 per cent of the projects undertaken by the Industrial Reorganisation Corporation were a success according to a paper presented yesterday to the Manchester Statistical Society by Professor W. McClelland.

Professor McClelland, who was a member of the board of the IRC before it was axed by the Government, claimed that in early 1971 it appeared that 16 out of the 70 projects the IRC had undertaken were struggling a bit, but that 54 had been successful.

He commented: "A score of eight out of ten must be regarded as good."

The IRC cannot be judged, he said, by the value of its portfolio of shares which the Government is intending to hive off. This is because the Government has been acting as a "passive" shareholder and has not been intervening in the companies' affairs as the IRC would have done had it survived.

In any case, he said, the primary purpose of IRC investments had not been financial gain. More than half the projects listed in the annual report did not involve financial commitments by the IRC.

Professor McClelland added: "The experiment was cut short, in a mood—itself short-lived—of extreme retrenchment and non-interventionism by the new Conservative Government, but must be counted a success. "It had already aroused great interest overseas and indeed been closely copied in France. In a number of instances since the demise of IRC, the need for it has been acutely felt. It will not be surprising if, in one form or another, the erstwhile experimental 'prod' does not return."

Solvency margins

The Council of the London Stock Exchange has decided not to enforce stricter liquidity rules for member firms.

A proposal made earlier this year to double firms' minimum liquidity margins to £10,000 per partner has been shelved in view of the tax changes made in the Budget which put a heavier burden on firms.

Hambros hit by bad debts

Bad debts have hit Hambros, the banking and investment group. Mr Jocelyn Hambro, the chairman, reports that earnings for the half-year ended September 30 are in line with the corresponding period.

The snag is that while current banking earnings are substantially higher, "larger than normal debt provisions have had the result of reducing them to a little below last year's level."

In view of the continuing monetary and marketing uncertainties, Mr Hambro feels that it is unlikely that the results for the full year will show much change overall.

The group is paying an interim dividend of 7½ per cent on the £10 shares (£2.50) paid and 7½ per cent on the fully paid 25p shares. Holders of the fully paid £1 "A" shares will receive a 3 per cent interim. All these dividends are at the same rate as those paid last year.

Supertest rebel claims victory

Mr Stephen Jarislowsky, chairman of a group of Supertest Petroleum shareholders, said yesterday that if all his proxies are validated at the forthcoming shareholders meeting, his group would be able to block the merger of Supertest into BP Canada, a subsidiary of British Petroleum.

Mr Jarislowsky, a Montreal investment counsellor, has said that the shareholders committee represents a substantial number of major institutional shareholders who are dissatisfied with the terms of the proposed merger.

Shareholders were to vote overnight on a capital reorganisation by Supertest as a prelude to the takeover by BP Canada. Of the shares voting at the meeting in person or by proxy, 75 per cent must approve the reorganisation for it to take effect.

Shareholders have approved the reorganisation and issuance of 17 million reorganised shares to acquire BP Oil and 66 per cent of BP Oil and Gas, currently owned by BP Canada.

KF KIRKSTALL

(Europe's largest manufacturer of Heavy Duty Axles)

Group geared for further growth and expansion

The 22nd Annual General Meeting of Kirkstall Forge Engineering Ltd. will be held on 18th November at The Queen's Hotel, Leeds. The following are extracts from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr. R. A. W. Caine.

Results for the year show a consolidated trading profit of £1,141,920 against £1,013,364 last year. After deducting interest, profit before taxation was £952,699 (£922,636). The charge for taxation was £345,000 (£438,273) leaving a profit after tax of £607,699 against £484,363 for last year.

DIVIDEND – The Directors have recommended a final dividend of 6% making 10% for the year, which is the same as last year.

OPERATIONS – In the Axle Division the year has seen further considerable expansion and modernisation of productive capacity, and levels of Sales and Production were again records for the Company. The Forge Division has made major inroads into the European Market with the sale of Forgings and capacity is being enhanced with the installation of one of the largest forging units in the country.

The chairman then reviewed the progress of the Pressings, Gear and Hydraulics Divisions and continued:

THE FUTURE – The Group, through its extensive programme of modernisation and re-organisation, is geared for growth; the improved results reported have been achieved during a year of increasingly more difficult market conditions. These difficulties are considered transitory and we expect to see a return to conditions of strong demand and expansion during 1972. With increasing benefits from modernisation and expanding direct exports with an enlarged product range, we have every confidence in the future.

Copies of the Report and Accounts containing the Chairman's Statement in full can be obtained from:
The Secretary, Kirkstall Forge Engineering Limited, Leeds LS5 3NF.

CITY COMMENT

VAVASSEUR

No relief in sight

J. H. VAVASSEUR, the City dealing and finance house, should later this month have detailed estimates of the losses it is facing on its metal broking operations. As was the case with Johnson Matthey, they could be harsh enough to warrant a special statement to shareholders.

Vavasseur has so far given its shareholders only bare details of its unfortunate experience, partly because it does not really know the extent of its liabilities. But following an investigation by a director, Mr R. T. Renton, it is expected that the full details will be known in about two weeks. If they are worse than envisaged when the interim report was compiled in September, the company will feel obliged to make a special statement.

The interim report gave neither the reasons for the "unprofitable metal business" nor the extent of the losses. Interim profits up from £383,000 to £428,000 made some allowance for metal losses, but the bulk will occur in the current half. Nevertheless, the group does not expect overall results for the year to show much change on last year.

The market seems to think differently, as the sharp fall in the share price from a peak of 190p to 125p (including a 10p slump this week) indicates. The bears are suggesting that losses could be in the vicinity of £600,000-£700,000, whereas last year's group profit was just over £900,000.

The company goes as far as pouring ridicule on suggestions that the losses could be as much as £1 million, but will not be drawn on any lower estimate.

It appears that the losses were mostly sustained by the group's metal broking subsidiary Vavasseur-Kirk in New York, where Mr Renton is currently completing his investigation. They appear to have arisen on split-commission business introduced by a woman.

Vavasseur confirms that there are a large number of "commission debts" and partly for this reason the situation is "incredibly complicated." Most of the losses were sustained on copper, and with some contracts extending to a six-month duration, a great deal will depend on the state of the copper market at the time the contracts fall due.

The company is planning court action against certain of the parties who failed to meet committments, but as legal cases in the US can take many years to be concluded, litigation is unlikely to bring much relief this side of 1974, if at all.

CASTS

Drilling hits a nerve

A halved dividend, the absence of the Sierra Leone dividend and misunderstood news about Agnew, the nickel prospect in Australia, were enough to drop the share of Consolidated African Selection Trust from 132p to 115p.

The shares of allied companies, Selection Trust and Selcast, the Australian group whose main interest is a 20 per cent stake in Selcast, also moved lower.

For the year to the end of last June CAST made £1.34 millions net profit compared with £5.45 mililons, if the lump sum received last time from Sierra Leone is included, and £1.47 millions on a truly comparable basis.

Because, it seems, of technical difficulties, there was no dividend payment on the 49 per cent remaining stake in Sierra Leone Diamonds. Most of that was already anticipated, and the interim had already been halved so that there is no real surprise about the final.

It is the statement about exploration in the Agnew area in Australia that seems to have caused the setback. Yet, ironically, it is as optimistic as could have been expected.

It essentially says that drilling results to a depth of 1,000 feet in part of the area show reserves of 9 million tons of nickel-bearing material with an average nickel grade of over 2 per cent. The market was expecting a greater tonnage and overlooked the fact that the announcement concerns a small zone of the total.

If anything the drilling results are very encouraging. It may be that the shares were due for a reaction because of the poor state of the nickel market but on their own yesterday's results did not warrant a fall.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Troubles in the margin

WHILE PRESSING AHEAD with its plans to tighten up on the policing of solvency margins, the London Stock Exchange has abandoned, for the moment, plans to increase this margin from £5,000 to £10,000 per member, from a minimum per broking firm of £10,000 to £30,000, and from £15,000 to £50,000 per jobbing firm.

The explanation is bizarre to say the least. In effect the Stock Exchange is admitting that the minimum liquidity never really existed anyway.

They say that under the present system, since surtax is not a ranking liability of the firm for liquidity margin purposes, it is possible to use assets earmarked to meet this liability as assets in the liquidity margin. It may be surprising that assets due to be paid to the Inland Revenue can count as an asset for proving that you can meet other liabilities with sufficient margin, but that's accounting for you.

Anyway, Mr Barber is changing all that with his proposed abolition of surtax and its replacement with a graduated income tax. This new tax will be assessed on partnership profits, making the tax a firm's liability as opposed to a liability of its individual partners. So the firm has to provide for a greater liability. Hence the decision to drop the requirement for a higher margin of liquidity, at least until June 30, 1975.

This is not very reassuring. If the tax liability is significant then the present margin of solvency must be pathetically thin: if the liability is not significant then there is no reason why the margin should not have been raised as was originally proposed.

MILES ROMAN

Note for backers

THE LATEST issue of the computer magazine "Data Systems" arrived yesterday with a timely comment on the state of the industry from Mr Charles Ross, managing director of Miles Roman. Mr Ross points out "that in the general venture capital business one does not expect more than one in ten of the companies which one launches to be a riotous success. One in five will be average and three or four will go to the wall."

One hopes Mr Ross told this to his backers, Kleinwort Benson, when they raised £3.2 millions to get Miles Roman under way. It is now in voluntary liquidation following the collapse last month of its principal subsidiary, Autonomics.

Well over £5 millions has been invested altogether in the Miles Roman organisation including £1.25 millions of extra cash injected by Kleinwort Benson during the summer. At the time, Ross and his partner, Mr Michael Gassman, vociferously denied any cash problems.

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Colour TV

● £1m PROFIT MARK COMFORTABLY PASSED
● INVESTMENT IN NEW TV SETS NEARLY DOUBLED TO £3,339,000
● INTERIM AND FINAL DIVIDENDS INCREASED TO A TOTAL OF 26%
● TELEFUSION GROUP ESTABLISHED IN EUROPE AND WELL PLACED TO BENEFIT FROM THE COMMON MARKET

"We view the future with tremendous confidence!"
J. C. WILKINSON – Chairman

Summary of Results
FOR YEARS ENDED 24TH APRIL

	1971	1970
PROFIT BEFORE TAX	£1,125,000	£899,000
DIVIDENDS	£474,000	£409,000
NET CASH FLOW	£2,570,000	£2,092,000
EARNINGS PER ORDINARY 25p SHARE	9.08p	6.79p

COPIES OF THE FULL REPORT AND ACCOUNTS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY:
TELEFUSION HOUSE · PRESTON NEW ROAD · BLACKPOOL · LANCS

College of Marketing: the latest.

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Position
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Address
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The College of Marketing's programme – until June 30, 1972 – is now compiled into this prospectus, the first to be published since the College's move from London to Cookham.
The prospectus includes details of both residential and non-residential courses, the most comprehensive training in introductory, advanced and specialist aspects of marketing available in Britain.
Post this advertisement for your free prospectus now.

To Senior Course Director, College of Marketing
Moor Hall, Cookham Berks SL6 9QH.
Tel: Bourne End (06285-2922)

College of Marketing IM

Institute of Directors Conference

'Integrity necessary for freedom'

Moral integrity was our greatest need, Dr Billy Graham, the American evangelist, told the conference.

He said we lived in a world of greed and materialistic values, where pleasure had become a god, and where a great premium was too often placed on cleverness.

"I predict that unless moral and spiritual values are restored in government, education, management, labour, the mass media, and in every area of society, then the free way of life we have known in Western Europe and America will not survive this century—and perhaps not even this decade."

The emerging generation, with all its sex permissiveness, drugs and rebellion was, however, begining to show signs of change.

'The revolt of our youth today is not against the older generation per se, but against the lack of integrity and sincerity in their elders.

Moral integrity was a political necessity if a free people were to survive, Dr Graham said.

"When a society loses its moral and spiritual moorings, a vacuum is created and it inevitably falls victim to alien ideologies and tyranny. This is now happening in much of the world."

Too little drive in boardrooms —Jim Slater

A call for younger management men and a larger stake in the business for directors was made at the annual conference of the Institute of Directors held in London yesterday. "We need more youthful representation in many of our boardrooms," Mr Jim Slater, chairman of Slater Walker Securities, said. He told the conference: "British industry and commerce still suffer far too much from 'dead men's shoes' being the main avenue for promotion."

Although seniority was an important factor, top jobs should be determined primarily by merit. The average age of a director of Britain's largest 150 companies was 56—and this was "far too high."

"Too many of our companies are all rudder and no engine."

It should be made more difficult for directors aged 70 and over to remain in office, Mr Slater said.

Calling for a larger share in the business for directors, he said managers were at their most efficient when they had some form of capital stake in the companies they were managing. "It makes them care more. It makes them dare more."

He would also welcome a much more positive interest and active ownership from shareholders. "It should be made much easier for them to criticise their boards and change them."

It was too hard for shareholders to arrange an extraordinary general meeting against the wishes of the board. Five per cent, as against the present 10 per cent should have the right to do this. And "directors should be prevented from pursuing delaying tactics," he said.

Labour relations

Getting industrial relations on to a realistic and constructive basis would be a further vital prerequisite for putting Britain on a firm upward commercial course.

"We must eliminate the 'we and them' attitude. Government, industry, and trade unions must put a great deal more emphasis on industrial retraining."

In the Common Market, flexibility would be even more important. "Britain's one prospect of revival is to achieve a new commercial greatness—a greatness which I hope would be used in improving the quality of life for all.

"If we are to succeed in earning our living from our talents alone we must be more adventurous than our international competitors."

Mr Slater said profits were the lifeblood of our existence. "Until this is recognised, a general apathy will continue to adversely affect the British economy."

Increased profits were vitally necessary for the maintenance "let alone the improvement," of the standard of living of everyone in Britain.

Soames calls for research centres

Prosperity will not fall into Britain's lap like ripe fruit when we join the Common Market, Mr Christopher Soames, Britain's Ambassador to France, said yesterday.

"If we are to reap the benefits of membership, we shall have to go out and get them. This will require some profound psychological readjustments on the part of management and labour alike."

Mr Soames told the conference that we should not try to "go it alone" in the key sectors of industry, using the most advanced technology. Britain should "create centres of research and development in Europe strong enough to attract the best European brains and to break new and economically rewarding ground."

It was now the duty of any British enterprise which laid claim to vigorous and imaginative leadership to exploit aggressively "the vast homogenous market of the enlarged Community.

"From now on we must think European—and, instead of repeating to ourselves that British is best, ask ourselves how we can most effectively and most rapidly convince the Frenchman, the German and our other future partners in Europe that it really is so.

"We have to watch such vital matters as delivery dates, the availability of spares and after-sales service."

Senior executives should travel widely and make contact with their opposite numbers over there—"make a serious effort to speak their languages and to learn their customs.

"Never in our lifetime has British industry been confronted with such a challenge or offered such an opportunity," said Mr Soames. "Let none doubt it will rise to the occasion."

Lee backs Market

Singapore's Prime Minister, Mr Lee Kuan Yew., backed the view that Western Europe can play a greater international role once Britain joins the Common Market.

He told the conference: "Britain and the other Europeans can be a countervailing force in the increasing tripolar world of the 80s as China develops its strength and makes its influence felt around Asia.

"Chinese influence will be increasing and the Americans' decreasing in South-east Asia. Russia and China will not be left out.

"The West Europeans jointly can be a benign and stabilising influence in a widening area of peace and progress." He said British exports in South-east Asia were now being overtaken by Japanese exports.

He warned: "It is happening in many other traditional markets of Britain. It takes a long time to set a trend. I fear it may taken even longer to reverse it."

Britain could find a challenging rôle in Europe. Workers and management would respond to the challenge when they realised the opportunities for "self renewal."

Of China, he predicted: "Before 1980 China will have enough strength to make herself felt by all the countries bordering her. She will increasingly play the rôle of Japan in the years before the war in providing cheap exports in low and middle technology products."

Bulk carrier is launched in gale

Tthe 167,000-ton Tyne Bridge was launched in gale-force winds at Swan Hunters' Haverton Hill shipyard on the river Tees yesterday.

PO moves £15M closer to tomorrow

By Peter Rodgers, Technology Correspondent

THE POST OFFICE has taken the next step towards modernising the telephone system with a long-awaited £15 millions order, announced yesterday by Standard Telephones and Cables, for the first 18 big electronic exchanges.

Called the TXE 4, they should make a considerable difference to the quality of service and rid the system of a lot of buzzing and crackling. It will also be the last of the series of "patch and mend" designs which the Post Office is buying while it nervously contemplates what could be the biggest investment decision it has yet had to make.

It has to decide on a completely new generation of exchange equipment on which to standardise for most of the rest of the century, involving an eventual investment running into billions of pounds beside which the cost of Concorde pales. The Post Office does not need reminding of the expensive mistakes it made in the 1950s, when it had similar technical decisions to take.

STC's order is in the form of a three-year contract for final development, supply and installation of the first 18 TXE 4s. The order was expected at the turn of the year but has been delayed, though STC went ahead steadily with the project. Plans now call for the first exchange to be installed in London at the beginning of 1975 and it will be followed soon after by others in Manchester and Birmingham.

Until then electronics will be confined to small and medium exchanges of up to 2,000 lines, using the TXE 2 exchanges of which 150 have been commissioned since 1966.

This is a much less complicated piece of equipment, compared with the TXE 4 which is 20 times larger—with up to 40,000 lines—and which is designed for big city centre exchanges. Small and medium installations of up to 2,000 lines account for two thirds of the exchanges in Britain but cover only a quarter of telephone subscribers.

The current small electronic exchanges cost about 25 per cent more than their conventional equivalents, although this is expected to drop steadily over the next few years. The Post Office calculates that even at present prices maintenance savings and a fault rate one tenth of the level in older equipment more than make up for the difference, and much the same arithmetic is likely to apply to TXE 4.

TXE 2 is now being bought under competitive tender from the three main British makers of public telephone exchanges, STC, GEC, and Plessey, but it will be several years before its bigger equivalent gets similar treatment, assuming it is a success.

New types of equipment are still bought by the Post Office direct from a chosen manufacturer, in spite of the official end of the old "ring" of Post Office suppliers.

Between them the manufacturers are now building four different types of exchange while at the same time they are trying to devise the next generation design with the Post Office.

Although they urgently need breathing space to get the new system right — it has to be first time lucky — there are also strong financial pressures against carrying on too long with a mixture of different types of equipment.

It costs much more to instal several incompatible types of exchange than it does to instal a standardised line, because overheads such as training, maintenance, and equipment to link the various types are multiplied.

A Post Office study found that adding £1 million worth of non-standard equipment to a network leads to an extra £1 million in overheads. If £10 millions worth is added the extra overheads are £3 millions and even with as much as £100 millions worth of equipment there is still a burden of between 5 per cent and 10 per cent in extra costs. Every variation multiplies the problem.

The Post Office now has an antiquated system in which well over 90 per cent of the exchanges are the old-fashioned Strowger electromechanical type with thousands of moving parts which has been installed since the 1920s.

In the early 1950s it decided to change to electronics, was too ambitious, and ended up having to go back to the Strowger gear which was already out of date.

Even this year, £87 millions out of £119 millions worth of exchange orders are Strowger and £39 millions are the intermediate types which began to come in during the 1960s. These are two types of crossbar—a more sophisticated electromechanical system to which most other countries changed in the 1950s, and the TXE 2.

Strowger exchanges last for 30 years and one of the most important decisions yet to be taken is when to stop buying them. This will probably come before any final decision on what should replace the current technical hotch potch, although the preliminary plans for the next generation should be ready early next year.

They are being considered by the Post Office Advisory Group on System Definition, whose ponderous title belies its importance to the long-term health of the telephone system and the manufacturers.

The AGSD should produce specific design and development proposals early next year and lay down manufacturing specifications two or three years later. The new generation of exchanges would be phased in from the end of the decade onwards.

The AGSD, which is run jointly with the manufacturers is likely to opt for computer control using a technique called "stored programme control," but there are many variations of this.

Computer control adds an enormous amount of flexibility to the telephone system and allows new services such as automatic re-routing of calls to be programmed in, whereas now they have to be more or less put into the system with a soldering iron. Computerised systems also optimise their own use of the telephone network and plan the routes calls should take.

All the manufacturers are working on various forms of computer control—in fact electronic exchanges have a small degree of computerisation already—and STC's parent company, International Telephone and Telegraph, of the US already supplies them on the Continent.

Plessey has a contract with the NRDC to produce a version by 1974 and it is an open question whether the Post Office will opt for one of these or go for something quite new.

The manufacturers are hesitant at the moment, because they fear moving too far ahead of the Post Office and being caught with expensive developments it does not like.

Robe River silent about new orders

From MICHAEL BLENDELL: Sydney, November 2

Robe River's annual report released today has little to say on the two most crucial factors facing the Robe River project—the allocation of additional iron ore reserves by the West Australian Government and the future of additional contracts from Japan.

Directors say that while reserves at present amount to 300 million tons of above 58 per cent iron ore, they are "anxious that these should be increased to allow greater use of the facilities now being installed and to make possible a long-term expansion programme.

"They are therefore pleased that the West Australian Minister for Mines has stated that the participants in the Robe River project will be granted additional deposits."

As for additional sales to Japan, they say that the prospect is clouded by the unsettled international monetary and trade conditions. Over the long term, they say, prospects of additional sales are good, particularly for iron pellets.

In view of the directors' reticence on these two salient points, an immediate sale of its 17.5 million shares in Robe River still held by the liquidator of Mineral Securities Australia, Mr J. H. Jamison, appears unlikely.

The accounts reveal that Robe River has met $A21,097,417 of its commitment of between $A80 millions and $A101.5 millions in the Western Australian iron ore project. Total expenditure on the project at September 30 this year, amounted to $A105,313,156.

The company's annual meeting, which may reveal some further information, will be held in Sydney on November 17.

$50M Euroloan

Honeywell Capital NV, a subsidiary of Honeywell Inc., is making an issue of $50 million subordinated guaranteed convertible debentures due 1986.

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Averys within sight of another record

Averys, the weighing, testing and measuring equipment group, is clearly in sight of another record year.

A brilliant set of first half figures is accompanied by an increase from 1.875p to 2.5p per share in the interim dividend, and subject to the usual provisos, the board intends to recommend a final of 5p against 4.625p a share.

Margins have obviously improved because, following an increase from £15.8 millions to £19 millions in the first half turnover, the pre-tax profit has leaped from £1.26 million to £5 millions.

This means that the group has already earned as much as 50 per cent of the pre-tax profit of £4.36 millions made in the whole of 1970-71. A jump from 4.19p to 8.789p in earnings per share is another feature of the figures.

Full production in certain categories has been helpful, but directors warn that activity in the second half will be at a lower level because decimalisation work has virtually come to an end, and metrication is not yet able to replace this turnover.

It is unlikely that there will be any substantial contribution from special items which contributed £450,000 (£212,000) in the first half of the year, but given reasonable conditions, the directors expect that 1971-72 will produce distributable profits "considerably in excess" of 1970-71.

The companies say that they believed that this exchange of information would allow capital to be more efficiently used. It would "reduce the risk of under- or over-capacity or premature investment by allowing more informed decisions to be made.

The agreement commits none of the companies to any course of action, a statement said. Marketing policies and practices, customers and prices are not included in the agreement.

from S. E. Thomas, the latest acquisition.

The second half so far has been "encouraging" and with the anticipated increase in consumer spending, the chairman is confident that the group will continue to progress.

Brooke Bond disappoints

Disappointing results come from Brooke Bond Liebig, the tea and Oxo meat extract group, but a final dividend of 7.5 per cent effectively raises the total dividend from 10.2 per cent to 10.75 per cent. A 7½ per cent increase to £246.3 millions in turnover has brought a 6 per cent drop to £12.9 millions in the pre-tax profit.

The turnover was achieved principally by the distribution companies in Asia, North America, and Europe. Profits and margins improved in Canada, the US and South Africa, but they came under pressure in India and Pakistan. The results were also influenced by continuing development expenditure in Europe, where profits were also down.

The board points out that in recent years the group has done rather better than in the second half than in the first, and they look for a modest increase in profits for 1971-72.

Mr John Brooke, the chairman will retire on December 31 and be succeeded by Sir Humphrey Prideaux. Mr K. R. M. Carlisle, Mr D. G. H. Wright and Mr J. V. Cooper will also retire on December 31.

Mr P. Blackburn and Mr P. L. Brazier will join the board from January 1.

Good start by Kwik Save

The Kwik Save discount group has made an excellent start as a public company with both the profits and dividend well ahead of forecasts. This Liverpool-based group is paying a final dividend of 35 per cent making a total of 55 per cent for 1970-71, against the 47½ per cent anticipated by the prospectus.

Turnover of this fast expanding group shot up from £11.08 millions to £15.03 millions last year, while the pre-tax profit of £1.03 millions, which is 60 per cent above the 1970 figure, compares with a prospectus forecast of £900,000.

ICFC operations show growth

The Industrial and Commercial Finance Corporation which provides medium and long-term capital for small and medium - sized companies, pushed up its gross profit from £6.2 millions to nearly £7.5 millions in the six months to September 30.

After providing £5.3 millions (£4.13 millions) for interest, and including a contribution from associated companies, the pre-tax profit has increased from £2.25 millions to £2.47 millions.

Prospects brighter for De La Rue

It looks as though this year things will come right for De La Rue, even though the board attaches a proviso to the second quarter figures. Margins have clearly improved, because a 12.4 per cent rise to £15.7 millions in sales has produced a 37 per cent jump to £970,000 in pre-tax profit.

For the six months to September 30, a 12.7 per cent increase to £30.3 millions in sales has resulted in a 25 per cent advance to £1.75 millions in pre-tax profit.

Smiths Industries recovers well

A solid recovery in the profit of Smiths Industries, the motor vehicle, aviation, marine, and clock and watch group, brings a 1½-points rise in the dividend with a final of 8½ per cent making 12½ per cent.

A trading profit of £6.8 millions against £5.23 millions, has been produced by an increase from £72.95 millions to £84.5 millions in sales.

The result has been struck after providing £1.38 millions (£1.3 millions) for depreciation. With the interest charge up from £1.07 millions to £1.4 millions, a pre-tax profit of £5.4 millions, compares with £4.16 millions.

Nited Carriers arns more

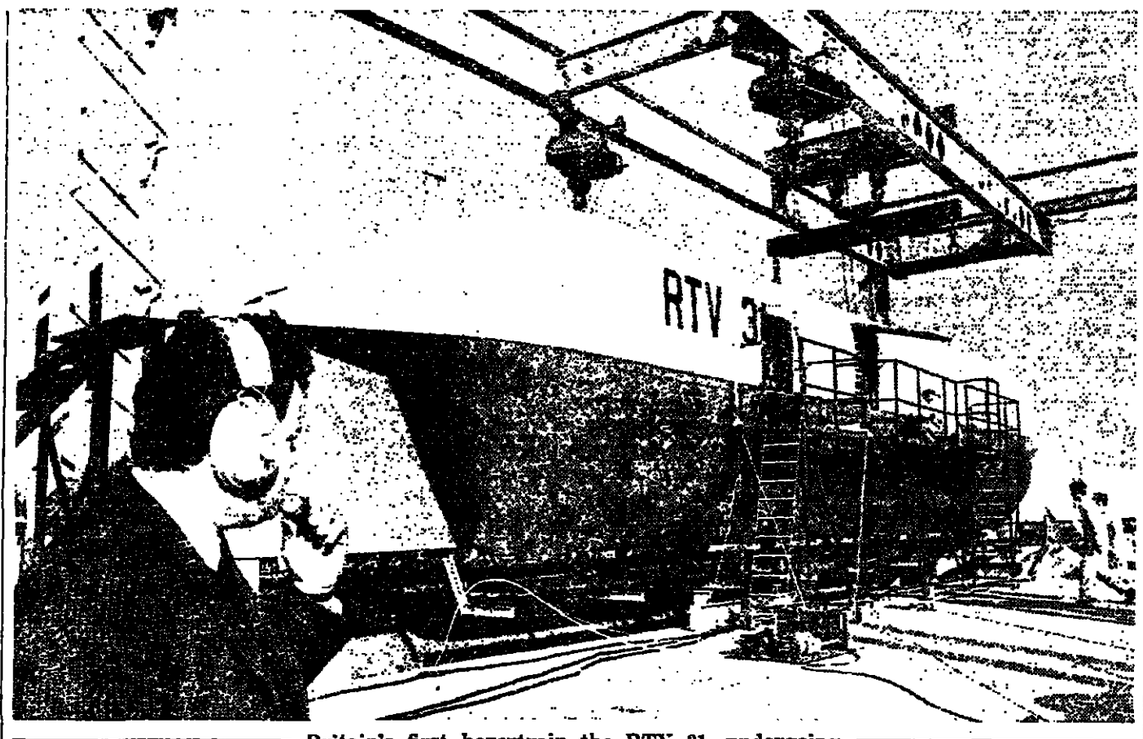
nited Carriers is paying an rim dividend of 9 per cent orecast, against the equiva- of 7.2 per cent previously. £435,000, against £322,000, tax profit for the six months uly 31 shows steady growth allowing for a contribution

obe River out new

Fertiliser data pact

sons, ICI and Shellstar have ed to exchange infrmation effort to sort out recurring lems of over-capacity in the fertiliser industry and its e.

e agreement runs until and covers information t the size of the UK market, kely growth, and how this hes existing production ity. It will include plans increasing capacity, and take into accunt imports exports.



Britain's first hovertrain the RTV 31, undergoing remotely controlled static tests yesterday on its trial track at Earith, Huntingdonshire. The first trial run is scheduled for later this month

Company news in brief

Final results

London Australian and General Exploration Co: 9 per cent making 16 per cent (15 per cent). Pre-tax profit £236,000 (£220,000). Two-for-one rights issue proposed at 25p per share.

Colonial and General Investment Trust: 10½ per cent making 15 per cent (14 per cent). Pre-tax profit, £172,801 (£160,438).

Berkeley Property and Investment Co: 10 per cent making 16 per cent (15 per cent). Pre-tax revenue £1,151,052 (£1,051,748).

Interim results

Southern India Tea Estates: Dividend 5 per cent (2½ per cent). Provision made for a dividend suspense account out of which the board will declare an interim of 2½ per cent for 1970-1 when funds are received from India. Pre-tax profit, £46,791 (£11,713).

Ship Mortgage Finance: Pre-tax profits half year to September 30, £209,696 (£174,037).

Ceylon Tea Plantations Holdings: 5 per cent (same).

Cray Electronics: 15 per cent (10 per cent) to reduce disparity with final pre-tax profit £95,578 (£80,036).

British Electronic Controls: No dividend (same). Net profit £22,907 (loss £8,083).

CBI chief says rises can hit union ideals

Inflationary pay rises are a threat to union ideals, Sir John Partridge, president of the Confederation of British Industry, told the CBI Midland regional council in Birmingham yesterday.

Unions want a steady rise in real wages and living standards; standards of the old and retired protected; and a dynamic economy to bring down unemployment, he said.

"I can think of no surer way of frustrating every one of these aims than a continuance of inflationary pay settlements, and the staging of industrial action to impose such settlements."

He warned that higher growth would not be sustained and price restaint would not hold unless there is a significant lowering of pay settlements in the next year.

Sir John said some sectors of the economy are benefiting from the Chancellor's reflationary measures. "The upward trend of prices is starting to flatten out," he said.

But there is a need for urgent selective action in areas where unemployment is well above the national average, he said.

Sir John said Britain may not return quickly to the relatively low unemployment levels of the past.

He said high unemployment would generate more industrial trouble and more resistance to change inside manufacturing industry. "Altogether, I think we would be on a much healthier basis if we could get it down rather than keep it where it is or push it up," he added.

Metrication best choice

Going metric had never been a condition of joining the Common Market, Mr John Davies, Secretary for Trade and Industry, said in London yesterday.

But metrication was a worldwide movement anyway, he said, and it would "greatly help in establishing a new set of relationships with our European partners, as we shall be using the same language of measurement."

UK firms in bridge tender

A £25 millions contract to build the world's largest single span suspension bridge across the Humber Estuary is being sought by three leading British bridge-builders.

The Sir William Arrol branch of the Clarke Chapman-John Thompson crane and bridge division, the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering Company and Redpath Dorman Long Ltd, are seeking the contract through British Bridge Builders, the company they established in 1969 to tender jointly for major bridge contracts abroad.

Freeman, Fox and Partners have been confirmed as consulting partners for the bridge, which will have a clear span of 4,580 feet, 95 feet above high water.

Crabtree holds its dividend

In spite of a sharp cut in profits, Crabtree Electrical Industries is paying a final dividend of 11 per cent, making an unchanged total of 18½ per cent.

Group profit for 1970-71 has tumbled from £1,023,000 to £782,000 after all charges including £113,000 for depreciation and £203,000 for tax.

MARKET REPORT

Index breaks 400 barrier

The fresh 13-point slide on Wall Street overnight in the face of analysts' predictions of the start of a new "bear" phase left London stock markets in a thoroughly dejected state yesterday.

After just 30 minutes trading the "Financial Times" Industrial Ordinary Share Index had fallen below the 400 mark—it had breached on its way up to the 430.8 September peak.

At one time it was registering a drop of 10.6 at 392.2, its steepest one-day decline since July 15, 1970, the first day of the national dock strike. But a late rally cut the loss to 6.5 at 397.3.

In stark contrast with equities gilts opened on a bright note, benefiting from revised press talk of a possible Bank rate cut and a fall in US Treasury bill rates. But it looked as if they might get entangled in the general gloom when sellers moved in to push prices back to overnight levels. They received a further boost in mid-afternoon however, with the announcement of an £82 millions rise in Britain's gold and currency reserves, and scattered gains of around ¼ were evident at the close.

Losses outnumbered gains by about 16 to one around the industrial sections, though leading shares managed a late rally. Metal Box were a prominently weak feature of a day in which falls to 10p or so were just run-of-the-mill movements. These shares plunged 24p to 350p. Bright spots were rare indeed.

Averys climbed 10p to 157½p however in response to the bigger interim dividend and 158 per cent profits surge. And, in first-time dealings, Pork Farms advanced to 120½p, a 5½p premium over last week's offer-for-sale price.

The number of bargains marked totalled 12,642 compared with 12,749 on Monday and 12,511 the last Tuesday.

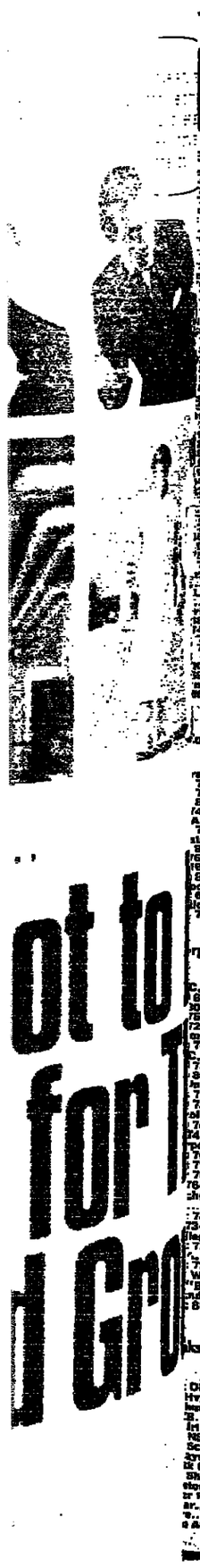
Hydrofoil blow to Hawker

Ottawa: the Canadian Government has decided to stop work for five years on the development of hydrofoil craft, the Department of Defense announced. The project so far has cost Canada $C52.2 millions (£21,750,000).

The hydrofoil contract is held by De Havilland Aircraft of Canada, controlled by the Hawker-Siddeley of Britain.

CLOSING PRICES

Account November 12
Settlement November 23



British Funds

Breweries

Commercial and Industrial

Commonwealth Bonds

Corporations and Boards

Discount Houses

Mining

Financial Trusts

Insurance

Investment Trusts

Oil

Property

Rubber

Shipping

Tea & Coffee

Birmingham & Northern

Gowett

Guardian-Hill Samuel

Hambro Abbey

Hambros

Henderson

Hill Samuel

Janus Securities

Mallet & Wedderburn

Minster

Morgan Grenfell

M. & G. Group

Pan-Australian

Pearl Montagu

Pelican Administration

Portfolio Managers

Scottish Securities

Sterling Securities

Stock Conv

Throgm Tr

Trust Corp.

Union Com

Vessascar Group

Westminster Hambro

UNIT TRUST PRICES

Abacus Management

	Bid	Off
Giants	36.9	39.5
Growth	30.3	32.5
Income	30.5	32.7

Allied Hambro

Allied Tst	44.9	47.7
Br I 2nd	48.3	51.8
Capital	*54.0	57.3
El I Dv	*43.8	46.5
Equity	37.8	39.4
Growth	29.6	30.9
High Inc	39.1	41.5
Met & M	*36.8	38.5

Ansbacher

N Am	*40.2	43.2

Archway

Capital	109.5	115.5
Inc	120.2	129.8

Barclays Unicorn

Capital	57.6	61.8
Financial	48.0	50.8
General	*35.7	37.5
Growth	39.5	41.5
Income	53.5	56.6
Pursitve	51.8	50.5
Recovery	35.3	36.8
Trustee	51.8	55.2

Baring Brothers

Stratton	136.8	139.9
do Acc	142.4	146.8

W. Brandt's

Capital	*107.0	111.0
Accum	109.0	113.0
Inc	116.0	120.9

Bridge

Inc	153.8	160.0
Cap	*149.0	155.0

British Life

Capital	30.9	32.7
Balanced	*29.8	31.5
Dividend	*31.9	33.8
Opt (Ac)	31.5	33.4

Brown Shipley

Fund	131.1	139.1
Acc	137.7	142.1

Canada Life

C'life Inc	50.3	54.5
do Acc	33.3	34.5

Charterhouse Japhet

Capital	*26.4	27.8
do Acc	*28.6	28.9

Discretionary

Income	88.5	95.0
do Acc	92.3	97.2

Dowgate

Dowgate	146.6	154.0

Ebor

Capital	48.8	51.8
C P's Cap	*108.4	114.7
Com'dity	24.6	26.6
Financial	25.1	27.3
General	49.3	52.5
High Ex	34.4	36.5
Pr & Bldg	18.4	21.0
Universal	31.8	33.4

Edinburgh Secs.

Crescent	*27.9	29.6
do Inc	*27.9	29.6
Internti	31.9	33.6

Equity & Law

Eq & Law	*43.7	47.4

Family Fund

Family Fd	57.9	60.7

First Provincial

High Dist	31.6	33.7
Reserve	35.0	38.9

Framlington

Fram'ton	*52.6	55.2

Friends Provident

Frnds Prov	*39.0	38.7
do Acc	39.1	41.8

G & A Trust Managers

G. & A	*34.9	38.4

Guard Hill

Guard Hill	72.8	74.6

Hambro Abbey

Ham Ab	34.8	36.9
H A Inc	38.9	40.5

Hambros

H. Fund	84.1	87.5
Recovery	73.1	75.9
Smaller	210.5	217.4
Sec of Am	41.9	45.1

Henderson

H'd Gross	134.0	137.0

Hill Samuel

British	119.7	126.1
Capital	112.9	122.5
Dollar	*77.7	80.6
Financial	*61.4	63.4
Income	*139.8	146.5
International	87.8	90.5
Security	37.9	39.9

Intel

Intel Inv	68.9	71.5

Janus Securities

Growth	21.8	22.5
Raw Mat	*27.9	29.7
Sec Inv	18.5	19.5

Janus Securities

	Bid	Off
Capital	23.5	24.5
C'modity	30.1	31.1
Compound	34.0	35.8
Int. Grth	27.7	29.7
Sect Ld	29.9	30.9

Jessel Britannia

Br C Plas	*39.9	42.7
Br Gen	*38.1	39.4
Cap Grth	*34.8	36.7
City of Ld	50.7	53.4
Extra Inc	38.8	39.7
Gold & G	53.8	56.1
Income	*37.8	40.3
Invest	36.3	38.0
New ISS	33.4	35.2
Plant & G	*34.7	36.6
Prop & G	16.8	17.7
Selective	*37.6	39.7

Key Fund Managers

Capital	60.5	63.6
Income	65.4	68.8

Legal & General Tyndall

Dist	52.0	54.6
Acc	52.8	55.2

Lloyds Bank

1st Inc	*41.4	43.4
do Acc	46.3	48.5
2nd Inc	43.8	45.9
do Acc	46.4	48.7
3rd Inc	*35.3	38.8
do Acc	40.8	42.5

London Wall

Capital	35.8	38.2
Export	38.9	40.8
Financial	40.3	42.4
do Acc	47.8	50.2
High-Inc	38.2	40.6
H-Inc Sct	*31.1	33.0
Ld & Wall	36.8	38.6
Special Sit	37.1	38.9
Stronghold	32.2	33.7

Mallet & Wedderburn Overseas

	35.6	38.0

Minster

Minster	42.2	44.3

Morgan Grenfell

Capital	112.8	116.0
Insurance	£12.48	£12.78

M. & G. Group

Charifund	*236.8	254.0
Compound	55.3	58.5
Dividend	80.4	85.4
do Acc	91.6	95.5
FITS	51.5	54.5
do ACC	52.3	56.6
General	81.8	86.9
do Acc	131.7	139.8
Income	*52.0	55.2
Invest	30.8	32.7
Prfernce	*37.4	39.4
Prof'sional	143.2	148.7

Pan-Australian

Pan Aust	32.2	33.5
do Acc	37.6	40.2

Pearl Montagu

Growth	23.2	24.4
do Acc	23.3	24.6
Income	24.3	25.6
Pri-Mont	31.8	33.5
do Acc	32.2	34.0

Pelican Administration

Pelican	*31.3	33.3

Portfolio Managers

Capital	25.8	28.6
Gth with In	*28.9	*30.8

Practical Invest

	Bid	Off
Practical	*128.0	136.2
do Acc	141.1	148.3

Provincial Life

Prolific	58.9	62.0

Prudential Trust

Prudential	*88.5	93.0

Save and Prosper

Atlantic	20.2	21.2
Capital	50.1	52.7
Euro Cr F	46.6	50.1
Financial	56.0	60.2
General	37.5	39.7
High Yld	*37.7	39.9
Income	33.1	34.9
Insurance	23.3	24.5
I.T.U	*23.7	24.5
Japan	29.9	32.1
Trident	81.8	

Schroder Wagg

Capital	167.7	181.6
do Acc	186.8	180.0
Europe	28.3	30.8
General	81.1	82.0
do Acc	82.1	83.0
Income	113.2	118.1
do Acc	124.5	127.6
Prim Shty	122.8	129.5
Recovery	141.5	141.0
Special Ex	164.7	167.3

Scottish Securities

Scotbic	16.4	17.9
Scoxm Gth	141.2	148.4
Scoxm Yld	*121.3	125.7
Scotlands	*158.1	162.5
Scotprofit	17.8	19.4
Scotlap	121.1	124.0
Scotshares	42.1	44.5
Scotyids	40.2	42.6
Scot Inc	*37.7	39.9

Sister Walker Management

Assets	27.4	29.4
Capital	23.3	24.5
Financial	25.2	26.8
Growth	41.7	43.4
High Inc	44.0	46.4

Surinvest Managers

Future Inc	26.4	28.7
Growth	45.5	47.5
Income	18.1	19.1
Raw Mat	38.1	40.2

Target Managers

Consumer	26.8	28.8
Equity	37.9	40.0
Financial	32.5	35.6
Exempt	123.8	132.1
do Acc	134.8	139.9
Growth	28.8	30.7
Income	*28.0	31.2
Invest	24.4	25.8
Prfernce	*37.4	39.4
Prof'sional	143.2	148.7

Target (Scotland)

Eagle	*33.2	35.0
Thistle	*33.2	35.0

Trades Union

T.U.U.T	44.1	46.2

Transatlantic

Barbican	79.6	82.6
do Acc	96.0	100.5
B'kingham	84.8	88.7
do Acc	84.8	87.6
Glen	*58.7	61.5
do Acc	*58.7	61.5
Income	60.5	63.4
Merlin	60.8	63.7
do Acc	65.5	68.6
Vanguard	43.3	45.7
do Acc	45.5	48.1

Trustee & Professional

Capital	18.3	19.3
Income	23.3	25.9

Tyndall Managers

Capital	138.8	150.4
do Acc	156.1	149.6
Exempt	106.8	109.3
do Acc	117.0	120.8
Income	93.2	98.2
do Acc	126.4	130.9
Local Auth	97.5	95.4
do Acc	98.4	102.4

Tyndall Nat. & S. Commercial

Capital	130.6	133.1
do acc	130.6	141.6
Income	122.8	128.4
do Acc	133.0	137.8

Tyndall Ulster

Ulster	82.8	85.4
do Acc	84.4	87.8

TSB Managers

TSB	23.8	24.8
do Acc	35.4	37.2

Ulster Hambro

U H Gth	30.6	32.6

Westminster Hambro

Cap Acc	44.0	46.6
Financial	39.8	41.9
Growth	30.2	31.8
Income	25.8	27.2

* Ex dividend

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especially of physics and maths

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Royal Air Force

*Women's rates are slightly lower.

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If you have *concern for people* why not train for the probation and after-care service.

Probation officers have a responsible job, demanding but fulfilling. It calls for the exercise of a high degree of individual responsibility; a sympathy and understanding for individuals; and the insight and resourcefulness to cope with social casualties of many kinds. You may always have had these qualities, or you may have acquired them through experience of dealing with *people. If you think you have them, you could be the person we* are looking for. Training before and after entry to the probation and after-care service helps the new officer to develop his skills and confidence in dealing with difficult problems of human relationships. Trained probation officers are needed in most parts of England and Wales.

Applications are invited from men and women aged 23 or over for courses of theoretical and practical training starting next summer and autumn as follows:

2-year courses based on Bristol, Ipswich, Leeds, Leicester, Liverpool and Plymouth. 1-year courses for mature students (minimum age 27) based on Birmingham, London, Manchester, Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Southampton. Candidates should have qualifications at the ordinary level of the General Certificate of Education or its equivalent. Candidates aged 27 and over will be expected also to have experience of social work or in work affording a sound background for it. Applicants over the age of 40 should have substantial relevant experience.

PAY Students taking a professional course of training for probation work are treated as trainee employees of the probation and after-care service and paid a salary ranging from £984 at age 23 to £1,344 at age 30 or over. Starting salary as a probation officer ranges between £1,491 and £1,599 depending upon qualifications and experience. Annual increases follow up to £2,078, (£2,150 from 1st April 1972). London officers get an additional £90 a year. The salary scales of Senior Probation Officers rise to £2,618. New scales for higher grades have yet to be determined but at present range up to £4,200 according to the probation area (£4,950 in Inner London).

WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET, preferably on a postcard, to the Probation and After-Care Department (D5), Home Office, Room 446, Romney House, Marsham St., SW1 or get in touch with your local Principal Probation Officer (address in telephone directory).

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Good conditions and benefits.

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The Marchon Division requires a Production Manager for a large detergent unit. He will be responsible for the manufacture and packaging of detergent powders to established specifications, and for production and cost targets. Sales objectives must be attained whilst ensuring that chemical plant, packing machines, manpower, services and safety standards are properly maintained and developed.

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Applications, which will be treated in the strictest confidence, should be addressed to The Staff Officer (Ref. 166A), Central Personnel Department, Albright & Wilson Ltd., 1 Knightsbridge Green, London SW1X 7QD.

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1. Make provision (5).
4. Charges (7).
8. Out of sorts (3)
9. Copying (5).
10. Thrash (7).
11. Dismay (13).
14. Downcast (3).
16. Precious stones (5).
17. For each (3).
19. Passing from one to another (13).
21. Irish nationalist politician (7).
23. Market-place (5).
24. "Go to the ——, thou sluggard" (3).

Solution No. 544

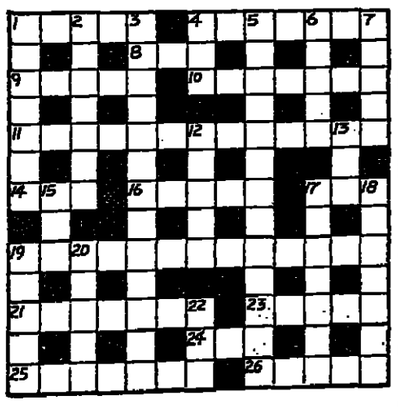
Across: 6 Capital; 7 Dream; 8 Auction; 9 State; 11 Statesman; 14 Assiduity; 17 Heath; 18 Revered; 19 Essay; 20 Reverse.

Down: 1 Vague; 2 Pints; 3 Raconteur; 4 Protest; 5 Martian; 10 Stuttered; 12 Asperse; 13 Mistral; 15 Peter; 16 Cease.

25. Succession of kings of one family (7).
26. Terminated (5).

DOWN

1. Opportunities (7).
2. Made less crowded (7).
3. Rectitude (13).
4. Everyone (3).
5. Merciful (13).
6. North African cavalryman (5).
7. The devil (5).
12. Torment exceedingly (5).
13. 1 (3).
15. Scottish town or river (3).
17. Game like contract bridge (7).
18. The fox (7).
19. Imbibed (5).
20. Island near 15 (5).
22. Song (3).



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The person appointed will assist the Principal Architect (General) and will have particular responsibility for the processing of schemes, supervision of architectural staff and liaison with private architects in connection with local authority projects other than Education and Housing.

Full professional qualification required.

Commencing salary determinable at interview. General local government conditions.

Application form, returnable by 17th November, 1971, and further particulars available from me.

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STANLEY HOLMES,
Chief Executive
and Town Clerk

SITUATIONS

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Applications are invited for the residential post of

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Salary within the scale £1,209 x £57 to £1,494 per annum for a person with I.M.A. diploma or equivalent.

Further details and application form from the Warden at the above address.

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UNIVERSITY OF BATH

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Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from Registrar (S), University of Bath, Claverton Down, Bath BA2 7AY, to whom applications should be sent by Nov 22, quoting *ref* M/41R.

ENGINEERS

CITY OF WAKEFIELD
CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS

(Post Nos. 17A and 21)

Applications are invited for the above superannuable appointments. Salary will be in accordance with Grade A.P. IV (£1,932-£2,199) or A.P. V (£2,199-£2,457) depending on qualifications and experience.

There is an interesting variety of engineering works to be carried out in the City and these posts offer a good opportunity to Associate Members wishing to widen their experience.

Applications, giving age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of two referees, to be sent to the City Engineer, Town Hall, Wakefield by the 15th November, 1971.

GENERAL

GRADUATE WANTED. Historical Research, London. WV 181. The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

TECHNICIANS

TECHNICIAN REQUIRED for Animal Unit of Department of Neuropathology. Range of animals includes primates. Much theatre work is involved and experience may be gained in this field. Tuition given for taking I.A.T. examinations. Whitley Council salary scales and conditions. Apply to: The Secretary, Institute of Psychiatry (C), Decreslyey Park, Denmark Hill, London SE5 8AF (Ref. NP).

PROFESSIONAL APPOINTMENTS

ENERGETIC SOLICITOR required for busy office, Manchester area: prospects *or early partnership* for right man. Tel. Mr Cohen. 061-256 5478.

LEGAL EXECUTIVE with full experience in Litigation including Divorce required by Coventry Solicitors; salary negotiable according to ability and experience. WP 18 The Guardian, 21 John Street, WC1.

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SENIOR ASSISTANT required for Manchester Chartered Accountants to manage varied selection of work including relative taxation and dealing with clients. Medium sized practice. Salary negotiable, around £2,000. NA 592 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

£1,900 PER ANNUM minimum initial salary offered to young CHARTERED ACCOUNTANT wishing to join the Manchester office of a large accountancy firm in order to gain experience of modern auditing techniques and an insight into the organisation of large commercial undertakings. First-class training arrangements including residential courses. Four weeks annual holiday. There are also vacancies for November Part II finalists with a good examination record. WP 95 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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National Association for Mental Health

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES ADVISER

to act as Deputy to the Head of the Social Services Department and take particular responsibility for social services within the residential establishments of the association. Residential and administrative experience essential. Social work qualification (residential or case-work) necessary.

Salary scale N.J.C. AP Grade IV/V plus London Weighting. Enquiries to N.A.M.H. Residential Services (Miss Fann), 39 Queen Anne Street, London W1M 0AJ. Telephone 01-935 1272.

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MANCHESTER PUBLISHING COMPANY

This is an outstanding opportunity for a man who has already proved himself a capable magazine journalist, and has a good knowledge of the publishing business in general. He must have experience in magazine production and know printing and possess the ambition and drive to take him to the top. Applicants should write in full detail to

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55 SPRING GARDENS,
MANCHESTER M2 2DA

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for a medium-sized engineering company in the Manchester area to control department responsible for packing and transport for home and overseas. Must be fully experienced in shipping arrangements and export documentation. Apply in writing to:

The Works Manager,
Sir James Farmer Norton & Co. Ltd.,
ADELPHI STREET, SALFORD 3.
Telephone 061-832 5511.

FLOORING CONTRACTS MANAGER Fully experienced MANAGER required to handle all types of Flooring Contracts within a fifty mile radius of Central Manchester. Excellent salary and prospects. Write in confidence giving details of past experience to: Messrs. County Flooring Contractors (Manchester) Ltd., 28 Piccadilly, Manchester M1 3BQ.

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Required at an early date for progressive Flooring Company in Central Manchester. Must have thorough practical knowledge of all branches of the trade. Excellent salary and prospects. Write in the first instance in confidence giving details of past experience to: Messrs. County Flooring Contractors (Manchester) Limited, 28 Piccadilly, Manchester M1 3BQ.

OFFICE MANAGEMENT. A vacancy occurs for a suitably experienced man under forty to undertake training leading to a position in the field of Office Management. The applicant should be a Graduate, or have similar educational qualifications, and should have had some office and commercial experience. The position may involve training in more than one part of the United Kingdom. Please apply, giving brief details of career and present salary to WP 57, The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

PRODUCTION MANAGER.—Men's top coat and casual wear Manufacturers in Lancashire require a PRODUCTION MANAGER. Qualifications required are ability to control large staff and be fully conversant in all modern methods of manufacture and costing of garments; preferred age limits 30-50 years. Good salary. Applications to *Managing Director*, will be treated in strictest confidence. WM 7 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

SALES MANAGER required by large Manchester company, engaged in export packing and warehousing. Salary negotiable according to experience. Knowledge of this industry not essential: excellent prospects and company car provided. Write giving full details to WR 113 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR

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ARCHITECTURAL and BUILDERS IRONMONGERS. Due to expansion we require *Experienced Senior Counter* Sales Assistants; good working conditions, 8 30 am to 5 0 pm, three weeks holiday, salary negotiable. Apply in writing, stating age and experience to managing director, Till & Kennerly Ltd., Elsinore Road, Manchester 16.

SMALL FRIENDLY FIRM in Manchester city area requires CLERK/SECRETARY with accounts experience; knowledge of machine accounting an advantage. Luncheon vouchers. NA 590 Guardian 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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AUDIT STAFF
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5-DAY WEEK. 3 WEEKS' HOLIDAY
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Boardman, Woolrick & Partners
2 Hawthorn Lane, Wilmslow.
Telephone 27427/8/9.

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON
INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION

Applications invited for the post of PERSONAL SECRETARY to Professor Dennis Secretary. Salary £1,695 x £60 to £1,995. Starting salary according to age and experience, qualifications, shorthand and typing speed. Responsible post in university surroundings. Four weeks annual holiday. Please send written application, with name of one referee to the Deputy Secretary, University of London Institute of Education, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HS, as soon as possible.

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MERE.—Exceptional 2-bedroomed COTTAGES in rural setting close Macclesfield and M6. Lounge with inglenook and exposed beams, dining/fitted kitchen with dining area leading to fenced patio, fitted pine cupboards in bedrooms, new bathroom with shower. Swedish central heating £5,000; garage available. 3 & 4 York Cottages, Hoo Green, Mere. Telephone Mobberley 3150.

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MODERN DETACHED 4/5 bedroom HOUSE wanted in Broughton Park, Kersal/Prestwich area. Please A B 97 WR 95 The Guardian, 164 Deansgate, Manchester M60 2RR.

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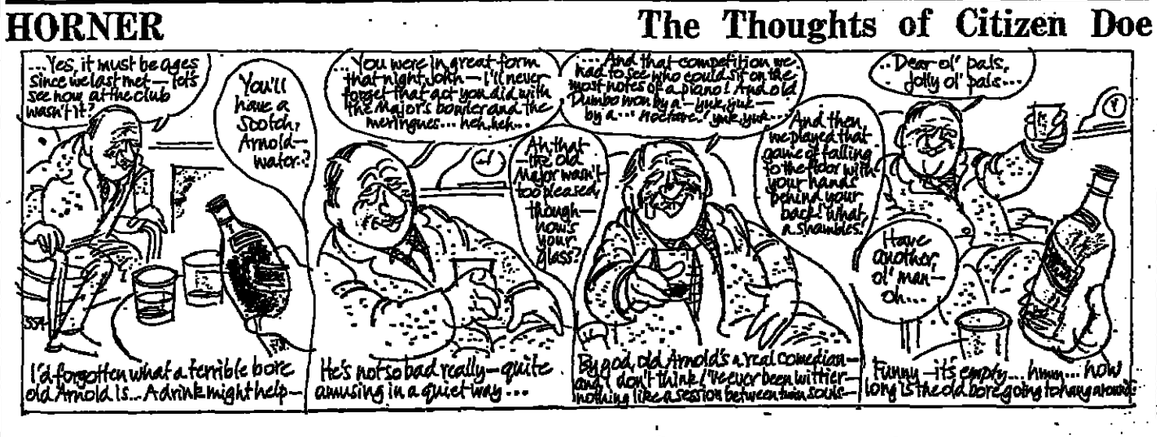
HORNER — The Thoughts of Citizen Doe



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PUBLIC APPOINTMENTS

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Applicants should write direct to the address stated in the appropriate advertisement.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

HEADMASTER OR HEADMISTRESS
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
WINSFORD DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR E.S.N. CHILDREN

Required from Easter 1972, for this day school for 100 educationally sub-normal boys and girls between the ages of 11-15 years. A creative and imaginative approach is needed with interest in the social and emotional problems of the pupils. The successful candidate should be prepared to give time to out-of-school activities. Salary Group 4(5) £2,469-£2,815. Application forms and further particulars from the Director of Education, County Hall, Chester, CH1 1SQ.

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF
COUNTY BOROUGH OF LUTON
EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(a) PERIPATETIC TEACHER OF THE DEAF
A qualified and experienced teacher of the deaf is required as soon as possible to visit pre-school age children and those in ordinary schools who suffer from hearing loss. The Authority has two well established Nursery/Infant and Junior Units for the partially hearing. A secondary unit has recently been established.
Salary: Burnham Scale 4 (£1,850-£2,170).

(b) Required as soon as possible a qualified teacher of the deaf to take charge of a recently established Unit for partially hearing pupils at Icknield Comprehensive High School.
Salary: Burnham Scale 3 or 4 dependent upon experience and qualifications.

Application forms from Director of Education (T.M.E.), Education Offices, Old Bedford Road, Luton, LU2 7NY.

SECONDARY

TEACHER OF HOME ECONOMICS
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
ALTRINCHAM DELAMAYS COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, GREEN LANE, TIMPERLEY, ALTRINCHAM

Required for January, fully experienced Mistress to be largely responsible for teaching Home Economics throughout the school. Interest in developing the subject through integration would be strong recommendation. This is a rapidly expanding new school with good facilities. Allowance available for suitable applicant. State other subjects offered. Closing date for receipt of applications 10th November, 1971. Application forms available from the Headmistress.

TEACHER OF HOUSECRAFT
(Part-Time)
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
MARPLE COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
HIBBERT LANE, MARPLE, NR. STOCKPORT, CHESHIRE

Application forms obtainable from the Head of the School to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

COMPREHENSIVE

ASSISTANT MASTER FOR HANDICRAFT
CHESHIRE EDUCATION COMMITTEE
BROADOAK COUNTY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, WARBURTON LANE, PARTINGTON, NR. URMSTON, CHESHIRE.

Required for January 1972, or earlier if possible. Vigorous and expanding dept. 2 Engineering, 1 Woodwork, 1 General Purpose Workshop. Drawing Office. Integrated Craft/Art course in progress. Fine opportunity for enthusiastic teacher to develop any special interests. Application forms obtainable from the Head of the School, to whom they should be returned as soon as possible.

INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY

Consequent upon the appointment of Dr. E. W. H. Briault as Education Officer of the Inner London Education Authority, the post of

Deputy Education Officer

will become vacant on 1 January, 1972. Applications are invited from suitably qualified men or women.

The Deputy Education Officer of the Inner London Education Authority is required to deputise for the Education Officer as may be necessary across the whole field of the Authority's service. He/she will share with the Education Officer the administrative responsibilities for a service in Inner London which provides for over 400,000 pupils in its schools and for well over 500,000 students in its further and higher education colleges and adult education institutes, with a revenue expenditure in 1971/72 of the order of £175 million. He/she will play an important part in the representation of the Authority on national bodies. Within this broad responsibility, the officer appointed to the post is to be expected to give more particular attention to certain branches of the service but which these prove to be is a matter for arrangement after the officer has been appointed. He/she will, however, have a particular responsibility as far as the education department is concerned for finance.

The post calls for administrative experience at a senior level and administrative ability of a high order and offers considerable scope for initiative and innovatory activity.

Salary range £7,494 to £10,704

Application forms and further details of the post are obtainable from the Education Officer (Estab 2a/1) I.L.E.A., County Hall, S.E.1.
Closing date for receipt of applications:—Monday 13 December, 1971.

MANCHESTER EDUCATION COMMITTEE
DISTRICT INSPECTOR
INFANT EDUCATION
Salary — £2,844/£3,285 (Under Review)
Assistance with Removal Expenses
Casual Car User's Allowance
Application forms and full particulars from:
CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER (E)
Education Offices
Crown Square
MANCHESTER M60 3BB
Closing date: 26th November, 1971

The Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London

SCHOOLTEACHER FELLOWSHIPS IN LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

Applications are invited from Teachers in Comprehensive, Grammar, and Independent Schools for Schoolteacher Fellowships for the Michaelmas Term, 1972, for the purpose of study on Latin America. Those interested should apply to the Director-General, Room G, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PJ. Candidates must have an interest in Latin America and teaching experience with senior forms. The emoluments will cover salary, superannuation, travelling expenses, or, for those not resident within easy travelling distance of London, an agreed living allowance. Closing date for applications is November 29, 1971.

City of Liverpool Museums

ASSISTANT MUSEUMS EDUCATION OFFICER
£1,850-£2,710 per annum (Burnham Scale 4)

This is a new post which it is hoped to fill by April, 1972. The person appointed will share the teaching and organisational work of the Museum Education Service with four other teaching staff.
Applicants must possess a degree in an appropriate subject or a teaching certificate and teaching experience is essential.
Further information and application forms, returnable by November 29, 1971, may be obtained from the Director, City of Liverpool Museums, William Brown Street, Liverpool L3 8EN.

CRANLEIGH SCHOOL, SURREY.—Wanted in January, Modern Linguist with German as his main language, subsidiary French or Russian. Apply to the Headmaster.

Cheshire Education Committee

BREDBURY COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL, HARRYTOWN LANE, ROMILEY, CHESHIRE SK6 3BX.

This 11-18 Mixed Comprehensive School is to be formed in September, 1972, on reorganisation of the existing secondary school. The roll in September, 1972, will be 1,500 boys and girls. Extensive additional buildings are in course of erection.

Required for May or September, 1972:
Head of Middle School, Scale 5
Head of Mathematics, Scale 5 (an experienced Graduate Master or Mistress).

Application forms, together with further particulars, may be obtained from the Headmaster at the school, and should be returned to him as soon as possible.

Lancashire Education Committee

WALTON-LE-DALE RECEPTION CENTRE

Teacher-in-Charge required for this centre which provides accommodation for up to 20 children aged 2 to 13½ needing care and protection. Burnham scale plus an allowance equivalent to Scale 4.

Application form (s.a.e.) from Divisional Education Officer, Joint Divisional Offices, East Cliff, Preston PR1 3EU.

Lancashire Education Committee

WHITEACRE SCHOOL
WHALLEY, Near BLACKBURN.

Required for January at this Secondary Boarding School for Normal Girls, a Qualified ASSISTANT MISTRESS to teach HOUSECRAFT throughout the school and to C.S.E. and "O" level. A teacher prepared to be resident would receive full board and accommodation plus an allowance of £90 per annum in return for boarding duties.

Apply to the Head Mistress, Whalley 3288.

OLDHAM

ST ANSELM'S R.C. SCHOOL
TEACHER OF MODERN LANGUAGES (mainly French)

Required for January, 1971—this post will be temporary and could be full or part time. The appointment will probably be for one term or until the Head of the Modern Languages Department is appointed. St Anselm's School is a rapidly developing coeducational comprehensive school.

Apply immediately by letter, giving details of qualifications and experience, to Director of Education, Education Offices, Union Street West, Oldham.

The Manchester Grammar School

MANCHESTER M13 0XT

There will be vacancies in April, 1972 (though for suitable applicants these could be held over until September, 1972) for:

(a) a specialist in MATHEMATICS;
(b) a specialist in PHYSICS.

In both cases applicants should be capable of teaching at all levels.

Applications, with full curriculum vitae and the names of two referees, should be addressed to the High Master as soon as possible.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Lancashire County Council

AREA SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE NO. 16
URMSTON, MANCHESTER.

SOCIAL WORKER
(Salary £1,653-£2,055)

For work in connection with the welfare of the aged and handicapped and blind.

Applicants should be professionally qualified.

Application forms and further details from the Divisional Medical Officer, 5 Queens Road, Urmston, Manchester M31 1HD, returnable by December 25, 1971.

LONDON BOROUGH OF LAMBETH

SHORT STAY ACCOMMODATION SUPERVISOR

Applications are invited for the position of non-resident short stay accommodation supervisor at one of three establishments managed by the Directorate of Housing and Property Services.

Applicants should not only be of a mature and understanding disposition but also capable of approaching and helping families with many of their difficulties and problems. They should also have the ability to keep simple records and a knowledge of the Kilbert System of rent accounting would be an advantage.

Salary: £1,539-£2,076 p.a. (under review).

for application form or write to the Telephone 01-274 7733, ext 148. Recruitment Officer, Directorate of Management Services, 17 Porden Road, Brixton Hill, London S.W.2.

Lancashire Education Committee

Divisional Executive No. 24

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE STAMFORD COUNTY SECONDARY SCHOOL

Teachers of the following subjects are required for January, 1972:
1 Domestic Science/Needlework
1 Religious Instruction.
Further particulars available from the Headteacher, Tel 061-330 7437.

DENTON ST MARY'S R.C. SCHOOL

Applications are invited from qualified teachers. Temporary or permanent appointments considered. Further particulars from Headteacher. Tel 061-336 3322.

UNIVERSITIES

The Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils and the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London

FELLOWSHIP OPEN TO UNIVERSITY TEACHERS IN THE FIELD OF LATIN AMERICAN STUDIES

The Hispanic and Luso Brazilian Councils, together with the Institute of Latin American Studies of the University of London, offer one Fellowship tenable at Canning House and the Institute for the Summer Term of 1972. The emoluments will cover salary, superannuation, travelling expenses, or, if not resident within easy travelling distance of London, an agreed living allowance. Those interested should apply to the Director-General, Room G, Canning House, 2 Belgrave Square, London SW1X 8PJ. Closing date for applications is November 29, 1971.

The Queen's University of Belfast

TEMPORARY LECTURESHIP IN FRENCH

Applications are invited for a Temporary Lectureship in French for the period January 1, 1972 (or such other date as may be arranged) to September 30, 1972. Candidates should have special qualifications in 17th Century Literature. Salary, according to qualifications and experience, will be at an appropriate point on the lecturer's scale.

Applications (quoting the names and addresses of two referees) should be forwarded to The Senior Assistant Secretary (Personnel), The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. The closing date for applications is November 19, 1971. (Please quote Ref. 71/G).

The Queen's University of Belfast

DEPARTMENT OF PURE AND APPLIED PHYSICS

Applications are invited from honours graduates in physics for a post of Research Assistant, to work on an investigation of the resonance scattering of sunlight from high altitude atmospheric layers, using rocket-borne instruments. Experience in optics and a knowledge of computer techniques would be an advantage.

Applications, giving the names of two referees, should be sent to Dr F. S. Byrne, Department of Pure and Applied Physics, The Queen's University of Belfast, Belfast, BT7 1NN, Northern Ireland. The closing date for applications is November 22, 1971. (Please quote Ref. 71/G.)

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL

DEPARTMENT OF PATHOLOGY

Immunobiology Group

Research Appointment

Applications are invited for the post of Research Assistant or Research Associate within this Group initially funded by the Medical Research Council. It is renewable annually and subject to review by the Council in 1976. In 1975 it may become assimilated to full-time academic staff. The successful candidate will be expected to take part in a research programme on the cellular basis of the immune response, and will also be asked to undertake light teaching duties, within his/her sphere of competence.

Preference will be given to candidates with a higher qualification and with experience in the following fields:

(1) Immunology, biochemistry or cell-biology (involving knowledge of tissue-culture).

(2) Medicine, veterinary science or surgery, with interest in tissue transplantation.

Initial salary on the scale £1,491 x £133 £136—£1,902 per annum. F.S.S.U. subject to the accord of academic status.

Applications should include details of full name, age, education, qualifications and any experience and the names of two referees, and should be addressed to Dr R. B. Taylor, Department of Pathology, The Medical School, University Walk, Bristol, BS8 1TD. (Further particulars may be obtained from Dr Taylor.) Closing date for applications November 25, 1971.

RE-ADVERTISEMENT
THE CITY UNIVERSITY
ST JOHN STREET, LONDON EC1V 4PB.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVIL ENGINEERING

RESEARCH ASSISTANT (POSTDOCTORAL)

PHYSICO-CHEMICAL BASIS OF SOIL STRENGTH.

Research Assistant required for work on a S.R.C. contract for two years in the first instance. Experience in instrumentation and experimentation in Soil Mechanics would be an advantage, although not essential. Experience in physical or chemical experimentation would be acceptable.

Salary scale: £1,491 to £1,767, plus F.S.S.U. benefits.

Applicants should be suitably qualified and apply, giving details of experience, qualifications, and two referees, to the Secretary. Please quote Ref. G.

Flinders University of South Australia

Applications are invited from suitably qualified persons for appointment to the following positions:

School of Humanities
LECTURER IN PHILOSOPHY
(two positions)

Applications will be considered from candidates interested in any field of Philosophy. Both positions are available from January 1, 1972.

School of Social Sciences
LECTURER IN PSYCHOLOGY

Applications are invited from psychologists with an interest in any field of psychology. The appointment is available from April 1, 1972.

School of Mathematical Sciences
LECTURER IN MATHEMATICS

Applications will be welcome from persons with an interest in differential geometry or related fields. Informal enquiries may be directed to Professor B. Abrahamson.

Salary scale: $A6,697-$A9,286. Superannuation is on the F.S.S.U. basis.

Further information about these positions, including conditions of appointment and details required of applicants, may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel. 01-387 8572). Applications should be lodged with the Registrar, the Flinders University of South Australia, Bedford Park, S.A. 5042, by November 26, 1971.

University of Kent at Canterbury

Faculty of Social Studies

CHAIR OF ECONOMICS

Applications are invited for a Chair of Economics, with effect from October 1, 1972.

Further particulars and application forms can be obtained from The Registrar, The University, Canterbury, Kent. Completed forms should be returned not later than Friday, December 10, 1971. (Quote: A54/71.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF LANCASTER

Applications are invited from graduates with qualifications in sociology, social psychology or sociology of education for appointment as LECTURER in the DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH. The Department offers courses at graduate and undergraduate level and has a strong interest in research.

Salary scale £1,491-£2,454 (Barb £3,417 but it is probable that the appointment will be made in the lower part of the scale.

Further particulars may be obtained (quoting reference L.693/B) from the Deputy Secretary and Establishment Officer, University House, Ballrigg, Lancaster, to whom applications (five copies), should be sent not later than November 29, 1971.

University of Manchester

FACULTY OF MEDICINE

Applications invited for a RESEARCH ASSOCIATE on a research project sponsored by the Nuffield Provincial Hospital Trust and concerned with post-graduate training programme in medicine and health manpower requirements. The work will be carried out in the Department of Anaesthetics in cooperation with other departments, including the Department of Management Sciences at U.M.I.S.T. Salary range £1,491-£1,902 p.a. Particulars and application forms, returnable by November 17, from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote Ref.: 1971/71/G.

University of Manchester

LECTURESHIPS AND FELLOWSHIP IN DRAMA

Applications invited for the following posts:

(a) Two LECTURESHIPS. Candidates should have a general knowledge of the historical development of the British Theatre with specialised knowledge of a particular period. Practical theatre experience, particularly in the field of play direction, is desirable. Salary range p.a.: £1,491 to £3,417, but initial appointment within range £1,491 to £1,902. F.S.S.U.

(b) A FELLOWSHIP, tenable for one year from January 1, 1972. Male and female applicants are eligible. Candidates should have a particular interest in young people's theatre, including theatre in Education. Opportunities will be available for work in the University Theatre and Drama studio. Salary range £1,000 to £1,250 per annum, plus an allowance for expenses.

Further particulars and application forms (returnable by November 15) from the Registrar, the University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote ref. 198/71/G.

University of Newcastle upon Tyne

Department of Music

Applications are invited for a post of LECTURER IN MUSIC. The Lecturer will be expected to participate in supervision and to undertake the teaching of musical history, harmony, counterpoint, etc., as well as assisting with work for the Graduate Certificate of Education (Specialist Course in Music). An interest in contemporary music would be encouraged, it is hoped that the successful candidate will be able to take up duty in January, 1972.

Salary will be at an appropriate point on the scale £1,491 to £5,417 according to age, qualifications and experience. Membership of F.S.S.U. required.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, the University, Newcastle upon Tyne NE1 7RU, with whom applications (three copies), together with the names and addresses of three referees should be lodged not later than November 24, 1971. Please quote reference G.

University of Nottingham

Institute of Planning Studies

LECTURERS IN PLANNING

Applications are invited for two appointments as lecturer in the Institute of Planning Studies. For one appointment candidates should be qualified and experienced in the techniques and practice of regional planning, and will be expected to share responsibility for regional planning projects and lectures. For the second appointment, candidates are sought from a wider range of backgrounds, but each should have a particular interest in a specialised field of planning and a detailed knowledge of planning practice would be advantageous. Candidates for both appointments will be expected to take part in the teaching research activities and project work of the Institute, which offers a multi-disciplinary post-graduate planning course (recognised by the R.T.P.I.) and a course in overseas planning.

Further particulars and forms of application returnable not later than November 22, 1971 quoting reference No. 101, from the Appointments Officer, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD.

POLYTECHNICS

Bristol Polytechnic

Department of Law

Applications are invited for the following post, duties to commence on January 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter.

SENIOR LECTURER OR LECTURER GRADE II IN LAW

according to experience and qualifications, to teach EQUITY, SUCCESSION, and REVENUE LAW to classes preparing for Law Degrees and the Solicitors' Qualifying Examinations Part II. Applicants should hold a good honours degree in law and preferably a professional qualification.

Salary scales (under review):
Senior Lecturer £2,537-£2,872
Lecturer Grade II £1,947-£2,537

Further details and application forms (to be returned by November 19, 1971) from Central Personnel Office, Bristol Polytechnic, Ashley Down, Bristol BS7 9BU. Please quote Post Reference No. L24/145 in all communications.

Liverpool Polytechnic

Department of Mechanical, Marine & Production Engineering

MARINE ENGINEERING DIVISION

PRINCIPAL LECTURER

Responsible for the development of advanced teaching and research within the division.

SENIOR LECTURER

Responsible for the organisation of First and Second Class Certificate courses.

SALARY:
Principal Lecturer—£2,803-£3,567 p.a.
Senior Lecturer—£2,537-£2,872 p.a.
(both under review).

Application forms and further particulars available from: Staff Officer, Dept. G, Liverpool Polytechnic, Clarence Street, Liverpool L3 5TP.

Liverpool Polytechnic

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

Research Assistant AP.I.

Salary: £1,140-£1,395

Applications from Graduates in Physics or Physical Chemistry. The successful applicant will join a small group investigating the electric properties of thin insulator films and will be expected to register, in the first instance, for a degree of M.Phil. of the C.N.A.A.

Application forms and further particulars available from:

Staff Officer, Department G, Liverpool Polytechnic, Clarence Street, Liverpool L3 5TP.

Manchester Polytechnic

Faculty of Art and Design
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Applications are invited for the following appointment:

LECTURER (Grade II)
in
INTERIOR DESIGN

To teach in the courses in the School of Interior Design leading to the DipAD and Higher DipD. Applicants should preferably have had some professional experience as an Interior Designer.
Salary scale:
£1,947-£2,537 (under review).

Further particulars and application forms may be obtained from the Secretary, Manchester Polytechnic, Lower Ormond Street, Manchester M15 6BX, returnable by 29 November, 1971. Please quote A/39.

GENERAL

Lancashire North Probation and After-Care Area

Vacancies exist in the Lancashire North Probation Area and applications are invited from Trained Probation Officers, Social Workers (from other disciplines), and other persons who have an interest in this type of work.

Applicants falling into the last category will need to provide evidence of sufficient potential ability to justify them undertaking a course of in-Service Training and possess sufficient flexibility of approach to be open to new ideas.

The Committee has a car-loan scheme in operation and in suitable cases a disturbance allowance can be paid.

Further information concerning these vacancies can be obtained from R. M. Lee, Principal Probation Officer, 16 Cross Street, Preston PR1 3LT, to whom applications (no forms) should be sent by November 12, 1971.

F. McCALL, Secretary of the Committee.
County Hall, Preston.

University of Manchester

LECTURER IN EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

Applications are invited for this post in the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf. Duties begin as soon as possible. Salary range £1,491 to £3,417 p.a. Further particulars and application forms (returnable by November 29) from the Registrar, The University, Manchester M13 9PL. Quote reference 200/71/G.

University of Stirling

Department of Education

THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited from experienced graduate teachers for entry in September, 1972, to an Advanced Course leading to the M.Ed. degree.

Candidates for the degree shall normally pursue either, (a) full-time study for one year and part-time study for a second year, or (b) part-time study for three years.

The structure of the course work is such that there is considerable emphasis in the Theory and Practice of Curriculum Development. An individually chosen project, leading to the submission of a dissertation will also normally be within the curriculum development area of study.

Further particulars are available from the Education Administrator, Department of Education, University of Stirling. Completed application forms should be submitted as soon as possible, but not later than March 31, 1972.

University of Sussex and University College of Njala, Sierra Leone

Njala Audio-Visual Centre:
TEMPORARY SENIOR LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for a post established in co-operation with the Inter-University Council for Higher Education Overseas to assist overseas universities. The person appointed will be a full member of staff of the Media Centre, University of Sussex as Fellow or Senior Fellow, but, after a short briefing period in Sussex, would spend approximately four years at Njala as Temporary Senior Lecturer, followed by a fifth year at Sussex. At Njala he will be responsible for the development of the Audio-Visual Centre in relation to the University as a whole and the Faculty of Education in particular; the successful candidate will be expected to have a reasonable balance of experience covering the main technical and educational aspects of the work of such a centre.

The salary will be within the range of £1,491-£3,417 for a Fellow or £3,321-£4,401 per annum for a Senior Fellow, with membership of F.S.S.U. Salary and allowance while overseas will be appropriate to the secondment. Further particulars and application forms should be obtained from the Establishment Officer, University of Sussex, Essex House, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9QQ, to whom applications should be returned by November 19, 1971. Please quote Ref. 718.

University of the West Indies—Trinidad

Applications are invited for the newly created post of

PROFESSOR OF HISTORY

in the Faculty of Social Sciences. Salary Scale: £4,250-£5,750 p.a. Child allowance, F.S.S.U. Family passages; study leave. Detailed applications (6 copies) naming 3 referees by November 29, 1971, by persons living in The Americas and Caribbean area to Registrar, University of the West Indies, Kingston 7, Jamaica, and by all others to the Inter-University Council, 90/91 Tottenham Court Road, London W1P 0DY. Further particulars obtainable similarly.

University College of North Wales—Bangor

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL OCEANOGRAPHY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer in the above Department. Candidates should be chemists with special interests in chemical oceanography or geochemistry.

Salary will be on the scale £1,491-£3,417.

Further particulars of this post may be obtained from the Secretary and Registrar and applications (two copies) giving details of age, qualifications and experience, together with the names and addresses of three referees, should be sent to reach the Secretary and Registrar by November 30, 1971.

University of Queensland

Australia

LECTURERS (two positions) IN PSYCHOLOGY

No restriction in area but applicants should hold a higher degree in psychology.

Salary: $A6,697-$A9,286 per annum. Other benefits: Superannuation similar to F.S.S.U., housing assistance, study leave and travel grants.

Additional information and application forms will be supplied upon request to the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London WC1H 0PF (Tel.: 01-387 8572).

Applications close in London and Brisbane on November 30, 1971.

University of Reading

LECTURESHIP IN FRENCH

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of French Studies, from persons specially qualified in modern methods of teaching language at University level.

The person appointed should take up duties on January 1, 1972, or as soon thereafter as possible.

Applications should be addressed to the Registrar (Room 208, Whiteknights House), The University, Whiteknights, Reading, RG6 2AS and should reach him not later than November 27. Five copies of the letter of application, giving particulars of the candidate's age, qualifications and experience, together with the names of two or three referees, should be submitted.

University of Southampton

RESEARCH FELLOW

Engineering Materials Laboratories

Applications are invited for a Research Fellow to investigate the diffusion of gold in silicon as used in the fabrication of silicon integrated circuits. The work will be in close collaboration with industry to assist improvements in the industrial process, and the Research Fellow will join a group in the Engineering Materials Laboratories already active in the field of diffusion processes in semi-conductors.

Applicants should preferably have experience in silicon technology or in diffusion studies. The appointment is tenable from January 1, 1972, or as soon as possible thereafter. Starting salary will be up to £2,178 p.a. plus F.S.S.U. according to age and experience.

Applications, giving details of age, qualifications and experience, and including the names of two referees, should be sent not later than December 1, 1971, to the Deputy Secretary's Section (Ext 2400), The University, Southampton, SO9 5NH, quoting reference GU205/71/R.

University of Sydney

CHAIR OF MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the Chair of Medicine which became vacant on the death of Professor J. R. Read. Salary will be at the rate of $A19,309 per annum. A statement of Conditions of Appointment and Information for Candidates may be obtained from the Secretary-General, Association of Commonwealth Universities (Appts.), 36 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0PF (Telephone 01-387 8572), or from the Registrar of the University. Applications close on December 15, 1971.

GENERAL

WORCESTERSHIRE

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

CARE OF THE MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

WARDEN RESIDENT

A Home for eight mentally handicapped adults, men and women, will shortly be opening in Redditch. This purpose-built Home is the result of co-operative planning between a local voluntary association and the County Council.
The post is considered suitable for a married woman with relevant experience and qualifications, who will be employed full-time, the husband following his own occupation but receiving free emoluments in return for assisting in the Home during the evenings and weekends.
SALARY (for Warden) —
£1,353 to £1,548 per annum, less £255 per annum for board and lodging, plus £99 per annum for recognised qualifications.
ACCOMMODATION:
Fully furnished self-contained 2-bedroomed flat. Garage.

ASSISTANT WARDEN

Non-resident post, but the person appointed will be expected to sleep in the Home when carrying out relief duties on a regular basis.
SALARY — £1,233 to £1,431 per annum.
Application forms and details available from The Director of Social Services, Social Services Department, Infirmary Walk, Worcester, or Telephone Worcester 23400, Extension 720. Informal interviews can be arranged.

COUNTY COUNCIL OF ESSEX
Senior Planning Vacancies
Offering wide experience and opportunities for promotion.

(A) SENIOR DEVELOPMENT CONTROL OFFICERS
Salary range £2,283-£3,075. (New posts)

(B) SENIOR OFFICER
(LOCAL PLANS)
Salary range £2,283-£3,390)

(C) SENIOR ASSISTANT
(LOCAL PLANS)
Salary range £1,653-£2,457

(D) SENIOR ASSISTANT
(DEVELOPMENT CONTROL)
Salary range £1,653-£2,457

Applications, quoting reference GUA and giving full details, including age, qualifications, past and present employers and present salary, together with the names of two referees, to: The County Planner, County Hall, Chelmsford, by 19th November, 1971.
(Further details if required on request).

Manchester Education Committee

HOLLINGS COLLEGE
Old Hall Lane, Manchester M14 6HR

Applications are invited from suitably qualified graduates for the post of SENIOR ASSISTANT LIBRARIAN to be responsible to the Tutor Librarian for professional and administrative work in the recently extended College Library.

Salary scale Grade 1/2 (£1,140/£1,653). Commencing salary will depend upon qualifications, experience and qualifications.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Principal of the College, returnable by November 15, 1971.

Classified Advertising

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THE GUARDIAN
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SPORTS GUARDIAN

It could be fencing for Persian War

By HARRY HEYMER

There is good news for the thousands of racegoers who have followed the exploits of Persian War throughout his illustrious career, which includes three successes in the Champion Hurdle. Owner, Mr Henry Alper, says that his eight-year-old will reappear in his favourite role in the Ackerman Skeaping Hurdle at Sandown on Saturday, even if the going is firm.

Now trained by Dennis Rayson at Newmarket, Persian War will be having his first outing from his new stable and Jimmy Uttley, his regular jockey in his previous prize-gathering ventures, is replaced by former flat rider, Martin Blackshaw.

The two-mile event with £3,350 added money has attracted thirteen top-class horses at the four-day declaration stage, including current champion Bula, I'am Happy and Boxer, so it will provide a stern test for the former champion.

Mr Alper, however, warns those who would be inclined to support Persian War, that "he is not 100 per cent fit and all connections will be very satisfied if he runs well and finishes in the first half-dozen." This is understandable in the light of the news that Persian War has undergone another operation on his soft palate. It was found that during the whole of last season, the base had not hardened, causing occasional blockage of the windpipe.

All concerned how hope that the trouble has finally been cured and that it will be unnecessary *to use a tongue strap, which he* has worn in all but one of his races during the last two years.

Depending on how he fares, Mr Alper will decide whether he keeps him to hurdling or switches him to fencing. Either way, it will be a pleasure to many to see him back in action, even though the bookmakers do not rate his chances too highly on *Saturday*. They make Bula 4-5 favourite, with Boxer next at 5-1 and I'am Happy at 6-1, Persian War coming in at 10-1 with True Luck.

Lack of rain has made the gallops at various training quarters extremely firm and trainers have not been able to give their charges the work they would like. So, at Newbury and Sedgefield this afternoon, fields have cut back tremendously and racegoers are more likely to be there to enjoy the sunshine rather than the quality of the racing.

Nevertheless, small fields often produce thrilling finishes, like the one between Spanish Steps and Into View recently, and the four *runners for the Lionel Vick* Memorial Handicap Chase, could all be in with a chance by the time they reach the final fence.

Grey Sombrero, was most impressive when winning on his reappearance at Cheltenham and comes from the stable that won *the race last year, and Onistoes* will be all the better for his one run. Happy Chat, a course and distance winner, cannot be *entirely ruled out with 10st but* the winner, may be **Roman Holiday** (2.0), from the in-form stable of Verly Bewicke. He has won *two of his three races this season* and was beaten by Prince Tinto in the other, and even with 11st 9lb looks good value for money.

The nap goes on Fred Rimell's **Corriegholl** (3.0) in the Seven Barrows Handicap Hurdle. He carries only 4lb more than when beaten by two of the best hurdlers in training—Dondieu and Baltus—in the "Fighting Fifth" Hurdle at Newcastle and I cannot see such as *New Member, Sir Nulli* or Main Hill keeping him out of the winners' enclosure today.

Roman Holiday, who is expected to run well in the Lionel Vick Handicap Chase at Newbury today

Fred Rimell's Corriegholl, seen here taking the last flight before going on to win the Coronation Hurdle (Div I) at Liverpool last season

Newbury

● COURSE POINTERS: An oval track of almost two miles round and a fair test of a jumper. The run-in is 256 yards. Fulke Walwyn and Fred Winter are the leading trainers with runners today, and Stan Mellor and Terry Biddlecombe *are the jockeys to note. David Gandolfo won the 2.0 last year with Chacon and* saddles Grey Sombrero this time. Eastern Lover (3.30) second at Lingfield on Monday, makes a quick reappearance.

SELECTIONS

1 00 Walk On	2 30 Brumby Hill
1 30 Country Retreat	3 00 CORRIEGHOIL (nap)
2 00 *Roman Holiday (n.b.)*	*3 30 Eastern Lover*

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.0 & 3.0. TREBLE: 1.30, 2.30 & 3.30.
GOING: Firm (Hurdles). Good to Firm (chase).
JACKPOT: NAME ALL SIX WINNERS.

1 0—COLD ASH NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O (Div. I): 2m: winner £408 (10 runners).

103 Bramble Boy (A. Beatty) Morant 11-0 ....doubtful
105 00 Cantabrae (Mrs C. Davies) C. Davies 11-0 ... M. Salaman (3)
113 Greetings Telegram (Mrs M. Richards) F. Cundell 11-0 F. Collings (3)
114 00-0 Hawkeye (R. S. Murrin) Jenkins 11-0 ....B. Jones (5)
115 003- Icy Retort (A. Beatty) Morant 11-0 .... D. Hughes
117 Jozanda (Lady Leigh) Ld Leigh 11-0 ....R. Evans
119 Kiss-Me-Hardy (R. Hillman) Hannon 11-0 .... E. Harty
120 000- Laurel Branch (Ld Cadogan) James 11-0 .... R. Pitman
122 Master Pilot (Lady McAlpine) Pope 11-0 .... B. W. Davies
129 0P- *Super Alloy (D. Currie)* Hassell 11-0 .... G. Lee
131 3-0F020 Walk On (Mrs H. Crabb) F. Walwyn 11-0 .... S. Mellor

Betting forecast: 9-4 Walk On, 3 Cantabrae, 9-2 Master Pilot, 6 Icy Retort, 8 Greetings Telegram, 10 Hawkeye, Kiss-Me-Hardy, 12 Laurel Branch, 14 Jozanda, 16 Super Alloy.

TOP FORM TIPS: Walk On 9, *Cantabrae* 8, Icy Retort 7.

1 30—BAGNOR CHASE: 2m 160yds; winner £881 (2 runners).

201 2F200-1 Jabeg (C/D) (Lt-Col W. Whetherly) Turnell 6-12-2 J. Haine
202 321111 *Country Retreat (Sir C. Clore)* F. Walwyn 6-11-11 ... S. Mellor

Betting forecast: 4-5 Country Retreat, evens Jabeg.

TOP FORM TIP: Country Retreat 9.

2 0—LIONEL VICK MEMORIAL HANDICAP CHASE: 3m: winner £685 (4 runners).

302 114-121 Roman Holiday (7lb ex) (C) (Ld Chelsea) Bewicke 7-11-9 P. Blacker
306 P1110-1 Grey Sombrero (D) (W. Caudwell) Gandolfo 7-10-13 C. Candy (3)
309 11112-2 Onistoes (D) (E. Hill) Mrs Lockhart-Smith 6-10-5 ... R. Pitman
311 04-PP10 Happy Chat (C/D) (T. Smith) T. H. Smith 9-10-0 Mr R. Smith (5)

Betting forecast: 6-4 Roman Holiday, 15-8 Grey Sombrero, 3 Onistoes, 10 Happy Chat.

TOP FORM TIPS: Roman Holiday 9, Grey Sombrero 8.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap—CORRIEGHOIL (3 0, Newbury)
Next best—ONISTOES (2 0, Newbury)

2 30—MARSH BENHAM HANDICAP CHASE: 2½m: winner £443 (3 runners).

403 40032P- Manilove (Lady Johnson) Nesfield 8-10-6 ...... J. McNaught (5)
404 PU-2P4P Brumby Hill (Lt-Col. J. Benson) Oughton 10-10-0 A. Kavanagh
405 0F2130- Stand Clear (W. H. Scorer) Corrie 6-10-0 .... R. Quinn

Betting forecast: 6-5 Manilove, 11-8 Stand Clear, 3 Brumby Hill.

TOP FORM TIP: Manilove 9.

3 0—SEVEN BARROWS HANDICAP HURDLE: 2m; winner £690 (8 runners).

503 3010-13 Corriegholl (D) (C. Cleary) Rimell 5-11-11 ...... T. Biddlecombe
506 222021- Main Hill (D) (J. King) Thomson Jones 5-11-5 .... S. Mellor
512 0302-40 Sir Nulli (C/D) (J. MacGregor) Hannon 8-10-9 ... W. Shoemark
513 0200-04 Colditz Story (D) (G. Bourne) C. Davies 7-10-7 ... Bob Davies
514 1132 *New Member (BF) (A. Stevens)* L. Kennard 6-10-6 ... W. Smith
517 0F0-113 Shahr Aly (C/D, BF) (H. Morgan) H. Morgan 7-10-5 ... J. Uttley
520 030-004 Capablanca (D) (G. Robertson) Underwood 8-10-0 ... C. Bailey
521 150202 Chingley Lass (D) (W. Sleeman) Barons 5-10-0 M. Sanders (5)

Betting forecast: 5-2 New Member, 11-4 Corriegholl, 4 Shahr Aly, 5 Main Hill, 13-2 *Colditz Story, 8 Sir Nulli, 10 Chingley Lass, 12 Capablanca.*

TOP FORM TIPS: New Member 9, Corriegholl 8, Shahr Aly 7.

3 30—COLD ASH NOVICES' HURDLE: 4-Y-O (Div. II): 2m; winner £408 (10 runners).

601 0-24132 Eastern Lover (D) (J. MacGregor) Vallance 11-7 D. Elsworth
603 F0000-0 Angillian (J. Aitken) Spearing 11-0 ....Mr J. Spearing (7)
604 PPP0-P Balliuck (T. Healey) Healey 11-0 ......Mr R. Windsor-Clive (7)
605 Ballybright (Capt H. Gosling) F. Cundell 11-0 .... J. Cook
611 00-00 Lord Percy (Mrs M. Bearman) David Nicholson 11-0 D. Nicholson
613 00000-0 Minute Hand (Mrs M. Horton) F. Cundell 11-0 *F. Collings* (3)
614 00- Miracle Lad (Mrs C. Hassell) Hassell 11-0 .... G. Lee
617 Real Time (A. Loades-Carter) Loades-Carter 11-0 R. A. Davies
619 Rise n'Go (R. Evason) Pope 11-0 ....B. W. Davies
624 Swinging Lord (A. Beatty) Morant 11-0 ....doubtful
627 00232 *Thundergay (G. Jarvis)* J. Gibson 11-0 .... M. Gibson (5)

Betting forecast: 7-4 Eastern Lover, 3 Thundergay, 9-2 Ballybright, 6 Minute Hand, Rise n'Go, 8 Lord Percy, 10 Miracle Lad.

TOP FORM TIPS: Eastern Lover 9, Thundergay 8, Lord Percy 7.

In brief

● Sweden's *top steeplechase,* the £2,000 St Eriks Pris, was won by Officer Kelly, who won several times in England when trained by *Denys Smith. The eight-year-old* is now trained by Nelson Guest, who returns to England shortly to begin training in Wiltshire.

● L'Escargot, Dan Moore's American owned Gold Cup holder will make his seasonal debut in the Donaghmore Chase over about three miles at Fairyhouse today. His four rivals will be Proud Tarquin, Red Candle, Veuve, and Alectryon.

● Lord Derby's Paresseuse, ridden by Willie Carson, finished third in the Prix Adaris at Saint-Cloud yesterday.

● Two *jockeys went to hospital* for X-rays following mishaps in division two of the Barsby Novices' Hurdle at Leicester yes*terday. Garry Edmunds, who fell* on Backing Britain, went to Birmingham Hospital with a shoulder injury and Charles Bilham, who *bruised his leg when brushing the* rails on Normal Procedure, went to Norwich. Ron Atkins was taken to Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead with a suspected fractured collar-bone after his fall from Nickel Boy at Lingfield.

● *Silver Knight, easily won the* Melbourne Cup, Australia's richest race, from Igloo and Horse Tails. Gay Icarus, the 7-4 favourite *finished ninth.*

Sedgefield

● *COURSE POINTERS: Arthur Stephenson is the lead*ing trainer at this sharp, oval track. Kiltulla (3.45) is his only runner today. Other trainers worth following are Denys Smith and Ken Oliver. Ron Barry, who had three winners at Hexham yesterday, is the jockey in form. *Will Crawford won the 2.15 with Lothian Duchess last* term. He saddles Jacquin today. He also attempts a double in the 3.15 with Choir Belle. His Kildrummy took the race last season.

SELECTIONS

1 15 Nice Shoes	2 45 Permit
1 45 Rossglass Lad	3 15 Harry Back
2 15 Strident	3 45 Shako

TOTE DOUBLE: 2.15 & 3.15. *TREBLE:* 1.45, 2.45 & 3.45.
GOING: Firm.

1 15—TEESDALE SELLING HANDICAP HURDLE: 2¼m: winner £170 (4 runners).

5 0/411-2 Nice Shoes Sutton 6-10-12 ... P. Morris (3)
6 3404-00 Precinct Clay 8-10-1 .... P. Connors (3)
7 0P00B2 Baytown Willow Milner 8-10-0 ......B. Brogan
8 4F1/P Camus Boothman 8-10-0 John Armstrong (7)

Betting forecast: Evens Baytown Willow, 5-2 Nice Shoes, 6 Precinct, 10 Camus.

TOP FORM TIPS: Baytown Willow 8, Nice Shoes 7.

1 45—RUSHYFORD HANDICAP CHASE: 2m: winner £272 (7 runners).

2 0140-11 The Celestial Traveller (C/D) Pittendrigh 9-11-2 B. Fletcher
3 1423-22 Rossglass Lad (C/D, BF) Fairbairn 8-11-1 S. Hayhurst
7 41U2F-1 Some Gail (C/D) Chapman 8-10-7 P. Broderick
9 021342 Vimy Rock (C/D) Bell 5-10-6 ...C. Parker
10 1F4-422 Stagshaw (D) Atkinson 8-10-4 P. Mangan (5)
11 001-33F Prince o'North Dever 6-10-0 ... P. Buckley
12 F40U4-0 Teasemenot (D) N. Bradley 8-10-0 T. Stack

Betting forecast: 6-4 The Celestial Traveller, 11-4 Rossglass Lad, 9-2 Some Gail, 7 Stagshaw, 10 Vimy Rock, 12 Prince O'North, 14 Teasemenot.

TOP FORM TIPS: The Celestial Traveller 10, Rossglass Lad 8.

2 15—CROXDALE NOVICES HURDLE: (Div. I): 2m: winner £204 (11 runners).

4 0/30 Jacquin Crawford 5-12-0 ... P. Taylor (7)
5 Middleham Matt G. Robinson 6-12-0 D. Turnbull (7)
8 40-3200 Strident G. Robinson 7-12-0 ... B. Brogan
11 F- Denetop Monarch Musgrave 4-11-9 Mr F. Musgrave (7)
12 000-2 Mary Worden Pittendrigh 4-11-9 J. Ebdale (7)
15 000 Nell's Son A. Jarvis 4-11-9 ....
19 0 *Spanish Major* Pittendrigh 4-11-9 G. Griffin
22 U0 Dear Polly Craig 3-10-8 ... .. Powell (7)
24 04B *The Hooker Norton* 3-10-8 .... R. Barry
25 0 My Copper Denys Smith 3-10-1 B. Fletcher
28 Rockgold M. W. Easterby 3-10-0 P. Broderick

Betting forecast: 5-2 Mary Worden, 11-4 My Copper, 4 Strident, 6 The Hooker, 10 Rockgold, 12 Nell's Son, Spanish Major.

TOP FORM TIPS: Mary Worden 9, Strident 8, My Copper 7.

2 45—*WOLVISTON HANDICAP CHASE: 3m 250yds:* winner £272 (3 runners).

2 030-302 Corseal Kemp 7-10-5 .... T. Stack
3 0430P-3 Permit Milner 8-10-4 ...... Mr R. Crank (7)
4 2F4-00U Red Ruler Hubbuck 7-10-4 ...... B. Fletcher

Betting forecast: 5-4 Permit, 7-4 Corseal, 8 Red Ruler.

TOP FORM TIP: Permit 8.

3 15—BISHOPTON NOVICES' CHASE: 2½m; winner £204 (5 runners).

1 3225F3- Autumn Wood Berry 7-12-0 ...... P. Buckley
4 22F4-30 Choir Belle Crawford 7-12-0 .... R. Barry
5 003 0 Eborose Shedden 7-12-0 .... doubtful
8 0-P Ercildoune Titterington 11-12-0 I. Watkinson
11 3F0-233 Saray Oliver 6-12-0 .... D. Moorhead
13 1F-3311 *Harry Back Bell 5-11-11* .... D. Munro

Betting forecast: 4-5 Harry Back, 3 Saray, 5 Autumn Wood, 8 Choir Belle, 12 Ercildoune

TOP FORM TIPS: Harry Back 9, Saray 8.

3 45—CROXDALE NOVICES' HURDLE (DIV II): 2m; winner £204 (6 runners).

3 0 Shako (BF) Dickinson 5-12-0 ... M. Dickinson
13 4 Juliana W. Simpson 4-11-9 D. McInerney (7)
16 004-0 Red Stockings G. Robinson 4-11-9 B. Brogan
19 00 John's Pride Pittendrigh 3-10-8 ....
20 Kiltulla W. A. Stephenson 3-10-8 ...... J. Enright
21 0 Royal Leap A. Jarvis 3-10-8 ....

Betting forecast: Evens Shako, 11-4 Juliana, 9-2 Royal Leap, 7 Red Stockings, 12 John's Pride, 14 Kiltulla.

TOP FORM TIPS: Juliana 8, Shako 7.

Yesterday's results from three meetings

LINGFIELD

12.45 (2m Ch): 1, BALLYDAINTY, B. W. Davies (5-2 fav); 2, Admiral Pennant (100-30); 3, Springmount (8-1). Also: 9-2 Sir Kybo, 7 Birdman II, 14 Rainbow Royal 5th, 16 No Gall 4th. (7 ran.) Sht hd. Dist. 6, 10, 2. (W. Williams.) Tote: 39p; 20p, 22p. Dual F: 58p. 4m 8.8s.

1.15 (2m Hdle): 1, ROYAL HAT, W. Smith (11-10 fav); 2, Blest (6-1); 3, Firedancer (7-2). Also: 7 Faithful Hope 5th, 20 Beau Canard, Last Fling 6th, Laugh and Cry, Parventure 4th. (8 ran.) 7l, 6, 10, dist. dist. (W. Marshall.) Tote: 17p; 10½p, 15p, 19p. Dual F: 26p. 4m 3.2s.

1.45 (3m Ch): 1, FOXTOR, Bob *Davies (11-10 fav); 2, Alu Alu (6-1);* 3, Fleaseberb (7-4). Also: 10 The Beeches 4th. (4 ran.) 5l, 10, dist. (D. Barons.) Tote: 18p. F: 61p. 5m 56.4s.

2.15 (2m Ch): 1, GREEK MELODY, Bob Davies (100-30); 2, Ben Ruddock (13-8 fav); 3, Rainbow Patch (3-1). Also: 13-2 Ronada 5th, 12 Eastern Blueblood 4th, 33 Kim (6 ran.) 3l, 8, 5, dist. (D. Barons.) Tote: 29p; 15p, 15p. F: 71p. 4m 4.6s.

2.45 (2m Hdle): 1, RABBLE ROUSER, T. Biddlecombe (3-1); 2, Code (11-4 fav); 3, Saint Accord (7-2). Also: 11-2 Kyrios 5th, 12 Ace King 6th, 20 Charger, Lavenanne, 33 Guarda 4th. (9 ran.) 5l; 7, 2, 2, 15. (J. Gifford.) Tote: 37p; 15p, 15p, 15p. Dual F: 58p. 4m 1.2s.

3.15 (2m Hdle): 1, CRISPY, J. Nolan (2-1 fav); 2, Seventh Heaven (18-1); 3, Bijou Boy (5-2). Also: 3 El Caballo 6th, 10 Silver Palace 4th, 25 Fireside Glow, Newenden Boy, Nickel Boy, Royal Priory 5th, Steamer. (10 ran.) 2l, 3, nk. Dist. 12. (V. Cross.) Tote: 26p; 13p, 32p, 12p. Dual F: £2.46. 4m 15.2s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £3.73. TREBLE: £3.70. JACKPOT: £119.55 (32 tickets).

LEICESTER

1.15 (2m Hdle): 1, WILL GENO, J. Haine (5-2); 2, Uncle Joe (7-4 fav); 3, Dire Straits (33-1). Also: 6 Sunset Fair 5th, 8 Heath's Vulssaire, 12 Orchard Way 6th, 20 Court Pin Up 4th, *Mendolsham, Special Spirit,* 33 Consolation, Dina's Hope, Jefferson Court, Paliant (13 ran). 6l, 11, 8, 2, 4. (R. Hollinshead.) Tote: 50p; 28p, 13p, 40p. 3m 54.4s.

1.45 (2m Hdle): 1, FLOWER PICKER, S. Mellor (9-2); 2, Anthony Watt (8-11 fav); 3, Churchlands (8-1). Also: 10 Regal Jump, 13 Mossy Bank 6th, 20 Fashionable Lady, Forest Inn 4th, 50 Irish Dual, Maid of the Hills, Make Whoopee 5th, Markus. (11 ran). 5l, 1, 2, 4, 4. (F. Walwyn.) Tote: 39p; 11p, 10½p, 16p. 3m 53.2s.

2.15 (2m Ch): 1, BAY TUDOR, W. Foulkes (7-4 co-fav); 2, Shellfire (9-2); 3, Kilcreggan (13-2). Also: 7-4 co-fav The Wonderloaf 4th, 20 Mountain View. (5 ran). 8l, 6, dist. (J. Edwards). Tote: 36p. F: 84p. 4m 16.4s.

2.45 (2m Ch): 1, NOON, S. Mellor (5-1); 2, Goldy's Boy (8-1); 3, Clareman (13-2). Also: 100-30 *fav Tenterclef* 6th, 5 Hopeful Lad 4th, 6 Pollock Fair, 7 Stickler 5th, 12 The Hustler (8 ran). 5l, 2l, 10, 4, 4. (H. Thomson Jones). Tote: 51p; 19p, 22p, 16p. Dual F: £1.99. 4m 11.4s.

3.15 (3m Ch): 1, JAMES STUART, R. Pitman (5-1); 2, Game Gent (4-6 fav); 3, Mayflower IV (12-1). Also: 11-2 Bright Imitation, 14 Samuel Whiskers 4th, 20 Lively Sal, Young Harold 5th. (7 ran.) 12l, 8, 2l, 5, 4. (D. Tallow). Tote: 94p; 16p, 11p. Dual F: 39p. 6m 8.8s.

3.45 (2m Hdle): 1, MR CRINKLES, G. Church (5-1 co-fav); 2, Cautious Pharaoh (5-1 co-fav); 3, Sincerely (33-1). Also: 5 Prims Boy 6th, 13-2 Backing Britain, 10 Misdevina 5th, 12 Border View, 14 Shanley Haven, 20 Normal Procedure, Quanti, 33 Custodian, Fair Captain, Heavenly Plunge, Redex Girl 4th. (14 ran). 5l; 10, 8, 2l, 1. (R. Head). Tote: 41p; 15p, 17p, 46p. 3m 56s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £9.85. TREBLE: £13.55.

HEXHAM

1.30 (2m Hdle): 1, CHARIOT FAIR, R. Barry (11-10 fav); 2, Sparkle Again (14-1); 3, Happy Jim (16-1). Also: 11-8 Tree Duck 4th, 10 Olympic Gold, 14 Combine Star 5th, 20 Fiveways, Kinsale 6th. (8 ran.) 7l, 7, 15, 8, 2. (G. Richards.) Tote: 15p; 18p, 25p, 71p. Dual F: £1.38p. 4m 2.6s.

2.0 (2m Ch): 1, CHOP-N-CHANGE, R. Barry (evens fav); 2, Bel Ambre (2-1); 3, Fortune Bay (4-1). Also: 12 *Touch Line 4th* (4 ran). 3l, 4, dist. (G. Richards). Tote: 14p. F: 30p. 4m 17s.

2.30 (2m Hdle): 1, COOL ANGEL, A. Meaney (8-1); 2, Sword Thrust (4-1); 3, Miss Rainbow (10-1). Also: 3 Tortuga, 6 Glenzier Lad 6th, 13-2 Carry Off, 15-2 Francophile, 10 Ocean Sailor 4th, 12 Shine Bright, 13 Clarino, 14 Candy Man, Igloo Maid, 20 Fair Cheer 6th, Must Improve, 33 Jenny Instack, Mon Bleu. (16 ran). 3l, 2, 1l, 1l, 2l. (H. Rebanks). Tote: £1.50p; 50p, 17p, 63p. 3m 55s.

3.0 (3m Ch): 1, GYLEBURN, R. Barry (6-4 fav); 2, High Lattre (10-1); 3, Sir Roger (9-4). Also: 4 Niagrador, *10 Horty Bill 4th, Jungle 5th* (5 ran). 8l, 14, 6, 15, 15. (G. Richards). Tote: 26p; 25p, 62p. F: £1.55p. 6m 29.8s.

3.30 (2m Ch): 1, LISCARTAN, J. Enright (6-4 fav); 2, Pan-Man (9-2); 3, First Story (12-1). Also: 2 Treble Kay, 6 Lingus 4th, 12 Pidgeon Toes. (6 ran.) 1l, 3, 4. (W. A. Stephenson.) Tote: 23p; 24p. 76p. F: £2.67. 4m 20.8s.

4.0 (2m Hdle): 1, HEADSPRITE, P. McCarron (13-1); 2, Caleys Harvest (10-11 fav); 3, The Spook (25-1). Also: 9-4 James Jacques 5th, 9-2 Hastigrew, 12 John's Choice 4th, 25 Hollyhock II. (7 ran.) 1l, nk, nk, 4, 15. (A. Dickinson.) Tote: £3.44; 23p, 10½p. Dual F: £2.18. 4m 15s.

TOTE DOUBLE: £23.00. TREBLE: £12.90.

Historic decisions in ski-ing

Open slaloms provide for Killy's return

By John Samuel

DECISIONS of principle pile *up for* the next International Olympic Committee meeting in Sapporo. Not only must *they decide whether* Denver can go through with the next Winter Games* but the International *Ski Federation have* faced them directly with the question of open ski-ing.

In addition, FIS have set aside dates at Pra Loup, France, in March for World Championship events if the worst comes to the *worst and, for any reason, the* IOC disqualifies individual skiers at Sapporo. France and Austria have already stated that if any *one skier is disqualified by the* IOC disciplinary subcommittee, then they will withdraw. Since nominations need only be in by January 27 and the skiers leave for Japan on January 25, the explosions can only occur on the spot.

On open ski-ing, FIS has gone so far as to set up a working committee with the precise function of organising four Alpine competitions open to amateurs and professionals, to take place on January 3 and 4 in the United States, on March 25 and 26 at Saalbach, Austria, on March 30 and 31 at Thyon, Switzerland, and April 2 and 3 at Megeve, France.

Every top ski-ing nation is thus implicated in what the FIS council describes as an "historical decision." Entry will be limited to 24 in each event, of whom 14 will be amateur nominated by FIS, six professionals from "Group Beattie," the troupe headed by Bill Kidd and run by *Bob Beattie, the former US chief* coach, and four "independent" professionals. The independents, according to Sigge Bergman, Swedish secretary of FIS, could include Jean-Claude Killy and Tony Sailer, each triple Olympic gold medallists who afterwards turned professional.

The competitions themselves will be different. Each will be a parallel slalom, two racers *starting simultaneously on* courses side by side with the object of knocking out the other and advancing to the next round *until the final is reached.* The advantages to the television cameras are obvious, and, with television revenue, the competition will be *self-financing,* with reasonable rewards for the professionals and FIS taking a sizeable cut.

A *slalom* course is usually about 575 metres, which makes television installations easier and cheaper, and the race, being more a test of technique than stamina, gives a better chance to the veteran, or professional who is not in top competitive fettle.

At Opatija, when the FIS Congress agreed in principle to the idea of open competition, Marc Hodler, the president, said they would not proceed unless the IOC gave approval, though there was nothing specifically in IOC codes forbidding amateurs to compete with professionals. The point is here that the Olympic movement functions to the rules of individual sports, though requiring *competitors to take an oath* supporting its eligibility codes. On the face of it FIS offend none of these.

A second, *less dramatic decision* by the FIS council meeting in Paris was the introduction of a European Cup next season, but *this is part of the grander* scheme for first and second divisions in a world ski-ing league. The World Cup, with an entry restricted to men with a maximum of 40 FIS points, and women with 60, is the first division.

Rules of entry have been slightly relaxed this year to allow each nation two skiers whether they conform to the FIS handicap ceiling or not. Britain, struggling to keep a toe-end in the top division, was principally responsible for this amendment, though no British men's skier is in the world's top 50 in any of the three disciplines of slalom, giant slalom and downhill.

The European Cup will be the second division, with B events at places like Saint Lary, Schladming and Kranjska Gora counting. A skier coming first will get 25 points with scoring down to one *point for 15th place. For the* award of the cup, and for each individual discipline, the five best results achieved by a skier will be *aggregated.*

The World Cup scores only the first ten in each event—25 points for a first place, one point *for a tenth—and the Cup is* decided on seven downhills, seven giant slaloms and seven slaloms. The five best results will count. *The maximum available is thus* 375 points, with 125 coming from each discipline. The races are the true FIS classics, the Lauberhorn at Wengen, the Arlberg Kandahar, this year taking place before Christmas at Sestriere, the Hahnenkahm at Kitzbuehel, the SDS at Grindelwald, and so on.

More domestically, the British championships take place this year from April 13 to 16 at Aviemore, *Scotland. This will be* the second British championship to be held there, but the first to receive formal FIS acceptance as *taking place on an authorised* course. Earlier this year FIS approved the new giant slalom run on Cairngorm as being of sufficient standard, which means that skiers of any nationality can *gain FIS handicap points if* the field is of high enough quality.

The Junior Championships, surprisingly it may at first seem, are *again being held on the Conti*nent — at Les Collons-Thyon, above Sion, on January 4 to 8. It is here that Sion propose to hold Olympic *events if* Denver drop out in 1976.

Scotland would seem the natural place for British young*sters from ten to 16 years of* age. In fact they want it only about once in every four years because of problems of administration and weather; April is the most reliable month with January too cold and windy.

A quarter of the 100 British *youngsters will be from State* schools, according to Mrs Helen Tomkinson, one of the principal organisers. There are varieties of subsidy, *from Moss Brothers* and the Tom Hall Scholarship in particular, but most of the children are saving the year around for it. The best will go on to the European Junior Championships.

* See page 13

Jean-Claude Killy—a likely 'independent'

BOOK REVIEW

Capturing the Lions: a worthy try

One of the few sad points about the triumphant Lions tour is that it is unlikely, at least in the Briritish Isles, to find a chronicler of sufficient calibre to do it justice. It would be a tall order indeed to expect any *one to recapture in print the* artistry of Barry John, the magnaminity of New Zealanders, *the epic nature of the whole* marvellous expedition, the techniques, the wit, the adventure of it all.

One book on the tour has already been published in this country. This is John Reason's The Victorious Lions (Rugby Books, 12 Belsize Park, London NW 3, pp 249 Illus. £2). While inevitably falling some way short *of producing a bood to match* the splendour of the tour, John Reason has nonetheless given us a thoroughly detailed and read*able account, not only of the* story itself but also of all the thought, planning, methods, tactics, strategies, training, and dis cussions which enabled the Lions to give the rugby of the British Isles its most successful tour in modern times.

Accompanying the narrative is the best and most varied collection of photographs I have come across in any tour book. There are no fewer than 60 of them ranging from Barry John scoring his bealthtaking try against the Universities to Sandy Carmichael's battered face, from John Bevan's try against Canterbury to John Williams lining up a 30ft. putt at Graymouth.

Some people's tastes may be offended by some of the gumour in the book, and some people may feel there is too much detail in the descriptions of some of the less important matches. But is is essential that a tour book *should not ignore the humour of* what goes on behind the scenes, and the value of detail is seen notable in a finely sustained *account of the brutality of the* notorious Canterbury match.

The book is arranged in a logical order with the narrative from start to finish followed by a summing up of the whole tour and its implications. Then follow lists of teams, matches, resluts, *and other statistics.*

In the summing-up, Reason gives full credit to the coaching of Carwyn James. "It was an incredible stroke of good fortune," he says, "for the Lions to turn up a man like him so early in the history of coaching in Britain." The influence of Ray McLoughlin in forming the Lions forward play is acknowledged, but all this is put in perspective by the author's estimate of Barry John: "It was the coaching and organisation of the Lions' forwards which released the play of the backs, but ultimately it was the emergence of Barry John as a goal-kicker which shaped the balance of the team and which won the series."

As far as the All Blacks' play in the Tests is concerned, Reason *faults them for trying* to play flowing open football: "Acountry should play to its strength, an New Zealand's strength is te man rugby. This is the gam that is played by 80 per ce of the provincial teams. This the game their players know a *understand . . . the All Blac* team would do better to stic to playing the game it unde stands."

Looking to the future, Jol Reason expects the lessons of t 1971 Lions tour to be learn and applied more quickly New Zealand than in the Britis Isles: "I can imagine slit trench being dug and the ramparts bei thrown up at the thought of t British Lions playing hom matches against touring teams But, now that coaching has bee accepted even by Scotland, w the authorities really rema blind to the need to preser some form of continuity to brid *the gap of three or four yea* between one Lions tour and t next?

David Fros

Form and forecast

FIRST DIVISION

Chelsea	1	Nottm F	1 1 1 x x 1
Coventry C	1	Huddrsfld T	2 1 – – – x
Derby C	1	C Palace	1 1 x 2 1 1
Ipswich T	x	Wolves (12)	1 1 – 1 x 2
Leeds U	1	Leicstr C	1 1 1 1 – –
Liverpool	1	Arsenal	1 x 1 x 2 1
Man C	x	Man U (4)	– x 2 x 1 2
Newcastle	1	Soton (15)	– 1 1 1 1 x
Tottnhm	1	Everton	x 1 x x 2 1
W Brom	2	Stoke (18)	1 2 1 1 2 1
West Ham	1	Shef U (16)	1 2 1 – – –

SECOND DIVISION

Birmhm C	1	Orient	x – – – – 1
Blackpool	x	Carlisle (6)	– – x 1 x –
Bristol C	1	Fulham	– – – 1 – –
Cardiff C	x	*QPR (5)*	– – 1 – 1 1
Hull C	2	Nrwch (17)	– 1 2 2 1 1
Luton T	1	Charlton A	– – – – – x
Middlsbrgh	1	Preston NE	1 – 1 1 x –
Millwall	1	Watford	x – – – 1 1
Oxford U	1	Swindon T	2 x x – x x
Portsmth	x	Sundrld (3)	– – – – – 1
Sheff W	x	Burnley (8)	2 1 1 1 –

THIRD DIVISION

Barnsley	x	Oldhm (13)	– – – 2 – –
Blackbrn R	1	Bradford C	– – – – – –
Bolton W	1	Wrexham	– – – – – –
Bournmth	1	Torquay Utd	– 1 x 1 2 –
Halifax T	x	*Rothm (1)*	– – – – 1 2
Notts C	1	Mansfield	– – – – – –
Plymth A	x	Brighton (9)	– – – x 2 x
Port Vale	2	Aston Villa	– – – – – 1
Rochdale	1	Chesterfield	x 1 2 x – 1
Walsall	x	*Bristol R (2)*	x x 1 x 1 2

FOURTH DIVISION

Aldershot	1	Peterborough	– – – 2 1 x
Barrow	1	Colchstr (14)	1 – 1 – x 2
Brentford	1	Newport C	– x 1 x 1 2
Cambdge U	x	Reading (11)	– – – – – –
Chester	1	Bury	– – – – – –
Crewe A	2	Southport	1 x – x – 1
Doncaster	1	Drlitn (19)	1 2 1 2 – –
Exeter C	x	Scnthp (7)	1 – – – 1 1x
Gillinghm	1	Stockport C	– – 1 x 2 –
Grimsby T	1	Hartlepool	– – – – 1 x
Linco'n C	1	Northampton	– – – – x 2
Workington	1	Sothnd (20)	1 – x x 1 x

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION

Celtic	x	Aberdn (10)	1 x 1 1 2 2
Dundee	1	Morton	1 – 2 2 2 1 1
East Fife	1	*Ayr Utd*	1 – 1 1 – –
Falkirk	1	Airdrieon'ns	– 1 1 1 – 2
Hibernian	1	Dunfermline	x 1 1 1 1 x
Kilmarnck	1	Clyde	2 2 1 1 x 1
Motherwll	2	Hearts	1 1 2 – 2 2
Partick T	1	Dundee Utd	1 1 1 x 2 –
St Johnstne	1	Rangers	2 x 2 1 2 1

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION

Albion R	2	Qun of Sth	1 1 1 1 1 1
Alloa A	1	Berwick R	x 1 2 1 1 x
Arbroath	1	Montrose	1 1 x – 1 1
Brechin C	2	East Stirling	1 x 1 2 1 1
Clydebank	1	Forfar Ath	– 1 2 1 2 –
Cowdnbth	1	Dumbarton	2 1 1 1 1 –
St Mirren	1	Queen's Pk	1 – 1 – – –
Stirling A	1	Stenhsemr	– – – 1 1 2
Stranraer	1	Raith Rov	1 2 – – 2 2

Figures to the right of matches give *results* for the previous six seasons with 1970–1 last. The figure in parentheses shows the strength of the fixture as a prospective scoredraw, from 1 to 20.

Punting without kicks

POOLS GUIDE
Brian Crowther

A letter from Mr A. T. Wagstaffe, a reader whose constructive interest in the Pools Guide has been noted before, *raises the question of whether* all punters are happy about the score-draw Treble Chance as opposed to the former pool in which all draws counted three points.

Mr Wagstaffe knows about the increased profits and *prizes that* have ensued, but he writes: "Personally I would not want to win a couple of hundred thousand pounds." This is the reason, he says, why he bets with a company who accept smaller stakes and never pay out such amounts.

He adds that he feels sore about the change, since over many years under the old system he failed to find even six draws. "Recently I have picked nine draws, eight draws, and twice seven draws with two aways. As I do a *full perm* of eight from 12 under the old scheme I would twice have won top dividends and twice second dividends with a whole batch of smaller dividends. *It is true that draws were plenti*ful in these weeks and the dividends would not have been high, but some of us would get a great kick out of picking up a few hundred pounds."

On the score-draw Treble Chance his impressive forecasting produced only two third dividends and two fourths in one of the weeks, and the nine-draw week did not bring him a dividend because there were four goalless games on the coupon. He and I wonder if other readers feel strongly about this.

Mr Wagstaffe's experience also causes me to wonder if the greater diligence entailed in selecting score-draws rather than draws of both kinds has increased the proportion of successful forecasts generally. This certainly appears to be so in Mr Wagstaffe's case. Incidentally, while I am happy to receive letters from readers, I do not think that I should comment particular pools companies to them as I have been asked to do in recent weeks.

Selections

TREBLE CHANCE: *Score-draws (ho teams)*: Ipswich Town, Manchester C, Blackpool, Cardiff City, Portsmouth, Sheffield Wednesday, Halifax Town, Plymo Argyle, Walsall, Cambridge United, Ex. City, Celtic.

FOUR DRAWS: Manchester City, Blackpool, Cardiff City, Portsmouth, Hali Town, Walsall.

FOUR AWAYS: Stoke City Queen's P. Rangers, Norwich City, Oldham Athle Aston Villa, Southport. Long shots: Sto City, Brighton.

EIGHT HOMES: Coventry City, Der County, *Leeds United, Tottenham Hotsp* Birmingham City, Middlesbrough, Millwa Bournemouth, Notts County, Lincoln Ci Dundee, Hibernian.

English and Scottish tables

FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
		Home			Goals		Away			Goals		
Man. U	15	6	0	1	14	6	4	3	1	15	9	23
Derby	15	3	4	0	14	7	4	3	1	10	4	21
Man. C	15	7	0	1	17	3	1	4	2	8	10	20
Leeds	15	5	3	0	15	4	3	0	4	6	10	19
Shef. U	15	4	3	1	15	8	4	0	3	9	9	19
Arsenal	14	5	0	3	14	5	4	0	2	8	8	18
Liverpl	15	5	2	0	14	7	2	3	4	7	10	18
Tottm	14	6	1	0	21	4	0	4	3	7	14	17
W Ham	15	5	2	1	11	4	1	3	3	7	9	17
Stoke	15	5	1	1	10	3	2	2	4	8	14	17
Wolves	15	4	4	0	16	10	1	1	5	5	13	15
Covntry	15	3	4	0	10	6	1	3	4	9	17	15
Chelsea	15	3	3	2	16	12	1	2	4	4	10	13
Ipswich	15	2	4	2	7	7	1	3	3	5	7	13
Sothtn	15	3	2	2	11	9	2	1	5	9	18	13
Leicstr	15	2	3	3	5	6	2	2	3	9	13	13
Everton	15	4	1	3	8	7	0	2	5	4	10	11
WBA	15	1	3	4	4	7	2	2	3	5	6	11
Hudsfld	16	2	3	4	7	11	2	1	5	6	14	11
Nott F	16	1	3	5	10	15	1	3	4	9	18	9
C Pal	15	3	1	4	8	11	1	2	5	4	15	9
Newcstle	15	2	2	3	8	8	0	2	6	4	15	8

SECOND DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
		Home			Goals		Away			Goals		
Norwich	15	8	2	0	15	5	3	3	1	8	5	23
Millwall	15	5	3	0	14	8	2	4	1	11	10	21
Mid'bro	15	8	0	0	14	5	2	1	4	8	11	21
Bris. C	15	6	1	1	23	9	2	2	3	9	9	19
Burnley	15	4	3	1	14	8	4	1	3	13	11	18
QPR	15	5	3	0	13	2	1	4	3	7	8	18
Sundrld	15	4	3	1	15	11	1	4	2	6	10	17
Birmhm	15	4	3	0	16	7	0	4	3	4	7	16
Prtsmth	14	4	3	1	16	12	1	2	3	7	9	15
Oxford	15	4	3	1	11	6	0	3	4	5	9	14
Carlisle	15	4	2	1	11	7	2	0	6	10	13	14
Preston	15	5	0	3	13	9	0	4	3	10	13	14
Sheff W	15	4	2	1	13	7	0	3	5	7	14	14
Swindon	15	3	3	2	8	4	1	3	4	2	8	13
Luton	15	2	4	1	7	6	0	5	3	7	11	13
Orient	15	4	2	0	15	9	0	3	6	9	22	13
Blackpl	15	4	2	1	15	6	1	0	7	4	12	12
Charltn	15	4	2	1	11	6	1	0	7	12	25	12
Hull	15	4	1	3	9	8	1	1	5	5	13	12
Fulham	15	4	2	2	9	9	1	0	6	5	21	12
Cardiff	14	2	2	2	12	9	1	1	6	6	18	9
Watford	15	2	4	2	6	8	0	0	7	3	18	8

THIRD DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
		Home			Goals		Away			Goals		
B'mouth	15	8	0	0	29	6	2	3	2	12	7	23
Nott Co	15	4	1	2	12	6	5	3	0	14	7	22
Swansea	15	5	1	1	16	2	2	3	3	7	7	20
A Villa	15	6	0	2	16	6	3	1	3	9	9	19
R'thrhm	14	4	3	1	17	9	3	1	2	6	6	18
Chstfld	15	5	1	2	10	4	2	2	3	11	10	17
Brightn	15	3	3	1	10	6	3	2	3	12	11	17
Plymth	15	5	2	1	16	10	2	1	4	8	11	17
Bolton	14	3	3	1	7	3	2	3	2	8	8	16
Shrwby	15	5	1	2	20	10	1	2	4	6	10	15
Bris R	14	6	0	1	19	7	1	2	4	8	14	16
Halifax	14	4	2	1	12	7	1	3	3	4	7	15
Wrxhm	15	5	2	2	15	8	2	1	5	9	12	15
Oldham	15	3	2	3	8	10	3	1	3	10	20	15
Rchdale	15	5	2	0	17	7	0	3	5	7	20	15
Bradford	13	4	2	1	13	8	2	0	6	8	18	14
P Vale	15	2	4	2	7	10	2	2	3	6	8	14
Trnmre	15	2	4	0	8	3	0	3	5	7	15	13
York	15	2	3	2	9	8	3	1	4	12	17	12
Walsall	16	1	4	3	6	6	1	2	6	12	23	10
Torquay	16	3	4	2	14	15	0	2	5	3	16	10
Blackbn	15	2	1	2	9	10	0	2	6	3	17	9
Barnsly	15	1	2	5	10	20	1	3	2	3	10	9
Mnsfld	15	0	3	4	0	11	1	2	4	7	13	8

FOURTH DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	W	D	L	F	A
		Home			Goals		Away			Goals	
Southpt	15	6	2	0	25	8	3	1	3	9	7
Southnd	15	6	1	1	18	7	3	3	1	7	7
Brentfd	15	6	1	1	27	5	1	4	2	4	5
Wrkton	15	4	2	1	16	2	1	6	0	9	7
Scuntpe	14	3	3	1	8	4	4	1	2	10	10
Grimsby	15	5	1	2	19	10	3	1	3	16	14
Lincoln	15	6	1	0	18	5	1	3	5	9	18
Aldrsht	15	1	5	2	8	2	4	2	1	10	11
Camb U	15	4	2	1	17	7	3	2	4	6	14
Nrthptn	15	4	2	1	16	5	1	4	3	7	18
Colchtr	15	6	1	0	15	6	1	1	6	6	16
Reading	15	5	0	2	13	7	2	2	4	4	16
Gllnghm	14	5	1	2	18	8	1	2	3	7	12
Doncstr	15	2	2	2	10	8	3	1	4	7	12
Chester	15	3	4	0	14	5	0	4	4	6	16
Ptrboro	15	6	0	2	20	7	0	1	6	6	19
Bury	15	5	1	3	11	9	1	4	3	5	8
Newport	14	3	2	2	13	10	2	1	4	9	15
Exeter	15	3	2	2	14	12	1	2	5	5	18
Crewe	15	3	2	2	8	6	1	0	6	10	19
Stockpt	15	3	2	3	14	13	1	0	6	6	15
Darlgtn	14	1	4	1	4	3	3	0	6	9	24
Barrow	16	1	3	3	4	7	3	1	5	7	13
Hartlpl	15	3	1	4	13	14	0	1	6	2	15

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
		Home			Goals		Away			Goals		
Aberdn	9	5	0	0	18	3	3	1	0	7	1	17
Celtic	9	3	0	1	15	4	5	0	0	12	2	16
St Jne	9	3	1	0	11	4	2	1	2	7	7	12
Hearts	9	2	2	1	6	6	2	2	0	7	3	12
Hibs	9	3	0	1	8	2	2	1	2	9	6	11
Dundee	9	2	2	0	10	4	2	1	2	9	9	11
Rangers	9	3	0	2	12	6	2	0	2	11	6	10
Partick	9	2	2	0	9	7	0	3	2	5	12	9
Ayr U	9	1	2	2	2	3	2	0	2	6	7	8
Falkirk	9	3	0	1	8	6	1	0	4	8	18	8
Dndee U	9	1	1	3	11	17	2	0	2	9	9	7
Dunfne	9	1	2	2	5	9	1	1	2	3	6	7
Clyde	9	2	0	2	4	6	1	1	3	6	14	7
Morton	9	2	0	3	6	5	1	0	3	5	7	6
Mothwl	9	2	1	2	8	6	0	1	3	2	12	6
E Fife	9	1	0	3	4	12	1	2	3	4	7	6
Airdrie	9	0	2	2	5	11	1	1	3	2	18	5
Kilmnk	9	1	1	3	5	7	0	1	4	4	13	4

SCOTTISH SECOND DIVISION

	P	W	D	L	F	A	W	D	L	F	A
		Home			Goals		Away			Goals	
Cowdbth	13	4	1	1	17	4	4	2	0	14	4
Montrse	12	4	1	1	15	6	4	1	1	21	7
Arbr'th	12	5	1	0	19	7	3	2	3	8	8
St. Mirrn	11	4	0	1	14	6	4	0	2	15	10
Q. of S.	12	4	0	2	14	7	3	1	2	10	8
Stirl A.	10	4	2	0	11	4	2	0	2	12	10
Raith	13	4	2	1	16	7	1	1	4	5	12
Stranr'r	13	3	1	2	12	13	2	2	3	6	12
Alloa	11	2	1	2	8	9	2	1	2	13	7
Q. Park	11	3	1	1	9	3	1	2	3	4	7
Dmbrtn	12	2	1	2	14	9	2	1	3	13	16
Albion	13	4	1	1	11	6	1	1	4	6	12
Berwick	12	1	2	3	7	11	3	0	3	13	10
Stnhsmr	11	3	1	2	11	7	1	0	4	2	10
E. Stirlg	11	2	1	3	8	9	1	2	2	4	9
Brechin	11	2	2	1	5	5	1	1	4	6	14
Clydebk	11	0	2	4	5	13	2	2	1	6	6
Forfar	13	1	1	5	5	20	0	1	5	5	21
Hamiltn	13	0	1	5	4	21	0	0	7	3	21

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oms pr
s return

● Rodney Marsh—in the England party in spite of his Second Division status with QPR

Albert Barham on England's choice for the Swiss game

Sir Alf demands his Spurs

Sir Alf Ramsey has chosen Martin Peters and Martin Chivers, key players with England and Tottenham Hotspur, for the national team against Switzerland on Wednesday, and the comments on that selection by Bill Nicholson, manager of Spurs, assures that the battle of priorities—whether club bows to country—is kept alive.

Ramsey wants these players two evenings after Spurs are due to replay a League Cup tie with Preston. On Tuesday, Ramsey's communique indicated that he had selected the player he wanted, and that he was assured they would be available, adding, in effect, that he did not expect them to play three matches in five days, with an important international as the third.

Yesterday, Nicholson said: 'Tye League Clp replays were fixed on the Monday on the understanding that the clubs involved would be able to call on all their players. As far as I am concerned, the England match is another game, and I cannot see any reason why they cannot play in both. Sir Alf has said he wants the party together on Sunday before the game. He will have to have them when they are available."

Is Nicholson bluffing? Is this a move to keep Preston wondering until the weekend? But Nicholson usually is blunt rather than subtle.

The choice of Storey of Arsenal is interesting, also, considering that Radford has not been selected. Again one wonders whether there has been compromise between club and country, for Arsenal could cope without Storey better than they could without the bustling Radford. There are no players from Chelsea, Manchester United, or Sheffield United, who also play on Monday night.

The other player from a club committed to Monday night's replays is Gordon Banks. Ramsey is less worried about the effect of games close to international outfield playerrs. In any case, Stoke may well release Banks. Tony Waddington, Stoke's manager, said uesterday: "John Farmer, our reserve goalkeeper, has neen out of action for three weeks with an ankle injury, but he is not fit. He will play for the reserves on Saturday, and we shall see where we go from there."

The big surprise, which will thrill all those fanatics around Shepherds Bush, is the inclusion of Rodney Marsh, who this season has been trying to broaden his game with Queens Park Rangers and create chances for colleagues as well as using his superb control to score himself. Marsh, on whom many First Division managers have turned covetous eyes, has long felt his position with a Second Division club has reduced his international chances. He played two matches for the Under-23 team back in the 1967-8 season; now he has his chance to impress. It is up to him to take it.

Tommy Docherty, the caretaker manager of Scotland, has not chosen any Football League players who are involved in League Cup ties on Monday for the match with Belgium. Bob Wilson and George Graham, who did so well against the Portuguese, play for Arsenal, and Eddie Colquhoun stays with Sheffield United.

At the other end of the scale, Docherty is quick to bring back Eddie Gray, who missed the first two months of the season for Leeds United because of an operation to his shoulder.

England's squad

GOALKEEPERS.—Banks (Stoke) (58 caps); Clemence (Liverpool) (0). Shilton (Leicester) (2).

DEFENDERS.—Cooper (Leeds) (18); Hughes (Liverpool) (11); Hunter (Leeds) (15); Lawler (Liverpool) (4); Lloyd (Liverpool) (1); McFarland (Derby) (16); Madeley (Leeds) (2); Moore (West Ham) (90); Todd (Derby) (0).

MIDFIELD.—Bailey (Wolves) (2), Ball (Everton) (21); Bell (Manchester City) (15); Peters (Tottenham Hotspur) (50); Storey (Arsenal) (3).

FORWARDS.—Channon (Southampton) (0); Chivers (Tottenham Hotspur) (5); Hurst (West Ham) (45); Lee (Manchester City) (24); Marsh (QPR) (0); Summerbee (Manchester

Scotland's squad

Clark (Aberdeen); Rough (Partick Thistle); Hay (Celtic); Jardine (Rangers); Moore (Wolves); Stanton (Hibernian); Buchan (Aberdeen); Steele (Dundee); Brenner (Leeds); S. Murray (Aberdeen); Gray (Leeds); Gemmill (Derby); Johnstone (Celtic); O'Hare (Derby); Cropley (Hibernian); Dalglish (Celtic).

Last night's football

One goal proves sufficient for Tottenham

By ALBERT BARHAM: Tottenham 1, Nantes 0 (agg.: 1-0)

Tottenham passed into the third round of the EUFA Cup as the result of their victory over Nantes at White Hart Lane last night. They had only one goal to show for a lot of pressure and a great many wasted chances, winning 1-0 on aggregate, and certainly cannot be satisfied with the performance which has taken them into the last sixteen.

After the harsh criticism that Tottenham's forwards received from Bill Nicholson for their poor showing in Nantes, it was obvious that they would try by every means to placate the White Hart Lane supporters. The crowd no doubt recalled that the French team were comprehensively beaten in both matches in the Cup Winners' Cup last season by Cardiff City.

Too confident

Yet the speed of their counter attacks, which had caused Spurs embarrassment in France, was apparent again last night. After an initial thrust by Blanchet, however, Marcus and the young Rampillon, together with Maas, showed promise only when Spurs got a little too confident.

For the rest of the first half it was very much a question of Spurs dictating the play, though they had only one goal to show for it. That came after 15 minutes when Neighbour swung the ball over to Pratt from the left; the ball was headed on to Peters who lobbed it over the goalkeeper and into the net off the crossbar.

There might well have been several more. Chivers headed on the ball to the feet of Gilzean who seemed so surprised that the ball was whisked off his toe. Later another good opening was made for Neighbour by Pratt but the French goalkeeper made the first of his diving saves.

For most of the second half the French were under particularly heavy pressure, although Tottenham failed to benefit full from it. Once again there was some remarkably fine footwork from Chivers, working so well with Peters. It was Chivers who twice went close and then from Pratt's cornore, a header from England was deflected just wide. An even better chance just after an hour fell to Pratt, who shot wildly high over the crossbar.

The game took on a touch of farce midway through the second half when Rampillon was injured and the Polish referee refused permission for the trainer to attend him. I nthe subsequent harangue, Marcos had his name taken and the injured player was carried off the field by his colleagues. But no sooner had Eo, the substitute, appeared than Rampillon was on his feet and trying to get back into the game again.

Tottenham Hotspur.—Jennings; Evans, Knowles, Pratt, England, Beal, Neighbour, Perryman, Chivers, Peters, Gilzean.

FC Nantes.—Bertrand-Demanes; Baros, De Michele, Osman, Gardon, Pech, Blanchet, Michel, Marcus, Rampillon, Maas.

Referee.—S. Ekszlain (Poland).

Allan's late goal knocks out QPR

By CYRIL CHAPMAN: Bristol Rovers 1, QPR 0

Second Division opposition brings out the best in Bristol Rovers. Against Queen's Park Rangers in the League Cup fourth round replay at Eastville last night they bubbled over with smart football and boundless enthusiasm, and a 75th-minute goal from Allan, who earlier had missed a penalty kick, saw them eject the third Second Division side in succession from this season's competition.

Thoughts of a fifth round home tie with either Manchester United or Stoke prompted a vigorous opening from Rovers, and Queen's Park Rangers were given a taste of things to come by an alarming moment when Parkes only ended a solo run by Bobby ones with a hair-raising venture out of the penalty area, and a supplementary kick to touch. Then it was Stephens, cuting a neat swathe through the Rangers' defence. An offside decision rescued the Second Division side on this occasion.

The Bristol forwards continued to confound Rangers with the sort of speed shown by the greyhounds which circumnavigate the Eastville stadium twice weekly. Bobby Jones was the next to break through. Had his shot been blessed with more accuracy Parkes would have been seriously embarrassed.

Wits Queen's Park so slowly away from the starting blocks the Bristol defence remained unmolested for long periods. Marsh had scant opportunity to celebrate his call to the England party until a free-kick was awarded Rangers on the edge of the penalty area. Godfrey had checked an attack with a foul tackle, an offence from which he was booked by the referee. Marsh flighted the ball over the defensive wall, but it went just over the crossbar.

The incident was not enough to deflect Rovers from their policy of all-out attack. They used the wings in a refreshing style, and it needed the foresight of Saul, running back from midfield, to keep out a shot from Stephens. Rangers never lost their uneasiness and Venables was booked for standing over the ball when Rovers were awarded a free-kick.

Golden chance

A penalty kick for a push in the back on Bobby Jones brought Rovers a golden chance of a goal. But Parkes made a double save at the expense of a kick to the side of the head. He saved the first shot from Allan, and then when the ball rolled out towards the Bristol centre-forward the goalkeeper made a courageous leap forward to smother the second shot.

The third player to be booked was Evans, the mainstay of the QPR defence, apparently for showing dissent when a free kick was given against him. In the 70th minute Salvage replaced Saul to reinforce Rangers' attempts to stifle the still avaricious Bristol attack. Parkes saved brilliantly from Stephens. But the winger had his revenge when from his pass Allan scored the vital goal from close range.

Bristol Rovers: Sheppard; Roberts, Parsons, Godfrey, Taylor, Prince, Stephens, W. Jones, Allan, R. Jones, Jarman.

Queen's Park Rangers: Parkes, Clements, Hazell, Venables, Evans, Hunt, Morgan, Francis, Saul, Marsh, Ferguson.

Referee: C. Thomas (Rhondda).

RUGBY UNION

olinson ack in taffs eam

ordshire, who have won their games in this sea- Midland group, make two s for the County Champ- match against Leicester- today week.

Lichfield prop Ken Job is his first championship since 1968 in preference to hampton's Jim Sherratt. ry's Les Rolinson is fit nd replaces Eric Miller of

ickshire have announced hanged side for the visit s, Lincs and Derby. War- re, winners of their first tches, continue with 14 of uccessful Coventry side r with the back row for- im Cowell of Rugby.

y Bolton, the Coventry ho has scored six tries in two games is out of the meet Cambridge Univer- Cowndon Road today of business commitments. ce is taken by Maurice n, making this the first in the last four matches.

their deserved win Northampton last Satur- ambridge University face tough test. Cambridge's Gerry Redmond, has the backs, but has made anges in the pack. The Richard Vincent has been for Dave Gearon, while mouth Albion prop John s returns after injury and Geoff Rees.

r Edwards, the wing for- and Welsh trialist who a knock on the knee Northampton, stands down e Biggar. Sandy Pratt, who a fine game to help the beatthe University, makes appearance at open side e of John Clayton.

British Lions' players are moving back into action ir clubs. The latest is Biggar, who is at centre don Scottish against Cam- University at the Athletic on Saturday. He has n junior sides for the past ks. The only other change lanker, where Ross Mac- is rested after being con- against London Irish. He laced by another New er, Steve Reaney, a junior ck.

Prout, the former l international wing who Harlequins this season, has ropped by Harlequins for atch against Bristol at ham. He missed last drubbing by London Welsh injury, but cannot regain e even though the three- line is reshuffled. David moves out to the wing and rant is recalled at centre. h the New Zealand prop Wilson will be out for weeks with damaged rib es, the front row is ened by the return of Barry at hooker, while ohnson props.

ORDSHIRE (v. Leicestershire): K. Halter, C. McFadyean D. Edwards (Sale); M. (Wolverhampton), J. Webster; n, D. Lane (Moseley); K. Job d), J. Hunt (Burton), R. Moseley), K. Braddock (Staffs L. Rollason (Coventry), J. (Burton).

ICKSHIRE (v. Notts, Lincs & S. N. Coley, P. Bolton, C. P. R. E. Griffiths, R. E. Webb; reece, W. J. Gissings; K. E. er, H. J. Wyman, C. J. Creed, Worrall, P. F. Milnes, P. M. V. Barlow (Coventry), T. Cawell

vithout

Yesterday's results

Association Football

FA CUP—2nd rd, 2nd leg

mes. (1) 1 Nantes .... (0) 0
75 32,630
Spurs win 1-0 on agg.)

.... (0) 1 St. Johnstone (0) 0
Raikes 3,000
hnstone win 2-1 on aggregate)

AGUE CUP—4th rd replay
Rvrs (0) 1 QPR ... (0) 0
2 24,373
s home to Man. Utd. or Stoke)

BALL COMBINATION.—Crystal 1, Leicester 2.

H MIDLANDS LEAGUE.—
ur 9; Chesterfield 3; Grimsby 2

Rugby League

DLT COMPETITION.—Quarter-nals 26, Halifax 10.

Golf

IEV.—Rothmans Pro-Amateur ament: 67 E. Wolstenholme, W. (Australia) and W. Godfrey (New d) 68, M. Bembridges (GB) and ens—P. Phillips, Charles John- O'Keeffe, J. Norris, Clive d and S. Peach.

Cricket

FIELD SHIELD (Sydney).—199 and 264; New South 97.

Ice Hockey

ONAL LEAGUE (New York): Maple Leafs 6, Detroit Red

Lawn tennis

KHOLM OPEN.—Second round: ler (Britain) beat J. Laschiley rk) 7-5, 6-3; C. Pasarell (US) Dent (Australia) 6-3, 6-7, Lavier (Australia) beat R. R. S. Africa) 6-3, 6-4; J. Kodes beat L. Telander (Sweden)

Scottish

LAWN TENNIS

Fillol renews his challenge in Dewar Cup

By a Special Correspondent

Jaime Fillol of Chile, the winner of the Billingham leg, was in grand form as the Dewar Cup indoor circuit entered its secor half, at Aberavon, yesterday. He beat Bob Howe, 6-1, 6-2, playing a most punishing game. He did not let up even when the Australian vereran damaged a leg, and finished with a limp.

The Dewar Cup event has had a week's break, while the Embassy British covered court championship was decided, but is now back to normal, and the local favourite, Gerald Battrick, the overall leader, had an opening day bye, as did Bob Hewitt, who has been passed fit to play after the Achilles tendon strain which put him out of the semi-final at Wembley on Friday. Hewitt is by no means certain that the leg will stand up to strain; but he is determined to carry on.

Old adversary

Battrick is back from making his major contribution to Britain's successful start in the King's Cup, beating France in Paris. He was the only member of the team to have an opening day bye. Stephen Warboys came up against an old adversary, and beat Simon Partridge 6-1, 6-4, to wipe out the memory of his British Under-21 defeat by the same player two years ago. Stanley Matthews was drawn against a local player, Stephen Joseph, and won 6-4, 6-0. Joseph held on well in the first set, but he was unable to sustain the pace.

John Clifton, the Scot who has been a Davis Cup player, has been going through a lean time, and suffered the disappointment of being dropped from winter training at Queen's Club. He found a little of his old spark to beat Joseph Feaver, o enof Britain's most improved young players. 6-2, 7-6. Clifton realises that he has to achieve better results if he wants to stay in tennis, and he used his experience to good purpose, particularly in the second set, which was decided on a tie-break game in which Feaver had led 4-2.

Feaver, who won the Chandris Lines scholarship, which enabled him to train in Australia last winter, was in good form, and hit with power; but still has to gain experience.

Wendy Gilchrist, the Australian who won the British Under-21 title in 1969, but has done little of consequence cince then, stopped Jackie Fayter, the rapidly improving young Devon player, with a score of 1-6, 6-4, 6-3. Miss Fayter, who took a set from Yvonne Goolagong in reaching the semi-finals of the first leg at Edinburgh, started in great form, but was steadily cut down by clever use of the court by Miss Gilchrist, who began to swing the ball to wider angles and pull the Devon girl out of position. Although Miss Fayter fought back strongly, she was unable to resist that little extra power generater by Miss Gilchrist.

Evonne Goolagong, the Wimbledon champion, has still not settled down to indoor play. She beat Corinne Molesworth, Britain's fifth-ranked player, 6-3, 6-2, but it was not an impressive performance.

MEN'S SINGLES—First Round

J. G. Clifton (Scotland) beat J. W. Feaver (Dorset) 6-2, 7-6; J. de Mendoza (Surrey) beat P. P. Ghatage (Middlesex) 6-3, 6-0; S. A. Warboys (Essex) beat S. J. Partridge (Leicester) 6-1, 6-4.

S. J. Matthews (Lancashire) beat S. Joseph (Wales) 6-4, 6-0; J. Fillol (Chile) beat R. N. Howe (Australia) 6-1, 6-2; R. Seegers (S. Africa) beat L. P. Murphy (S. Africa) 6-4, 7-5.

M. W. Collins (Surrey) beat M. C. Rowe (Wales) 6-0, 6-2.

J. G. Paish (Surrey) beat R. W. Davies (Wales) 6-2, 6-3.

J. M. Lloyd (Essex) beat A. J. Goold (Wales) 6-2, 6-3.

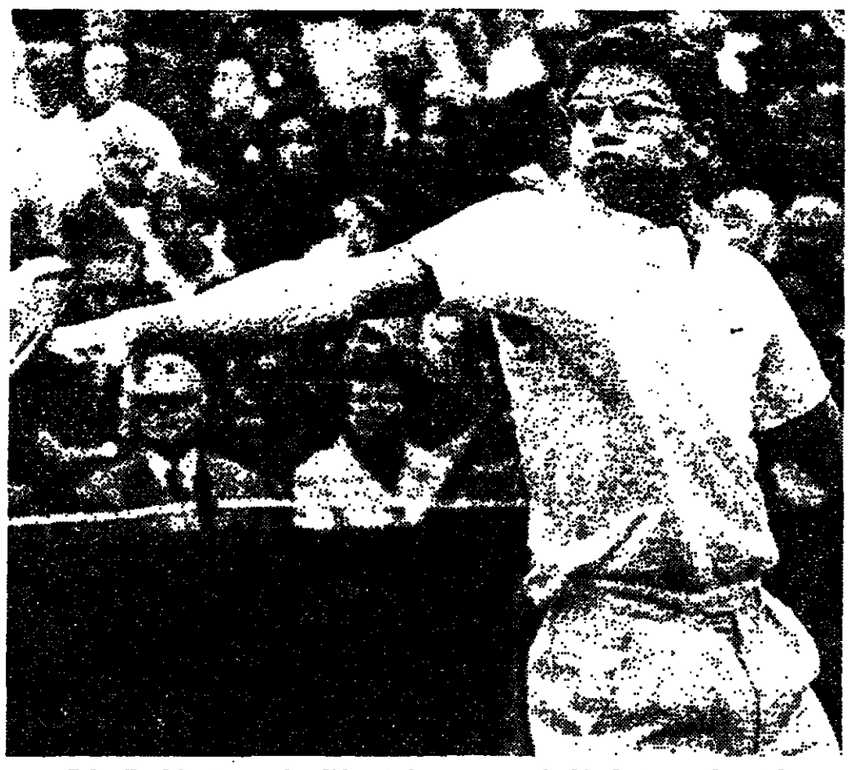
WOMEN'S SINGLES: First Round

S. H. Minford (Ireland) beat R. H. Morgan (Wales) 6-0, 6-0.

Second Round

W. S. Gilchrist (Australia) beat J. A. Fayter (Devon) 1-6, 6-4, 6-3.

Miss E. F. Goolagong (Australia) beat Miss C. Molesworth (Devon) 6-3, 6-2.



John De Mendoza, who did not drop a game in his first round match

Today's programme

Association Football

EUROPEAN CUP: Second Round, second leg.—Ajax Amsterdam v. Olympique Marseilles; Arsenal v. Grasshopers (Switzerland) (7.30: 1st leg 2-0); CSKA Sofia v. Benfica (Portugal); Feyenoord (Netherlands) v. Dynamo Bucharest; Inter Milan v. Borussia Moenchengladbach; Shoma Wanderers (Malta) v. Celtic (Scotland) 1st leg 0-5; Standard Liege v. TSSK Moscow; Ujpest Dessa (Hungary) v. Valencia.

EUROPEAN CUP-WINNERS' CUP: Second Round, second leg.—Austria Wien v. Torino (Italy); Barcelona v. Vojvina (Yugoslavia); Bayern Munich v. Liverpool (1st leg 0-0); Chelsea v. Atvidaberg (Sweden) (7.30: 1st leg 2-0); Dynamo East Berlin v. Beerschot (Belgium); Dynamo Moscow v. Eskisehirspor (Turkey); Sparta Rotterdam v. Red Star Belgrade; Sporting Lisbon v. Glasgow Rangers (1st leg 2-3).

U.E.F.A. CUP: Second Round, leg.—Untzale Textile Arad (Rumania) v. Zagiebie Walbrzych (Poland); Carl Zeiss Jena (E. Germany) v. O.F.K. Belgrade; Dundee v. F.C. Cologne (7.30: 1st leg 1-2); Hertz Berlin v. A.C. Milan; Lierse S.K. (Belgium) v. Rosenborg Trondheim (Norway); Rapid Vienna v. Dinamo Zagreb; Atletico Bilbao (Spain) v. Eintracht Brunswick; Legia Warsaw v. Rapid Bucharest; Bologna (Italy) v. Zeljeznicar Sarajevo (Yugoslavia); Ferencvaros (Hungary) v. Panionios (Greece); Eindhoven (Netherlands) v. Real Madrid; Wolverhampton v. F.C. Den Haag (Netherlands) (7.30: 1st leg 3-1).

LEAGUE CUP: Fourth Read replay.—Norwich v. Grimsby (7.30).

TEXACO CUP: Second Round, second leg.—Airdrie v. Huddersfield (7.30: 1st leg 2-1); Newcastle v. Coventry (7.30: 1st leg 1-1); Shamrock Rovers v. Ballymena (8.0: 1st leg 1-4); Stoke v. Derby (7.30: 1st leg 2-3).

FOOTBALL COMBINATION.—Plymouth v. Tottenham (7.30).

NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE.—South Liverpool v. Skelmersdale (7.30).

NORTH MIDLANDS LEAGUE (7.30).—Barnsley v. Hull; Bradford City v. Halifax; Mansfield v. Middlesbrough; Notts Co. v. Scunthorpe; Sunderland v. Lincoln.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.—FA Amateur XI v. Cambridge University (at Eastbourne, 2.45).

ARGONAUT TROPHY.—Second round: Icarus v. London University Siderians (at Hainon, 2.30).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIPS (2.30).—Essex v. East Anglian; Hull v. E. Durham; Lancaster v. Liverpool; Loughborough Colleges v. Leicester; Loughborough Univ. v. Aston; Manchester v. Leeds; Nottingham v. Keele; Salford v. Bradford; Sheffield v. Newcastle; Surrey v. Kent; Warwick v. Birmingham.

SOUTHERN COUNTIES JUNIOR AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIP.—Sussex v. Sussex (at Horsham).

Rugby Union

CLUB MATCHES.—Abertillery v. Newport (7.30); Bridgend v. Aberavon (7.15); Coventry v. Cambridge Univ. (7.15); Pontypool v. Gloucester (7.0).

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP.—Lancaster v. Liverpool; Loughborough Colleges v. Leicester; Manchester v. Leeds; Nottingham v. Keele; Salford v. Bradford; Sheffield v. Newcastle; Surrey v. Kent; UWIST v. Cardiff.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCH.—United Hospitals v. United Banks (at Richmond Ath., 3.0).

OTHER MATCHES.—Cambridge Univ. LX Club v. St Thomas's Hospital; London Hospital v. London University; Sussex Martlets v. Old Whitgiftians (7.30).

Rugby League

NORTHERN RUGBY LEAGUE.—Castleford v. Wakefield T. (7.30).

Hockey

LONDON LEAGUE.—Cheam v. Cambridge University; Richmond v. Oxford University.

UAU CHAMPIONSHIP.—Essex v. East Anglian; Hull v. Durham; Lancaster v. Liverpool; Loughborough Colleges v. Leicester; Loughborough University v. Aston; Manchester v. Leeds; Nottingham v. Keele; Salford v. Bradford; Sheffield v. Newcastle; Surrey v. Kent; UWIST v. Cardiff; Warwick v. Birmingham.

OTHER MATCHES.—Kingston GS v. Southampton University; London University v. HA XI; London University Senators v. Reading University; RMA Sandhurst v. Army.

RUGBY LEAGUE

Leeds again enjoy the bright lights

By HAROLD MATHER: Leeds 26, Halifax 10

Judged on the form they showdd when winning 26-10 in their home quarterfinal with Halifax last night, Leeds, who won the floodlit Trophy for the first time last season, are likely to reach the final again. Certainly they were much too fast in both thought and action, particularly in the urst half, for their visitrs — and that in spite of the fact that Halifax by no means played badly.

Fine understanding between their backs and forwards and the resultant splendid combined play formed the foundation of the Leeds display. Moreover, it was because of such sound dovetailing that Leeds were able, sufficiently often for their cause, to make crucial gaps in a Halifax defence which in general gave little away. The gaps had to be forced. This was particularly so in the first half when Leeds, with a strong wind behind them, used it, and the ball, so well that they led 17-0 at the interval.

Once again Hardisty played a big part in Leed's success. He varied his tactics cleverly and, once having drawn his man and straightened, gave his passes perfectly. Dyl, too, shoed thrust and speed in midfield, and, with Barham (playing at scrum half because Keith Hepworth was not eligible for this match) showing some neat touches, the Leeds backs always were the more convincing as well as the more enterprising set. Forward in the loose Batten, Ward, and Fisher often were to be seen at the head of affairs, but it was the way the six combined as a whole, and linked up with their backs, which really mattered.

Halifax's forwards, who overall just won the battle for possession from the tight, were not as impressive together as were their counterparts in the loose. Nevertheless, a lot of good work was done by Fogerty, Martin, and Dewhirst and, against a side of lesser standing than Leeds', it might have reaped better reward than it did on this occasion.

Leeds's points came from tires by Hardisty (2), Atkinson, Fisher, Langley, and Dyl, ane four goals by Holmes. For Halifax, Kelly and Sanderson scored tries, and Burton kicked two goals.

Leeds.—Holmes; Wainwright, Langley, Dyl, Atkinson, Hardisty (capt.), Barham, Pitchford, Fisher, Ward, Eccles, Hick, Batten.

Halifax.—Hepworth; Rosmer, Davies, Willicombe, Kelly, Burton, Sanderson, Dewhirst, Hawksley, Callon, Fogerty, Martin, Baker (capt.).

Referee.—E. Lawrinson (Warrington).

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Liverpool are optimistic

From PAUL WILCOX

Munich, November 2

Liverpool, the North's last hope of continuing interest in European competition this winter, arrived here for their Cup Winners' Cup second round, second leg match with Bayern Munich tomorrow surprisingly optimistic about their chances of victory considering their need to rediscover their intermittent absence of scoring power. Or at least, Bill Shankly as ever was optimistic.

"In our last two games we should have won but were unfortunate," he said, "and I don't see why the goals should not come tomorrow. I have never seen Bayern play well yet. I suppose they can play, but not when I've been there."

Shankly, who in time could rival Confucius for quotes, makes no secret of his dislike for Continental opposition and their tactics, saying that Ferencvaren are the only team to impress him with their willingness to play for results in both legs of European competition. The verbal warfare at Bayern's strict inventiveness at Anfield in the first leg was continued today.

"We are not going to say that this man and that man is injured, and then put them on the pitch as Bayern did with Mueller. The only information I am prepared to give is that I have 16 players who will all strip, and that the team who will start the match tomorrow will be the one which played at Sheffield on Saturday."

Shankly's feelings about the merits or otherwise of the tactics which earned Bayern a goalless game at Anfield, however, cannot disguise the fact that two key defenders did miss the first leg. Their return tomorrow will enable the Bayern forwards to do their utmost to wipe the memory of the pounding Liverpool handed out here last season in the Fairs Cup. The Germans will be a different proposition today employing stealth, cunning, and keen offence to realise their ambitions.

Bayern Munich.—Maier; Hansan, Brietner, Schwarzenbeck, Beckenbauer, Zobel, Roth, Kranthausen, Mueller, Hoeness, Fuenholz.

Liverpool.—Clemence; Lawler, Ross, Smith, Lloyd, Hughes, Graham, Evans, Heighway, Keegan, Callaghan.

GOLF

PGA ban may catch Alan Bird

The Professional Golfers Association have shelved Alan Bird's application to become a member until after their annual general meeting in London on November 25.

A ban on youngsters competing in PGA tournaments for a period of two years will then be debated. Bird a British youth international of 2, could be the first victim if the new regulation is approved.

Gary Player and Sewsunker Sewgolum, South Africa's outstanding white and non-white golfers, have been purposely drawn to play together in the £11,670 Dunlop international tournament, which begins tomorrow at Sydney's Manly course.

Player and Sewgolum will play in a trio with Australia's Bruce Devlin in the second round on Friday, at Dunlop's suggestion. "It's to stop elements in the community suggesting we might try to keep white and non-white South Africans apart," a spokesman said.

Player, who was 35 on Monday, will be defending the title he won at Royal Canberra last year. He has to counter Jack Nicklaus, who showed devastating form in winning the Australian Open.

MOTOR RACING

A swift graduation

The Grovewood motor racing awards, designed to provide material help to promising drivers, were presented last night in London to: Roger Williamson, Vern Schuppan, Ray Mallock, Bernard Vermilio, and Tony Brise.

The main award, of £1,000 went to Roger Williamson, 23, from Leicester, who had a most successful season in Formula III racing this year. Williamson, a former Kart racer, who works in the family garage business, had his first race at Mallory Park in 1967 with a Mini, then graduated from saloons to single seaters after winning the 1970 Hepolite-Glacier saloon car championship. Williamson got his break earlier this year at the Formula III race at Monaco run at the same time as the Grand Prix.

While he struggled to succeed in international events on a small budget, he caught the eye of wealthy Leicester builder and racing car collector Tom Wheatcroft, who sponsored the young driver for the remainder of the season. Wheatcroft also provided him with the services of Dick Scammell, formerly with Team Lotus and mechanic to Jim Clark for many seasons, to prepare Williamson's March 713 M. From then on, the "mechanic, wedding car chauffeur and dustbin emptier" won 12 events in a most competitive class of racing.

Vern Schuppen, 28, follows in the tradition of young drivers who have come to Europe from Australia to make their name in motor racing. Schuppan, with his wife Jennie, is dedicated to the sport. He worked as a mechanic and this year won the Yellow Pages Formula Atlantic championship with an under-powered car.

Schuppan, who began racing in the almost classic style of most young drivers, a second hand transporter and a borrowed car, will go forward to next season aided by the second Grovewood Award of £500. He will compete probably in Formula II, hoping with ambition to reach the big league as have former winners Jackie Oliver, Mike Beuttler, and sports car driver Brian Redman.

The judging panel for the Grovewood Awards is composed of motor racing journalists nominated by the Guild of Motoring Writers. The value of this year's award was doubled, and the other recipients were Ray Mallock, 20, who won the 1971 Shell-Gregor Grant Clubman's Formula championship, Bernard Vermilio, 21, winner of the BOT Formula Ford championship, and Tony Brise, 19, winner of the Brands Hatch Townsend Thoresen Formula Ford Challenge. He only began racing this year.

Eric Dymock

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Ford to leave Swindon

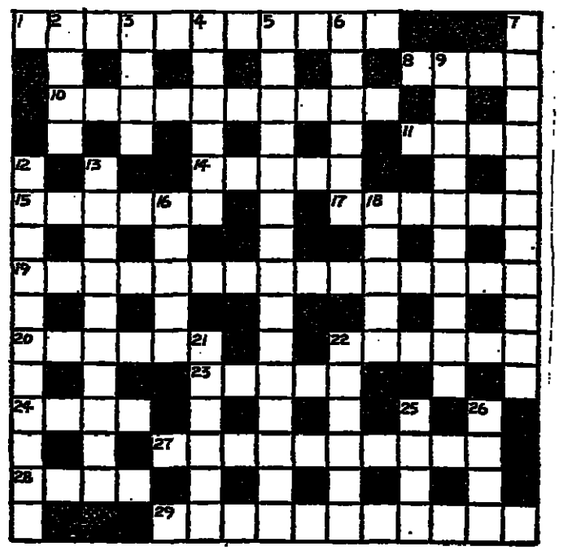
Fred Ford, the 54-year-old manager of Swindon Town, parted company with the Second Division club yesterday. Ford joined Swindon in July, 1969, on a three-year contract. He was previously team manager with Bristol Rovers and for seven years managed Bristol City.

The Swindon directors said in a statement that they had "mutually agreed with Mr Ford that he relinquish his post as manager of the club." The chairman, Mr H. E. Lane, added: "My association and that of the board with Mr Ford over the past two-and-a-half years has always been of the most cordial nature, and his honest oltspoken manner makes him a great character. We can only hope that the decision that has been reached will in the final analysis be of benefit to the club. We part company with no ill feeling."

Mr Lane refused to comment on suggestions that Dave Mackay, the former Hearts, Tottenham and Derby defender, would take over the team manager's job. Mackay joined Swindon from Derby at the start of the season, but they have been in poor form and after their home defeat by Middlesbrough, on Saturday, Ford was booed by the crowd. Said Ford: "I am sorry that I have been unable to give Swindon the success they require. I know they can do better."

GUARDIAN CROSSWORD 13,076

LAVENGRO



ACROSS

1. Well-known Swiss king and count (7, 4).
8. Linen gets cut? (4).
10. Improve a lime mixture, so to speak (10).
11. Gives book to emperor (4).
14. Tree is a popular type, though heartless (5).
15. Run round Holyhead? That's exciting! (6).
17. Managed to get dog back, having called (4, 2).
19. Bets incriminate new politician (7, 8).
20. Anyway, trust nothing they teach (8).
22. Scholar is backward in fast music (6).
23. Quiet tear shed for ancient city (5).
24. Was acquainted with modern diction (4).
27. Johnsonian scoundrel's last refuge (10).
28. Music in the case? (4).
29. Question I get, not rare, but unusual (11).

DOWN

2. Russian having heart disorder? (4).
3. The right man turns up (4).
4. Being made to lift a plate (6).
5. Nine expressions of approval? (5, 5, 5).
6. Young carrier? (6).
7. Combine with Nora Price to do translation (11).
9. Completely naked? (10).
12. Innocent form of kleptomania? (11).
13. The food over the way is familiar to poor journalists (4, 6).
16. Funnel in Ernest's part of the ship? (5).
18. Girl writes articles about something (5).
21. Redhead in country treated by doctor? (6).
22. Left work? (6).
25. Pound note for carrying in fish? (4).
26. Issue direction with foreign form (4).

Solution tomorrow

CROSSWORD SOLUTION 13,075

■	■	■	B	U	C	K	E	T	S	E	A	T	■	■
T	E	A	S	E	R	■	O	■	X	■	C	■	U	■
■	S	■	E	■	O	R	O	A	D	H	O	G	S	■
E	P	I	C	■	W	O	R	K	■	M	■	O	■	M
■	I	■	R	D	■	■	I	R	O	N	E	R	■	■
R	E	V	E	R	S	E	S	■	E	■	L	■	N	■
■	S	T	■	■	T	H	E	S	M	I	T	H	■	■
■	■	A	■	C	■	A	■	R	■	I	■	■	■	■
S	T	A	R	T	O	F	F	■	■	S	■	T	■	■
■	R	■	Y	■	L	■	F	R	A	C	T	I	O	N
G	I	M	B	A	L	■	■	G	■	R	■	B	■	■
■	M	■	I	■	A	■	F	U	R	B	E	L	O	W
I	M	P	R	O	P	E	R	■	E	■	S	■	O	■
■	E	■	D	■	S	■	E	■	B	E	S	A	T	Z
P	R	O	S	P	E	C	T	U	S	■	■	■	■	■

QUICK CROSSWORD—PAGE 20

Labour demands new thinking on Ulster crisis

BY OUR POLITICAL STAFF

The Labour Party is expected to demand a complete "rethink" on Government policy in Ulster as the price of preserving the remaining shreds of bipartisanship in the crisis. As a first step it intends to force a full debate in the Commons.

Shadow Cabinet sources last night suggested that the Opposition is ready to reopen the whole discussion of the handling of the Northern Ireland crisis, on the assumption that the policy laid down by the Labour Government in 1969, and still being carried out by its successor, has been overtaken by events.

Mr Callaghan and his colleagues in the Shadow Cabinet believe the situation has changed so completely that the role of the army, the division of responsibility between Stormont and Westminster, and even the long-term future of the reunification of Ireland should be looked at anew. The time had come, it was said, to re-examine the fundamental basis of the Government's present policy.

The Shadow Cabinet has decided to concentrate discussion of the Irish problem at Westminster in a single debate, separated from the more generalised debate on the Queen's Speech. It will provide a day from the time allocated to the Opposition, during which it will expect Mr Maudling, the Home Secretary, to bring forward new proposals. The debate will also be intended to cover discussion of the report of Sir Edmund Compton's inquiry into allegations of ill treatment of interneees.

Mr Maudling appears to have been privately informed of the Opposition's hopes, and Mr Callaghan is also going ahead with plans to lead a Labour Party delegation to Belfast to meet representatives of the Northern Ireland Labour Party, the Social Democrats, and the Irish Labour Party.

Labour's position is based on the proposition that the army is no longer carrying out the role it was sent to Ulster to perfrom, and that it is not fitted for the new role which events have forced upon it.

There is no sign that Shadow Ministers regard direct rule from Westminster, as anything but a desperate last resort when all other policies have failed. But, in common with some members of the Government, they appear to be examining ways to resolve the division of responsibility in security matters between the Stormont Government and Whitehall.

● Ulster's police have demanded talks with Mr Maudling. The Northern Ireland Police Federation believes army protection for its members, families and police stations is inadequate.

Alert over 'arms ship'

By our Dublin Correspondent

More than a hundred Irish Army troops and police were on duty in Kilrush, Co. Clare, last night on the lookout for a coaster alleged to be carrying arms for the IRA. The vessel, a 600-ton privately-owned ship which usesd to be German registered, is not due in the little fishing port until this afternoon.

Troops and police began their watch on Monday night. They left the area yesterday but were back again last night.

The tip-off about the alleged shipment came from Interpol. It is believed the coaster left Ghent in Belgium with a cargo of cereal but according to Interpol arms were also on board.

Last night the coaster was believed to be off Land's End.

The activity shows the Irish Government's intention to prevent arms passing through the Republic.

The Prime Minister, Mr Lynch, made it clear at the Chequers conference with Mr Heath and Mr Faulkner that the Republic would do all it could to control the flow of arms into Northern Ireland.

Mr Lynch has stressed repeatedly that very few arms and explosives cross the border.

Irish troops may be based nearer to the border to let them move more quickly to handle crossings by British troops. This would also prevent civilians taking action themselves in such circumstances before the delayed arrival of Irish troops it was suggested in the Dail yesterday.

Mr Jack Lynch was urged to make the move and he said he would put the suggestions before the police and army although he had not received any complaints from them about their present position.

● Allegations that the Czechoslovak Trade Mission in Dublin was involved in gun running for the IRA were dismissed yesterday by the Foreign Affairs Minister, Dr Patrick Hillery.

PLP to hear the riot act on Market votes

By IAN AITKEN

Mr Harold Wilson and his Chief Whip, Mr Bob Mellish, will jointly read the riot act to Labour MPs this morning when the Parliamentary Labour Party meets to continue its increasingly ill-tempered dispute over the future conduct of its pro-European rebels.

Left-wing anti-Market backbenchers gave notice last night that they intend to move a motion calling on the Opposition Front Bench to table a strongly-worded amendment for the Commons debate on the Queen's Speech. This is designed to put the loyalty of Mr Roy Jenkins and the party's pro-Market minority to an immediate test.

The decision, reached by the "Tribune" group of Left-wing backbenchers last night, directly opposed the decision of the Shadow Cabinet on Monday, when party leaders voted against putting down an amendment on the Common Market. All te signs are that Mr Wilson and Mr Mellish will accept the Left-wing challenge head-on and demand the full backing of the party for the Shadow Cabinet decision.

The odds were last night that Mr Wilson's attempt to ride out the storm would be successful and that the "Tribune" group's motion (which is to be moved by Mr Ian Mikardo, last year's national chairman of the Labour Party) will be defeated. But Mr Mikardo and his colleagues are determined to put their views on record as a demonstration of intent towards the feelings of the anti-Market majority in the constituency parties and the trade unions.

Monday's Shadow Cabinet decision, however, was intended to prevent an immediate crisis of conscience for the 69 Labour MPs who voted in favour of the principle of entry into Europe on Thursday in defiance of the Labour Whips. But it was understood that the rebels, if not forced to a precipitate demonstration of loyalty, would accept party discipline during the passage of the Government's consequential legislation later in the session. Middle-of-the-road Shadow Ministers joined Mr Jenkins and his followers in rejecting the demand for an immediate anti-Market vote.

But it became apparent at yesterday's meeting that this compromising approach was acceptable neither to Left-wing backbenchers nor to some other anti-Market MPs. A succession of speakers demanded a reversal of the Shadow Cabinet's decision and called on Mr Wilson and his colleagues to think again and to bring a strongly worded anti-Market amendment to today's resumed party meeting.

In the event, the Shadow Cabinet did not even meet yesterday, although there was a great deal of backstage activity. The outcome was Mr Wilson's firm decision to have a showdown on his leadership of the party and to demand the support of Labour MPs for the Shadow Cabinet's decision.

With tempers still rising in the PLP, there is every sign that today's meeting will be an angry one. Yesterday's was among the most bitter since the bad old days of the 1950s.

Several members of the national executive were present by invitation of this year's national chairman, Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn. They heard the meeting begin with a direct challenge to the right of Mr Douglas Houghton, the PLP chairman, and a Marketeer who voted with the Government on Thursday, to preside. It came from Mr Michael English, an anti-Marketeer, but his polite suggestion that Mr Houghton should hand over the chair to Mr Wilson was equally politely ruled out of order by Mr Houghton himself.

Mr Stanley Orme, another leading "Tribune" anti-Marketeer, then attacked the Shadow Cabinet for failing to table a Queen's Speech amendment rejecting the right of the Government to bring forward legislation to take Britain into Europe. Such a move, he said, would have revealed the split in the Tory Party as well as the Labour Party and would have wiped the smile off Mr Heath's face.

He was backed by Mr John Mendelson, who also introduced the intriguing thought that it would be unconstitutional for the Government to sign a treaty of accession to the EEC before introducing legislation to harmonise Britain's law with that of the Community.

Mr Raymond Fletcher, another anti-Marketeer, declared that there were now two parties in the PLP and that it was essential to get back to a single party by denying the Government as much of its legislation as possible.

Letter, page 12.

Industry peace move

The Government last night took the initiative over the crisis in the engineering industry which could seriously impair labour relations among 2.5 million workers.

In only its third major intervention in a national dispute since coming to power 17 months ago—the other two occurred during the dockers' and postal workers' strikes—Mr Robert Carr's Department of Employment has called in leaders of the Engineering Employers' Federation for talks today.

Mr Carr's officials want to know what is going to happen when the existing national procedure agreement for settling disputes—the 1922 York Memorandum—ceases to operate at the end of the year.

On Friday, they will meet representatives of the union side, led by Mr Hugh Scanlon, the engineers' president, and Mr Jack Service, general secretary of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions.

After two years the two sides have reached deadlock in trying to negotiate a more streamlined procedure and the unions have now given formal notice of their intention to withdraw from the agreement. This will leave the industry without any agreed means of settling labour troubles.

STOP PRESS

Reprimand for officer

THE ENGINEER officer of the submarine Artemis, which sank at her moorings at Portsmouth four months ago, was sentenced by a court martial yesterday to be reprimanded after being found guilty of negligence. Sub Lieut. Ian Grieve Mortimer was found not guilty of two other charges of negligence. His defending officer said that Mortimer, when he joined Artemis in January, was disappointed with the standards he found and was "openly critical."

Police authority chief banned

The chairman of the Nottinghamshire Combined Police Authority, Alderman William Derbyshire, was yesterday banned from driving for a year and fined £70 for driving with excess alcohol in his blood.

Alderman Derbyshire, who is also leader of Nottingham City Council, who pleaded guilty, had a blood count of 142 milligrammes of alcohol, said Mr David Ritchie.

Guernsey dry

Guernsey, is on the verge of its fourth drought of the year. The last substantial rain—1.06 inches—fell on October 19.

Farmers may have to use their stocks of winter foodstuffs because pastures are dried up. The Government-run Guernsey Dairy is concerned that milk may have to be imported for the first time since 1969.

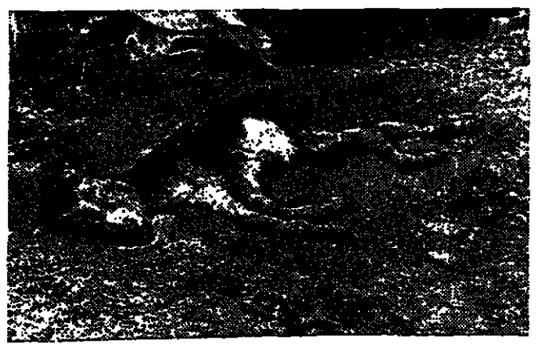
Rolls men meet

The 1,000 Rolls-Royce toolroom engineers suspended for joining the weekly strikes by toolmakers met in Coventry yesterday and agreed to meet again later this week after possible further talks with the Engineering Employers' Association.

THE DONKEY SANCTUARY

(Registered Charity)

which rescues worn and ill-used donkeys from lives of misery is in peril of closure from lack of funds



"Help came too late"

PLEASE SEND HELP TO PRESERVE ITS EVER OPEN DOOR

V. PHILPIN, SPRINGFIELD, FOSTERS LANE, WOODLEY, BERKS.

Christine Eade at the opening of Parliament

A game of 'I spy' amid pomp and ceremony

"MY GOVERNMENT," said the Queen with emphasis yesterday, "acknowledge and share public concern at the growth of violent crime."

It was the only time in her seven-minute speech to open Parliament that the Queen spoke of her awareness of the outer world of plain clothes men and tight security which formed the framework in which the ages old ceremony took place. "Spot-the-plain-clothes-men" or "spot-the-plain-clothes-men-in-fancy dress" heightened the drama.

Surely, there was not one among the five rows of black-coated foreign ambassadors, who sat to the right of the throne? Yet it would be so easy to conceal a holster on the end of a multi-coloured sash, worn diagonally as a badge of valour. And so much could be hidden beneath the scarlet and ermine of the peers' robes.

Old bald peers and younger hereditary peers with nobly long hair sat huddled together between the benches of the opposing parties. They all looked authentic: though downgraded for the day to extras in the spectacular—and still drawing their six guinea-a-day attendance allowance.

Their wives in haute couture ball gowns and tiaras *took up most of their husband's* usual seats. The judges in black and gold and full-bottomed wigs looked as if they were trying to set a record to see how many could sit on the woolsack at one *time.*

The rich burble of conversation stopped and everyone stood up to welcome Princess Margaret, the Duchess of Kent, and their berobed husbands. The Duke of Kent and Lord Snowdon sat next to each other where the Liberals usually sit, and plunged deeply into conversation.

The lights dimmed, and in *adequate daylight picked out* the diamonds of the tiaras. The lights flooded back for the grand procession.

Familiar faces played different parts *this year. Lord* Mountbatten who had had difficulty with the Sword of State last year was now cast as "Gold Stick in Waiting," while Lord de L'Isle managed the Sword, as ornate as a *totem pole, with hardly* a waver. Lord Carrington, the Minister of Defence, carried the Cap of Maintenance for the second consecutive year.

The Queen, whose hand rested on the Duke of Edin*burgh's, got to the throne* and said: "My Lords, pray be seated." Everyone sat and waited, including Prince Charles, whose chair to the right of his mother's looked too small for him. The Queen put down her handbag and waited. There was a clearing of throats to break the silence, and a jet passed overhead, reminding one of [illegible] century.

There was more [illegible] Everyone was waiting for t[illegible] Gentleman Usher of t[illegible] Black Rod to tell Members Parliament that the Qu[illegible] was ready.

With the message deli[illegible] the Lord Chancellor, [illegible] Hailsham, brought the [illegible] her speech on a [illegible] cushion.

She made it all sou[illegible] wonderfully easy: the solut[illegible] of Pakistan's problem[illegible] stability in the Gulf; peace Ulster; and Value Added T[illegible] The Prince of Wales allow[illegible] himself a sigh at the menti[illegible] of VAT. Then it was all o[illegible] The Queen bowed to [illegible] ambassadors and others[illegible] Ben struck 11.45 a.m. and [illegible] new session of Parliame[illegible] had begun.

Overseas aid insurance

BY OUR OWN REPORTERS

In the Queen's Speech yesterday the Government reaffirmed the overseas aid programme laid down by Labour's Minister, Mrs Judith Hart, in 1969 and announced legislation to put a new insurance scheme into effect to cover companies against political losses in less developed countries.

Aid should go up to £340 millions in 1974-5 which should at least maintain the purchasing power of the aid against inflation.

Even this figure may rise, if only to meet the Prime Minister's declaration at the United Nations last year that, in spite of a policy of cutting public expenditure, the new Government would maintain its aid programme and try to meet the target of 1 per cent of gross national product laid down by the UN by 1975.

With global inflation nearly swallowing increases in aid *further widening the gap* between rich and poor countries, *Whitehall* experts are already predicting a total figure for 1975 of £360 millions.

If this figure is announced at the next comprehensive review, which should take place within the year, it is possible it will be revised upwards yet again by 1975.

In the meantime, the economic aid programme for 1971-72 remains as originally published in the White Paper "New Policies for Public Spending" earlier this year, at £245 millions in gross cash terms, rising to £300 millions in 1973-74.

The apparent toughness towards the Smith regime in Rhodesia, suggested by the reference to sanctions in the Queen's Speech, is misleading. The sanctions order which expires on Thursday of next week is to be renewed once again, as has happened annually since the original order was promulgated on the day of UDI, November 11, 1965. But it has already been made clear to the Smith regime that this is a pro forma procedure that can be cancelled if there is a settlement.

The same assurances have also been conveyed to those back-bench MPs in the Right wing of the Tory Party who might otherwise oppose renewal of the sanctions order.

The British Government cannot itself revoke all sanctions: because it is a multilateral system authorised by the UN Security Council, where Britain is only one among 15. On the other hand, Britain is one the five permanent mem[illegible] who hold the right of ve[illegible] it is the Rhodesia issue [illegible] moved Britain to use [illegible] in the past.

The motor industry last [illegible] welcomed the legislation strengthen consumer prote[illegible] It will mean an end to [illegible] tem which manufacture[illegible] ask customers to sign [illegible] their rights of redress in[illegible] mon law relating to [illegible] porducts in exchange [illegible] guarantee or warranty.

Mr Michael Feather, secre[illegible] of the Society of Motor M[illegible] facturers and Traders sa[illegible] thought that the motor ind[illegible] would have little to fear [illegible] the new legislation, which [illegible] largely been pre-empted be[illegible] in the last five years the I[illegible] try had put its own hou[illegible] order.

Students rebel on funds

By JOHN EZARD

Students gave a hostile reception yesterday to a Government proposal to put the purse strings of the country's 700 student unions firmly in the hands of colleges or local authorities.

The proposal is in a consultative document from the Secretary for Education and Science, Mrs Thatcher. It deals with demands that unions should be made publicly accountable for their spending—and that they should be stopped from giving money to outside groups like the Black Panthers.

The National Union of Students said: "This document is born out of deep hostility to student unions." Even the 15,000-strong Federation of Conservative Students, which fostered the campaign for controls, said the Government had achieved "the apparently impossible by being both authoritarian and ineffectual."

The Committee of Vice-Chancellors and Principals said that, at first sight, the Government seemed to be proposing an over-elaborate structure to deal with a system which was, with some exceptions, working well.

The proposals would destroy the freedom of university unions to decide how to spend the £5 to £20 a year subscriptions they receive from local authorities for each student, whose membership is compulsory.

Funding of union facilities would be transferred to the University Grants Committee and paid into college authorities' general funds. Authorities would become responsible for "*providing and maintaining*" union facilities. But local authorities would still be responsible for paying "a modest sum" to enable students to join clubs and societies. Students could, however, spend this on *other things if they wished.*

Unions in polytechnics and colleges of further education would have to "submit estimates" to their governing local authority for money instead of having subscriptions paid by students' home authorities, as most of them do now.

Union membership would be voluntary, to satisfy the Conservative doctrine of choice; but unions would not lose money if *students opted out and the* students would remain free to use facilities. All funds allocated by college authorities would become subject to official audit.

Government financing unions in colleges of educ[illegible] would continue but so membership would be voluntary.

The Government "par[illegible]larly asks" for consulta[illegible] on how to define the scope voluntary activities. But it would "possibly" include tributions to outside bod[illegible] club subscriptions, and the of recreational activities.

Exceptions might have to made for sports too expen[illegible] to be financed by subscrip[illegible] The document does not m[illegible] it clear whether this would a[illegible] the Oxbridge boat clubs, wh[illegible] receive local authority finan[illegible] There are "special difficultie[illegible] over Oxbridge colleges, document merely says.

Mr Digby Jacks, NUS president, said: "There is no[illegible]ing in this document to stop[illegible] vice-chancellor disposing student funds on his new ho[illegible] *or his gin fund. No* comment is given to the continu[illegible] existence of student unions."

It was clear last night t[illegible] the Committee of Vice-Ch[illegible]cellors and Principals will be[illegible] no hurry to commit its membe[illegible] to accepting the disciplinary r[illegible] involved in taking control union funds.

Minister will hear no evil, p[illegible] 6. Leader comment, page [illegible]

THE WEATHER

AROUND THE WORLD

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

(Lunch-time reports)

		C	F
Ajaccio	S	19	66
A'andria	F	23	73
Algiers	S	22	72
Amsterdm	C	13	55
Athens	C	14	57
Barbados			
Barcelna	F	18	64
Beirut	F	24	75
Belfast	C	15	59
Belgrade	C	5	41
Berlin	C	12	54
Bermuda	S	25	77
Biarritz	S	18	64
Bmnghm	F	13	55
Blckpool	S	15	59
Bordeaux	S	15	59
Boulgne	C	13	55
Bristol	S	15	59
Brussels	C	10	50
Budapest	C	11	52
Cardiff	S	16	61
Cabianca	R	27	81
Chicago	C	11	52
Cologne	C	12	54
C'hagen	C	13	55
Corfu	S	15	59
Dublin	F	15	59
Dubrvnk	C	14	57
Edinbrgh	C	15	59
Faro	F	21	70
Frnkfurt	C	11	52
Funchal	S	22	72
Geneva	S	10	50
Gibraltar	C	20	68
Glasgow	C	15	59
Guernsey	S	13	55
Helsinki	C	7	45
Innsbrck	F	11	52
Inverns	R	15	59
Istanbul	R	8	46
Jersey	S	13	55
L Palmas	S	24	75
Lisbon	F	18	64
Locarno	S	13	55
London	S	17	63
Luxbourg	F	11	52
Luxor	S	29	84
Madrid	S	17	63
Majorca	S	20	68
Malaga	S	20	68
Malta	S	18	64
Mchester	S	15	59
Milan	R	27	81
Montreal	S	15	59
Moscow	C	3	37
Munich	C	8	46
Naples	S	16	59
N York			
Nwcastle	F	16	61
Nice	S	18	64
Nicosia	S	21	70
Oporto	S	22	72
Oslo	C	12	54
Ottawa	C	19	66
Paris	C	9	48
Prague	C	9	48
Reykjvik	C	6	43
Rhodes	F	18	64
Rome	S	17	63
Rnldsway	C	14	57
Salzburg	F	10	50
Stckhlm	C	12	54
Strasbrg	S	11	52
Tangier	S	23	73
Tel-Aviv	C	21	70
Tenerife	S	19	66
Toronto	S	18	64
Tunis	F	20	68
Valencia	F	19	66
Venice	F	12	54
Vienna	C	9	48
Warmaw	C	10	50
Zurich	S	8	46

AROUND BRITAIN

Reports for the 24 hours ended 6 p.m. yesterday:

	Sunshine hrs	Rain in.	Max. C	Max. F	Weather (day)
EAST COAST					
Scarborough	3.9	—	16	60	Sunny
Bridlington	4.0	—	16	61	Sunny
Lowestoft	6.4	—	16	60	Sunny
Clacton	5.3	—	16	60	Sunny
Whitstable	7.8	—	16	61	Sunny
Herne Bay	7.5	—	16	61	Sunny
SOUTH COAST					
Folkestone	6.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Hastings	6.8	—	16	60	Sunny
Eastbourne	6.4	—	16	60	Sunny
Brighton	6.9	—	15	59	Sunny
Worthing	6.1	—	16	60	Sunny
Littlehampton	6.2	—	16	60	Sunny
Bognor Regis	5.8	—	15	59	Sunny
Swnbrne	8.0	—	17	62	Sunny
Sandown	8.4	—	17	62	Sunny
Shanklin	7.5	—	16	61	Sunny
Ventnor	8.1	—	16	60	Sunny
Bournemth	7.8	—	16	61	Sunny
Poole	7.2	—	16	60	Sunny
Swanage	7.8	—	16	61	Sunny
Weymouth	8.0	—	16	61	Sunny
Exmouth	8.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Teignmouth	8.5	.01	16	61	Sunny
Torquay	8.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Penzance	4.0	—	16	60	Sunny
Jersey	8.0	—	16	58	Sunny
Guernsey	8.6	—	16	61	Sunny
WEST COAST					
Douglas	0.3	—	14	57	Rain
Morecambe	1.4	—	15	59	Cloudy
Blackpool	4.1	—	15	59	Sunny
Southport	5.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Llandudno	6.2	—	16	60	Sunny
Anglesey		—	16	59	Sunny
Newquay	7.9	—	16	61	Sunny
Isles of Scilly	8.7	—	16	61	Sunny
Ilfracombe	8.1	—	17	62	Sunny
INLAND					
Ross-on-Wye	7.7	—	16	61	Sunny
SCOTLAND					
Wick	0.2	.47	15	59	Shwrs
Stornoway	1.0	.28	14	57	Rain
Kinloss	0.4	.04	17	63	Rain
Dyce	0.5	.12	15	59	Rain
Tiree	0.2	.20	15	57	Rain
Leuchars	0.8	—	16	61	Rain
Abbotsinch	1.6	.04	15	59	Shwrs
Eskdalemuir	—	.02	13	55	Shwrs
NORTHERN IRELAND					
Belfast	0.4	.12	16	61	Rain

SATELLITE PREDICTIONS

The figures give in order: time and visibility; where rising; maximum elevation, and direction of setting. An asterisk indicates entering or leaving eclipse.

Pegeos A: 20.19-20.31 ENE° 20 NE NNE and 23.20-23.34 ENE° 60 ENE N and (Nov. 4) 2.20-2.36 WNW° 60 WNW N and 6.25-6.43 NW 20N NNE.

Agena: (Nov. 4) 5.3-5.7 NW° 75 WSW SSE.

SEA PASSAGES

S North Sea: Rough.

Strait of Dover, English Channel (East), St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Moderate or slight.

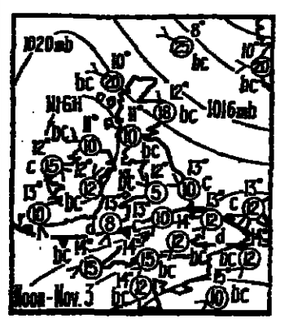
LONDON READINGS

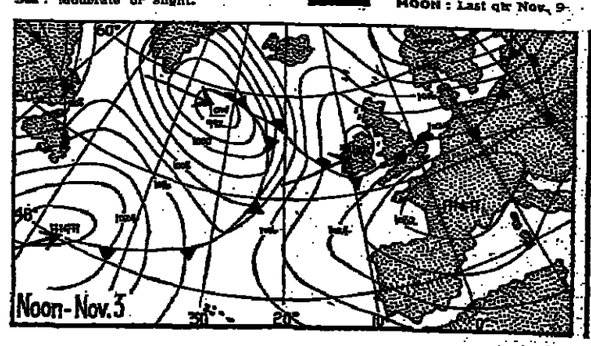
From 7 p.m. Monday to 7 a.m. yesterday: Min temp 10C (50F). From 7 a.m. yesterday to 7 p.m. yesterday: Max temp 18C (64F). Total rainfall nil; total sunshine 7.7 hours.

HIGH-TIDE TABLE

London Bridge	1 25	a.m.	1 55	p.m.
Dover	10 47	a.m.	11 15	p.m.

SUN RISES 6 56 a.m.
SUN SETS 4 30 p.m.
MOON RISES 4 16 p.m.
MOON SETS 9 30 a.m.
MOON: Last qtr Nov. 9.





Mostly sunny and dry

Scotland, N Ireland and most N England will have a dry day with sunny spells, but it will be colder than of late. Wales, Central England, the Midlands, E and East Anglia will be mostly dry, though rather cloudy and some rain is likely. S England will be mostly dry and sunny but some fog patches are likely early or late.

London area, SE, Cent S and E England, Channel Islands: Dry, sunny spells, wind SW, light or moderate. Max temp 15C (59F).

East Anglia, S and W Midlands, and Cent N England, N and E Wales: Mostly dry but cloudy. Occasional drizzle chiefly over hills. Wind SW or variable, light. Max temp 11C (52F).

Lake District, Isle of Man, NE Ireland, Borders, Edinburgh and E Scotland, SW and NW Scotland, Glos area, Argyll, N Ireland: Sunny spells, mostly dry, perhaps a few showers. Wind NW, light. Max temp 8C (46F).

Aberdeen area, Cent Highland, Moray Firth area, Caithness, Orkney, Shetland: Sunny spells, mostly dry. Wind NW, moderate, perhaps fresh at first. Max temp 8C (46F).

Outlook: Dry and sunny.

LIGHTING-UP TIMES

Birmingham 5 05 p.m. to 6 28 a.m.
Bristol 5 11 p.m. to 6 38 a.m.
London 5 01 p.m. to 6 28 a.m.

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